



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

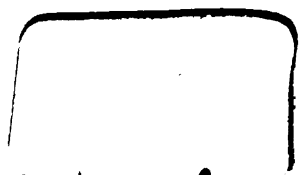
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

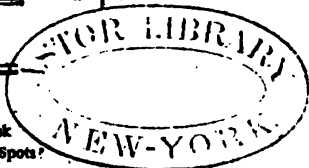


CO
(London,
Pugh

LONDON;
 BEING AN ACCURATE
 HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
 OF THE
BRITISH METROPOLIS
 AND ITS
NEIGHBOURHOOD,
 TO
 THIRTY MILES EXTENT,
 From an actual Perambulation.

By **DAVID HUGHSON, LL.D., pseud.**
 or Edward Pugh
VOL. II.

Where finds Philosophy her Eagle Eye,
 With which she gazes at yon burning Disk
 Undazzled, and detects and counts his Spots?
 Is LONDON. Where her Implements exact,
 With which she calculates, computes, and scans
 All Distance, Motion, Magnitude; and now
 Measures an Atom, and now girds a World?
 In LONDON. Where has Commerce such a Mart,
 So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied
 As LONDON, opulent, enlarg'd, and still
 Increasing LONDON!



COWPER,

LONDON:
 PRINTED BY W. STRATFORD, CROWN-COURT, TEMPLE-BAR FOR
J. STRATFORD, No. 112, HOLBORN-HILL;
 AND SOLD BY ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

1805.

K 752

TO: VAB
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

111



LONDON.



WESTMINSTER.



SOUTHWARK.



L O N D O N.

ITS TRADE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES.

THE present flourishing condition of London has arisen, from a variety of happy incidents ; thus we may bring into the scale, that it is the metropolis of the land of rational liberty ; that the integrity of its merchants has induced universal commerce ; that its police is exemplary ; and that its charitable institutions are unbounded. Its prerogatives, enfranchisements, immunities, charters, and liberties, are also encouragements to those kinds of speculation, which give to London a decided precedence in universal traffic.

To commerce and manufacture may justly be attributed the stability of empire, and the opulence of individuals ; they encourage an universal spirit of industry, remove local prejudices, and elevate the mind to magnanimity and wisdom. Whatever seems necessary for sensual or intellectual gratifications ; for the ease, convenience, or elegance, of life ; are primarily, or mediately, communicated by commerce. And, in proportion as this has been encouraged or depressed by different states, their progress in arts, manufactures, and science, is correctly marked ; and by them the virtues of their princes, and the vigour of their laws. Nothing more amply demonstrates the truth of this remark.

• Vol. II. No. 27. A than

LONDON.

than the prosperity of the British empire, which is peculiarly indebted to commerce,—for its improvement in knowledge and the polite arts—for its riches and grandeur—for the glory of its arms—and, in short, for the great bulk of all its solid comforts and conveniencies.

We have in various parts of the preceding history noticed the early progress of commerce in London, the gradations of which have been as extraordinary as they have been rapid; and though it may astonish our readers, yet when it is understood, that nearly 100,000*l.* is the weekly sum of the customs on the universal extent of foreign commerce, their wonder will cease, and they will find that this increase has been the gradual result of national perseverance, industry, and spirit, applied to an unbounded pursuit of successful navigation, trade, commerce, and manufacture; all centering in the grand mart of the world, where the Temple of Freedom is hallowed—where protection is extended alike to alien and native—and where equal law secures the property of the nobleman and the peasant*.

The

* It may not here be amiss, to give the reader, from a late ingenious publication, some idea of the immense enhanced value of many manufactures, from their first raw or unimproved material, to their produce at a market. “One hundred pounds,” says this author, “laid out in wool, and that wool manufactured into goods for the Turkey market, and raw silk brought home in return, and manufactured here, will increase that one hundred pounds to five thousand pounds—which quantity of silk manufactures being sent to New Spain, would return ten thousand pounds—which vast improvement of the first hundred pounds, becomes, in a few years, dispersed among all orders and degrees, from the prince to the peasant. Thus, again, a parcel of iron-stone, which, when first taken from its natural bed, was not worth five shillings, when made into iron and steel, and thence into various manufactures for foreign markets, may probably bring home to the amount of ten thousand pounds. Steel may be made near three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight—for, six of the finest steel wire springs, for watch pendulums, shall weigh but one grain; and, when applied by our best artists, they shall be worth 7*s.* 6*d.* each, or 2*l.* 5*s.* for the six, or two hundred and seventy-two pences; whereas one grain of gold is but worth two-pence. Again, twenty acres of fine flax, when manufactured into the dearest and most proper goods for foreign markets,

LONDON.

The consequence of this rational and enviable quality is, that here the manufactures, as well as the produce of the several British provinces are amassed for sale, as well for the circulation of domestic commerce, as the exportation to foreign countries.

To the port of London, ships from all parts arrive, and several branches of trade are by law peculiarly confined to this city. This is the centre of the East India trade; here the Greenland trade is delivered; here the Italian silk trade is confined in its importation, and here only; and in London the African company import a considerable portion of their gold. London is the great hive of the British trade, whence it again circulates to every part of the empire; and regenerates within it-elf an unbounded source of opulence.

It may appear curious to the inquisitive, when they compare the rental of the houses and lands in England, in the four last centuries, and find that their whole amount did not exceed five millions of money: it will greatly add to their astonishment, when they are informed, that by the spirited exertions of the citizens of London, seconded by the mercantile interest of the principal places of trade in the country, who were wise enough to follow the example, that the rental of England is now, nearly thirty millions *per annum*, or probably more! A benefit which the nobility, gentry, and land-holders begin to be sensible of, by the increase of the fee-simple of their lands.

We cannot repress the sentiments of one of the most intelligent, as well as liberal-minded men, on this occasion:

“ We have in England a numerous and an illustrious nobility and gentry, and it is true also, that not so many of markets, may, in return thereof, bring from thence what may be worth ten thousand pounds: for one ounce of the finest Flanders thread has been sold in London for four pounds; and such an ounce made in Flanders into the finest lace, may be here sold for forty pounds; which is above ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.—This fine thread is spun by little children, whose feeling is nicer than that of grown-up people, whereby they are capable of spinning such a thread, which is smaller than the finest hair; and one ounce of it is said to reach in length sixteen thousand yards.

those families have raised themselves by the sword as in other nations, though we have not been destitute of military heroes. But trade and learning have been the two principal channels by which our gentlemen have raised their fortunes and splendor to the prodigious height we now behold them, as so many of our noble and wealthy families are sprung from trade, so it is true that many of the younger branches of our gentry, and even of nobility itself, have descended again into the spring from whence they flowed, and have become tradesmen: whence it is that, as we said above, our tradesmen in England, especially in London, are not as in other countries, always of the meanest of the people, nor is trade in this kingdom a mean employment; it is, on the contrary, the readiest way for men to raise their fortunes and families, and therefore it is a field for men of figure and distinction to enter upon*."

Here, however, we cannot avoid a few strictures, upon those persons who affect to say that trade is beneath the consideration of nobility. It is certainly true, that the liberal sciences, the clerical and legal functions, the army and the navy, have furnished many distinguished objects for nobility; but as titles do not confer estates, let it be added, that the victories obtained, the estates improved, and other contingencies, were all by means of the spirit so prevalent in the trading part of the community; because, had not the army and navy been victualled and clothed; had not the necessary taxes been raised; had not the loans been forthcoming from their inexhaustable purses, no victories might have been gained, no promotions might have ensued.

Let it be granted, that by prowess or any other means, nobility and other honours had been gained, and adequate estates to support their various titles; how common is it for a shop-keeper, by industrious and prudent pursuits, to leave to his family an unincumbered estate of 50,000*l*.? whilst those who despise the circumstances of the citizen, boast an ancestry, who have reduced the family estate into necessity and pecuniary disease.

* *Pestlethwaite's Dictionary of Commerce.*

LONDON.

The estates gained by the citizens, are not obtained however, by niggardly conduct; nor improved by meanness; this is evident, from the expensive mode in which many of them live on their well-earned fortunes; it is no unusual circumstance for a London Shoe-maker to keep a better house, spend more money, better cloath his family, and yet grow rich, than many of his needy superiors, who arrogate to themselves a degree of false consequence; from the mere possession of five hundred pounds *per* year. Here, however, is the difference: an estate is, as it were, a pond---trade is a spring.

Trade is so far from being inconsistent with a gentleman in this kingdom, that it makes gentlemen, and has peopled this nation with gentlemen, and will continue so to do, while it shall be supported in proportion as it may be in neighbouring countries; for after a generation or two, the tradesmens children, or at least their grand children, become as good gentlemen, statesmen, parliament men, privy counsellors, judges, bishops, and noblemen, as those of the highest birth and the most antient families.

By the happy constitution of this country, trade, whether it be public or private, with respect to its antient or modern, its general or particular laws, can be no degradation of character. It is by commerce alone, that the British name holds a proud superiority; and it is by the stand which the citizens of London have always made in support of the credit and honour of the nation, that such superiority is maintained. Surely then trade is no degradation of nobility*; and that it is not so, let the following proofs testify:

Sir

* A young gentleman, whose father had been an apprentice in London, but of a good family, was insulted in company, because he was not born a gentleman; and it was implied that the father's apprenticeship had corrupted his blood. The father was therefore determined to have the matter investigated: for this purpose, he employed Philipot, the herald, to study this point, who, in his book called "The City Advocate," determined, "that an apprentice in London is no dishonour nor degradation, but rather an honor and a degree, and that it is very foolish to embase honest industry with disgraceful censure, and unjust not to en-

Sir John Blount, mayor of London, 34 Edward I. was installed knight of the Bath, with Edward Prince of Wales.

Sir Godfrey Fielding, mercer, mayor in 1452, was appointed a privy councillor to Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Sir Thomas Coke, mayor, 1462, **Sir Matthew Philip**, 1463, **Sir Ralph Joceline**, 1465, **Sir Henry Weaver**, sheriff, 1461, **Sir John Young**, **Sir William Home**, **Sir John Percival**, **Sir John Shaw**, **Sir John Allen**, all mayors or sheriffs, were created either privy councillors, or knights bannerets, during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and till that of Henry VIII.

Sir William Fitzwilliam, a merchant taylor, and servant to Cardinal Wolsey, was chosen alderman of Bread Street ward, in London, anno 1506: going afterwards to reside at Milton, in Northamptonshire, he entertained at that place the Cardinal, his former master, in his misfortunes; for which being questioned by king Henry VIII. he answered, "that he had not done it contemptuously, but because the Cardinal had been his master, and partly the means of raising his fortune:" the king was so well pleased with his gratitude, that he knighted him, and made him a privy councillor. In his last will, he gave to that monarch his large ship, with all her tackle; to **Sir Thomas Wriothesley**, his collar of the Garter, together with his best George, set with diamonds; and to his brethren, the Merchant Taylors, his best standing cup. He died in 1542, and his will was proved the 16th of February, that year. This eminent citizen of London, at his death, was knight of the Garter, lord keeper of the Privy Seal, and chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was the immediate ancestor to Earl Fitzwilliam.

The great **Sir Thomas More**, lord chancellor, was sheriff of London, in 1513.

We will next enquire whether the prime of our antient and present nobility have not their origin from citizens of Lon-

courage it with praise and virtue, as the antient policy of England did and doth, in constituting corporations and adorning the companies with banners of arms, and especial members thereof with notes of nobility.—

Scrymgeour's Story.

don.

LONDON:

don. To assist us in this enquiry, the peerage of Great Britain informs us, that Rebecca, third daughter of Josiah Child, of Wansted, a citizen of London, was married to Charles Marquis of Worcester, son of the Duke of Beaufort, in 1683; this lady was also grandmother to the present Duke of Grafton.

William, Marquis of Winchester, head of the noble house of Poulet, married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Capel, lord mayor, in 1503; and second Winifred, daughter of Sir John Bridges, lord mayor, in 1520.

Sir Edward Seymour, ancestor of the present Duke of Somerset, who died in 1707, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Wale, alderman.

His grace of Leeds, boasts of his descent from Sir Edward Osborne, lord mayor, in 1584.

Wrottesley, Duke of Bedford, in 1700, married Elizabeth Howland, daughter of John Howland, esquire, of Streatham, a rich London merchant; from which marriage, the dukal family of Bedford became possessed of the Streatham estate, which it now holds.

Stephen Cavendish, one of the collateral ancestors of the noble family of Devonshire, was lord mayor in 1362.

Montague, Earl of Lindsey, ancestor to the Duke of Ancaster, and lord high chamberlain in 1666, married Martha, daughter of Sir William Cockaine, alderman.

The ancestor of the Duke of Manchester, married for his second wife, the widow of Sir Leonard Holiday, alderman.

James, Lord Chandos, married the daughter of Sir Henry Bernard, a Turkey merchant, in 1714, and was father to the first duke of Chandos.

John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, married the niece of Sir Charles Duncombe, lord mayor, in 1708.

Richard Sackville, ancestor of the Dorset family, married Winifred, daughter of Sir John Bridges, by whom she had the first Earl of Dorset, lord high treasurer. Her second husband was the above Marquis of Winchester.

Lionel Cranfield, merchant of London, was by James I. for his great abilities, made master of the requests, afterwards
master

master of the king's wardrobe, then master of the wards, a privy councillor, lord-treasurer, and Earl of Middlesex.

Were we inclined, we might trace the citizenship of London, through the whole extent of peerage; but, as it will be more to our purpose, to record such of the nobility as claim their descent more immediately from the city,

We place at the head of the list the exalted name of Cornwallis. His lordship's ancestor was John Cornwallis, sheriff of London, in 1377.

Richard Rich, was sheriff of London, in 1441, from him descended the Earls of Warwick and Holland, of that name.

Sir William Capel, knt. lord mayor in 1504, laid the foundation of the noble house of Essex.

William Coventry, sheriff, 1416, and mayor, 1425, ancestor of the Earl of Coventry.

The Earl of Dartmouth descended from Thomas Legge, mayor in 1360.

The Earl of Tankerville is descended from an alderman of London, son of Richard Bennet, whose brother Sir Thomas Bennet, was mayor in 1603.

John Cowper, merchant, was father of Sir William Cowper, bart. The family constantly matched with the daughters of citizens, and the issue of one of these, was the great lord chancellor Cowper, Earl Cowper, who himself married Judith, daughter of Sir Robert Booth, a London merchant.

Christopher Sherrard, a citizen of London, was high sheriff of Rutland, in 1468, and ancestor to the late Earls of Harborough.

The Earl of Pomfret is descended from Richard Fermor, merchant of the staple of Calais *temp.* Henry VIII.

Thomas Mildmay, who married Avice, daughter of William Gouston, of London, was ancestor of the late lords Fitz-walter.

Sir John Thynne, by his marriage with a daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, by whom he had a son Sir Thomas Thynne, who married a daughter of Sir Rowland Heyward, mayor in 1571, laid the foundation of the marquis of Bath's family.

Sir

Sir William Ward, a rich goldsmith, was father of Humble Ward, Lord Ward, ancestor of the present Viscount Dudley and Ward.

Sir William Petre, secretary of state to four kings and queens, and seven times ambassador to foreign princes; by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir William Brown, mayor, 1514, had issue John Lord Petre, the head of that noble family.

John Bligh, esquire, of London, was agent of the London merchants in Ireland; the present Earl of Darnley is his descendant.

Sir Thomas Leigh, mayor, 1 Elizabeth, was the ancestor of the noble family of Leigh.

Sir William Craven, mayor, 1611, by a daughter of William Whitmore, merchant, had a son of his own name, created 1626, Lord Craven, from whom the present Lord is descended.

Maurice Thompson, merchant of London, and governor of the East India company, was father of John, created Lord Haversham, in 1696.

Thomas Marsham, alderman of London, *temp.* James I. was ancestor to the Earl of Romney.

Sir Robert Ducie, mayor in 1631, maternal ancestor to Lord Ducie.

Sir Rowland Hill, mayor, 1550, ancestor to Lord Berwick, Sir Richard Hill, &c.

Sir John Poulteney, four times mayor, *temp.* Edward III. ancestor to Pulteney, Earl of Bath, and the present countess of Bath.

Sir William Holles, mayor, 1539, ancestor of the noble family of Holles, Dukes of Newcastle, &c.

The present Lord Rodney married Anne, daughter of the late alderman Harley, who being himself son of the Earl of Oxford, and mayor in 1768; was created a privy-councillor by his present majesty.

Among the Scottish nobility, many instances occur of civil alliances; in our own time, the most reverend the honourable Dr. Robert Drummond, late archbishop of York, married
Henrietta,

Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol, esquire, merchant of London, by whom he had the present Earl of Kinnoul, in right of his uncle.

Among the Irish nobility, we notice Sir Richard Gore, of London, merchant, *temp.* Elizabeth, ancestor of the Earl of Ross.

Sir Roger Jones, alderman of London, father of Dr. Jones, archbishop of Dublin, chancellor, and lord justice of Ireland, *temp.* Elizabeth and James I. ancestor of Lord Viscount Ranelagh.

Sir William Luckyn, bart. having assumed the name of Grimstone, married Jane, daughter of James Cook, citizen of London, was created baron and viscount Grimstone, and was ancestor of the present viscount.

Jane, daughter of Sir John Bernard, mayor of London, was grandmother to the present Lord Viscount Palmerston.

Sampson Gideon, esquire, merchant of London, grandfather of Lord Fardley. His daughter married Lord Gage.

The family of Verney, intermarried with several citizens and their relations.

The conclusion drawn from the above premises is, trade is so far from debasing the character of a gentleman, that commerce in England enriches nobility; and has been the means of peopling the nation with nobility; we have therefore a right to insist, that the houses of Child, Hoare, Drummond, Gosling, Curtis, Bosanquet, Peele, Dennison, Whitebread, Kenton, &c. &c. claim as high acknowledgement in the scale of consequence in these realms, as the houses of the most dignified members of the peerage.

Who would have imagined, at the distance of three hundred and fifty years, that the ports in the Levant, whence England and Christendom were supplied, by the medium of the Venetians, with spices, drugs, &c. of India, China, and other eastern climes, must ultimately be supplied with those very articles, by the country of Great Britain, at an easier rate than when imported directly from the Indian shores. Such, however, is the fact; and to prove it, we subjoin the following statement:

To

To *Turkey* are exported woollen cloths, tin, lead, and iron, solely in our own shipping; the importation is raw silk, carpets, galls, and other dying ingredients; cotton, fruits, medicinal drugs, coffee, &c.

The exportation to *Italy* is woollen goods of various kinds, peltry, leather, lead, tin, fish, and East India merchandise; the importation back, raw and thrown silk, wines, oil, soap, olives, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, dried fruits, colours, anchovies, &c.

To *Spain* are exported all kinds of woollen goods, leather, lead, tin, fish, corn, iron, and brass, manufactures, haberdashery wares, assortments of linen from Germany and elsewhere for her American colonies; the returns are wines, oils, dried fruits, oranges, lemons, olives, wools, indigo, cochineal, and other dying drugs, colours, gold and silver coin, &c.

To *Portugal* is mostly sent the same kind of merchandise as to Spain; and the returns are vast quantities of wines, oils, salt, dried and moist fruits, dyers' ingredients, and gold coins.

To *France* are exported tobacco, lead, tin, flannels, horn, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. and sometimes great quantities of corn; the returns are wines, brandies, linens, cambrics, lace, velvets, brocades, &c.

To *Flanders* are exported serges, flannels, tin, lead, sugars, and tobacco; the returns are fine lace, linens, cambrics, &c.

The exportation to *Germany* is cloths and stuffs, tin, pewter, sugars, tobacco, and East India merchandise; the returns linen, thread, goat-skins, tinned plates, timbers for all uses, wines, and many other articles.

To *Norway*, tobacco and woollen stuffs; the returns vast quantities of deals and other timber.

To *Sweden* are sent most of our home manufactures; the importation iron, timber, tar, copper, &c.

The *Russians* take off great quantities of woollen cloths and stuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, diamonds, household furniture, &c. and in return sends hemp, flax, linen, thread, furs, pot, ash, iron, wax, tallow, &c.

The commerce to *Holland* consists of an immense quantity of different sorts of merchandise, such as all kinds of woollen-goods, hides, corn, coals, East India and Turkey articles imported by those respective companies, tobacco, tar, sugar, rice, ginger, and other American productions; the *Hollanders* return fine linen, lace, cambrics, thread, tapes, inkle, madder, boards, drugs, whalebone, train-oil, toys, and various other articles of that country.

To *America* are sent English home manufactures of almost every kind; and the returns are made in tobacco, sugars, rice, ginger, indigo, drugs, logwood, timber, &c.

To the *Coast of Guinea* are sent various sorts of coarse woollen and linen goods, iron, pewter, brass, and hardware-manufactures, lead-shot, swords, knives, fire-arms, gun-powder, glass-manufactures, &c.; the importation consists of gold-dust, dying and medical drugs, red-wood, Guinea grains, ivory, &c.

To *Arabia, Persia, East Indies, and China*, are sent much foreign silver coin and bullion; manufactures of lead, iron, and brass, woollen goods, &c.; the returns are muslins and cottons of various kinds, calicoes, raw and wrought silk, chintz, teas, coffee, porcelain, gold-dust, saltpetre, and many drugs for dyers' and medicinal uses. These are exclusive of the trade of Ireland, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and many other settlements and factories in different parts of the world, which, likewise, constitutes an immense annual return.

The trade to the *East Indies* certainly constitutes one of the most stupendous political, as well as commercial, machines, to be met with in history. The trade itself is exclusive, and lodged in a company, which has a temporary monopoly of it, in consideration of money advanced to the government.

In order to give a more distinct idea of the general commerce of the city, it may be necessary to notice that the business of the various branches of trade is transacted by incorporated companies, who mostly have separate halls and other conveniences, for the more speedy transaction of their mercan-

tile concerns. Of these, the precedence of right is given to the halls of the handicraft companies, from among which the chief magistrates are always chosen. Many of these are so antient and opulent, that several monarchs of the realm have thought it an additional honour to be incorporated into the fraternity; but there cannot be a greater test of the riches of their funds, than the charities they annually dispense. Twenty-three of these companies dispose of benefactions to the amount of 23,655*l.* If but 40*l.* be given by each of the remainder, the expenditure would amount to the vast sum of 27,000*l. per annum.* What metropolis in the universe has so great, so amiable, so divine a boast!—We do not take into this account the numberless other public charities with which the city of London and its neighbourhood abounds.

The Commerce of the City, as ascertained in 1798.

	Ships including their repeated Voyages.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Foreign and Colo- nial Trade, &c. }	2,946	525,148	23,059,533	7 6	26,387,363	18 4
Foreign Coasting. Guernsey, Jersey, }	46	5,344	218,916	12 8	83,281	12 1
&c. - - - }						
Ireland - - -	276	32,824	1,878,971	7 2	659,922	14 1
British Coasting.						
Coal Trade - -	3,676	656,000	1,700,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
England and Wales	5,816	500,000	3,900,000	0 0	2,200,000	0 0
Scotland - - -	684	60,000	200,000	0 0	300,000	0 0
	13,444	1,779,316	30,357,421	7 4	29,640,568	4 6
					30,957,421	7 4
Total Imports and Exports - -			£.		60,597,989	
					11 10	

To which add Inland Trade, &c.

Total of Imports and Exports brought over		£. 60,597,989 11 10
Local Trade within the limits of the Port in Upper and Lower Thames, and the river Lea - - - - -	} 88	Barges and Punts, &c. including repeated voyages with Grain, Malt, Timber, &c. estimated at - - -
		235,000 0 0

Add also the Value of British Shipping, &c.

Estimated Value of British Shipping, Tackle and Apparel, trading to, and stationary on the River Thames.	1401	{ British vessels in Foreign Trade - - - - -	7,600,000 0 0
	418	Colliers - - - - -	700,000 0 0
	496	England } Coasters	525,000 0 0
	32	Wales	
	97	Scotland	
	3507	{ River Craft and Traders - - -	350,000 0 0
	3349	{ Wherries, Bumboats, & Peterboats - - -	25,000 0 0
			9,200,000 0 0
9300		Total property in the River Thames, annually	70,032,989 11 10

Thus it would appear, that the estimated value of the commercial property which floats in the river Thames, in the course of a year, exceeds *seventy millions sterling!* When to this we add the coals, and goods of all kinds, constantly exposed in craft; *ships of war, gun-boats, and transports*; the *hoys* for conveying naval, victualling, ordnance, and military stores, to and from the public arsenals at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, and Chatham, to ships of war and transports on the river; and to and from dock yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth: all which must, in the course of a year, amount to at least *five millions*. The whole will present an aggregate of *seventy-five millions sterling* of floating property*.

It is thus proved, that the greatness of Britain is not so much owing to war and conquest, as to that vast basis of her glory—TRADE and COMMERCE!

* Colquhoun's *Commerce of the River Thames*.

Government, Magistracy, Police, &c.

The city and liberties are under three distinct governments, civil, ecclesiastical, and military. The civil divides it into wards and precincts, under a mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common council; the ecclesiastical is under a bishop, archdeacon, and subordinate clergy; and the military government under the power of a lieutenancy, which is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens; the city being erected by charter a county corporate and a lieutenancy by itself.

The civil government resembles in every respect the legislative power of the empire; the mayor, exercising the functions of monarchy, the aldermen those of peerage, and the common council those of the third branch of the national legislature.

The mayor, or as he is by courtesy denominated the lord mayor, is the supreme magistrate; and is an officer of the highest importance. He is the king's immediate *locum tenens*, or deputy in the city of London. His office was distinguished in ancient times by the title of *portgrave* or *earl of the city*. He was constituted by Henry I. justiciary or keeper of the pleas of the crown. As the head of the city, he is the principal in all commissions of felony, &c. and the chief judge for the gaol delivery at the sessions of Newgate*. He is conservator for the river Thames and Medway †; and in every concern of the river Lea, he is always

* The judges of this court are the lord mayor, aldermen that are passed the chair, and the recorder, who on all such occasions are attended by both the sheriffs, and generally by one or more of the national judges.

† This court is yearly held eight times before the lord mayor, at such places and times as his lordship shall think fit to appoint, within the respective counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey; in which several counties he has a power of summoning juries, who for the better preservation of the fishery of the river Thames, and regulation of the fishermen that fish therein, are upon oath to make inquisition of all offences committed in and upon the said river, from Staines Bridge in the west

always in the commission. He is coroner within the city and its liberties, and chief butler to the king at his coronation. No corporation business is valid without his authority; and

west to Yenflete in the east; and to present all persons that are found guilty of a breach of the following ordinances.

First, That no person shall shoot any draw-net, &c. at any time of the year before sun-rising or after sun-setting; that no fisherman shall still-lie, or bend over any net during the time of the flood, whereby salmon, &c. may be hindered and kept back from swimming upwards; that no fisherman, or others, shall use any spear called an eel-spear, nor exercise any flue-trammel, double-walled net, or hooped net, to destroy the fry of fish; that no fisherman use any mill-pots, or other engines, with the heads thereof against the stream; that no fisherman shall rug for flounders between London Bridge and Westminster, &c. but only two casts at low water, and two casts at high water; and that no flounder be taken under the size of six inches; that no fisherman, or other, fish with or use any angle with more than two hooks upon a line, within the limits of London Bridge; that no Peter-men fish further westward than Richmond, to which place the water ebbs and flows; that no fisherman keep two boys in one boat, unless one be at man's estate; nor take up any wreck or drift upon the water, without notice to the water-bailiff, &c. and all fishermen shall be registered, &c. under divers penalties and forfeitures.

These orders are for regulating the fish westward, between London Bridge and Stanes Bridge; and there are several orders for the government of the fishery eastward, between London Bridge and Yendale, touching unlawful taking of smelts, whittings, shads, fish out of season, royal fish; such as whales, sturgeons, porpusses, &c. and preserving the same, at the court of conservacy of the river Thames.

By an order of the 10th of July, 1673, no person shall draw the shores in the river of Thames, save only for salmon, by persons empowered, &c. and none shall fish with a net under six inches in the mesh, on pain of 20l. and the water-bailiff hath power to authorize two honest fishermen in any town, &c. to be assistant to him in searching for and seizing unlawful nets, &c. no fisherman, or other person, shall cast any soil, gravel, or rubbish, in the Thames, whereby banks or shelves are raised, and the common passage hindered, nor drive any piles or stakes in the said river, upon which the like danger may arise, on the penalty of 10l.

And by statute 27 Henry VIII. if any person shall procure any thing to be done to the annoyance of the Thames, in making of shelves, mining, digging, &c. or take away any boards or stakes, undermine banks, walls, &c. he shall forfeit 5l.

And,

and should another mayor be chosen for the next year in the absence of the present mayor, he being living, the election would be void.

The estate of this magistrate is princely. His attendants are the sword-bearer, common hunt, common cryer, and water-bailiff, all esquires by their office; beside thirty other daily servitors, who have all their domestics.

On state occasions, the lord mayor is superbly habited, either in a knotted gown, like that of the lord chancellor; a crimson velvet gown whenever he precedes the king; and on lesser ceremonials, he is dressed in a scarlet cloth gown and hood, or one of mazarine blue silk; the three latter robes richly furred. He has besides a rich collar of S. S. with a jewel appendant, or a double chain of gold to distinguish his office.

The day of his taking upon him the office was formerly considered as a grand gala day; the cavalcade by water and land was magnificent; and on many occasions, the royal family have graced the entertainment with their presence. This stately pomp has however very considerably diminished; the lord mayor, upon the death of the king, is said to be the prime person of England; for Sir Robert Lee, then lord mayor, was the first subscribing witness, when James I. was invited to take upon himself the government.

Time out of mind, the mayor of London hath been of such high esteem, that in all writings or addresses, the title of *Lord* is prefixed, "which," as Stow adds, "is given to none but to noblemen, bishops, and judges; and of late years to the mayor of York."

The person of this magistrate was formerly held inviolable; for during a riot in the time of Edward III. two persons assaulted and struck the mayor; for which they were instantly seized and beheaded in Cheapside; the king applauding the measure.

And, for the more effectual preservation of the navigation and fish in the river Thames, the lord mayor, as conservator thereof, has his assistant, or deputy, the water-bailiff; who, together with his substitutes, detect and bring to justice all such persons as shall presume to destroy either the current or the fish of the said river.

A list of mayors who have rendered themselves famous by their patriotic and virtuous actions, is subjoined :

1283. Henry Wallis, built the Tun upon Cornhill to be a prison for night-walkers ; Stocks Market for fish and fowl ; and erected several tenements round St. Paul's Church Yard, the profits of which he appropriated to the repair of London Bridge.

1337. Sir John Poulteney, draper, built a chapel in St. Paul's, where he was buried ; founded a college in the parish church, called from him St. Lawrence Poultney ; erected the church of Allhallows the Less, Thames Street ; and the church of the Carmelite Friars, Coventry. He gave relief to the prisoners in Newgate and the Fleet, and ten shillings *per* year to the hospital of St. Giles, in High Holborn, for ever. His other charities were unbounded.

1358. John Stody, vintner, gave all the ground on which Vintner's Hall and alms-houses now stand.

1363. Henry Picard. We have before mentioned the entertainment he gave to four kings and their suite.

1367. John Lofken, fishmonger, four times mayor, built Magdalen Hospital, Kingston upon Thames, and St. Michael, Crooked Lane, where he was buried.

1371. John Barnes gave a chest with three locks, containing one thousand marks, to be lent to young men upon sufficient *pawn* ; he built great part of the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Queen Street.

1378. John Philpot, hired with his own property, one thousand soldiers, and defended the realm from the incursions of the enemy ; so that in a short space, his men took John Mercer, a pirate, and all the ships he had taken from Scarborough, besides fifteen Spanish ships richly laden. In 1380, Thomas Woodstock, Thomas Percy, Hugh Calverley, &c. being sent to aid the Duke of Bretagne, this patriotic magistrate hired ships for them at his own charge, and released the armour which the soldiers had pledged for victuals, to the amount of one thousand suits*.

1381.

* " This most noble citizen," saith Thomas Walsingham, " that had travelled for the commodity of the whole realm, more than all others of his

1331. The famous Sir William Walworth, added to the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, and founded a college there.

1391. Adam Bamme, goldsmith, in a great dearth, imported large quantities of corn from foreign countries, sufficient to supply the wants of the city and adjacent country.

1400. Sir Thomas Knowles, grocer, erected the present structure of Guildhall; re-edified St. Anthony's Church, and gave to his company, his mansion house, for the relief of the poor, for ever. He also caused water to be conveyed to Newgate and Ludgate, for the relief of the prisoners.

1405. John Hind, draper, rebuilt the church of St. Swithin, London Stone.

1406. Sir John Woodcock, mercer, caused all the weirs on the river Thames, from Staines to the Medway, to be destroyed.

1408. Sir Drew Barentine, goldsmith, built great part of Goldsmith Street, and gave lands, &c. to the company.

1414. Thomas Falconer, mercer, lent to king Henry V. towards the maintenance of his wars in France, ten thousand marks in jewels. Among many other acts of his beneficence towards the city, he caused the ditches to be cleansed, the walls to be repaired, and contributed Moorgate, as an ornament.

1416. Sir Henry Barton, skinner, ordered lanterns to be hung out in winter evenings, from Allhallows Day to Candlemas.

1419. Sir William Sevenoke, founded a school and almshouse at Sevenoaks, in Kent.

1421. Sir Richard Whittington. His benefactions have been before mentioned.

1422. Sir Robert Chicheley, grocer, gave a plot of ground on which stands the church of St. Stephen Walbrook. He also appointed by will, that on his birth-day, a competent

this time, had often relieved the king, by lending him great sums of money; died in 1384, after he had assured lands to the city, for the relief of thirteen poor people for ever. *Stow.*

dinner for two thousand four hundred poor citizens, householders, who were to have besides, two pence each *.

1427. Sir John Rainwell, fishmonger, gave several tenements to discharge certain wards of London of fifteenths, and other taxes.

1433. Sir John de Welles, erected a chapel at Guildhall, where he was buried. He also conveyed water from Tyburn to West Cheap, for the use of the citizens.

1438. Sir William Eastfield, mercer, knight of the Bath, conveyed water to the several conduits in Fleet-Street, Aldermanbury, and Cripplegate; he caused conduits to be erected at the two former places.

1439. Sir Stephen Brown, grocer, during a time of famine, when the people were compelled to eat bread made of fern, caused corn to be brought from Prussia to London, in such great quantities, that wheat was reduced to less than half its price.

1440. Robert Large, mercer, gave to St. Olave's Church, Southwark, 200*l.* to St. Margaret, Lothbury, 25*l.* to the poor 20*l.* to London Bridge, one hundred marks; towards vaulting the water-course at Walbrook, two hundred marks; to poor maids marriages, one hundred marks; to poor householders, 100*l.* &c.

1446. Sir Simon Eyre, draper, built Leadenhall, and left five thousand marks to be bestowed in charitable actions.

1455. Sir Stephen Foster, fishmonger, enlarged Ludgate for the ease of the prisoners.

1458. Sir Godfrey Bullen, the immediate maternal ancestor of queen Elizabeth, was a great benefactor to the various hospitals, lazar houses and prisons; and bequeathed 1000*l.* to poor householders in London, and 200*l.* to poor householders on his estates in Norfolk.

1473. Sir William Hampton, fishmonger, caused stocks to be set up in every ward for the punishment of disorderly persons.

1477. Sir Ralph Joceline, draper, knight of the bath, corrected the bakers and victuallers; and repaired the city walls.

1483. Sir Edmund Shaw, goldsmith, erected the conduit at Cripplegate.

1485. Sir Thomas Hill, grocer, built the conduit in Gracechurch Street.

1487. Sir Henry Colet's unbounded loyalty to Henry VII, is stated in this work, vol. i. p. 108.

1488. Sir William Home, salter, gave five hundred marks towards repairing the highways between London and Cambridge; and was a contributor to the preachers at Paul's Cross.

1492. Sir Hugh Clopton, mercer, built great part of the bridge of Stratford-upon-Avon, where he was born, and was otherwise very charitable.

1498. Sir John Percival, merchant-taylor, founded a grammar school at Macclesfield.

1502. Sir John Shaw, goldsmith, kept court in his own house, for redressing the grievances of his fellow citizens.

1504. Sir William Capell, draper, first set up cages for the punishment of rogues and vagabonds.

1506. Sir Thomas Kneassworth, fishmonger, built the conduit of Bishopsgate.

1509. Sir Stephen Jennings, merchant-taylor, founded a free school at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire; still maintained by that company. He also built great part of the church of Saint Andrew Undershaft.

1511. Sir Henry Keble, grocer, was a great benefactor to building St. Mary Aldermary Church, and at his death gave 1,000*l.* towards finishing it. He likewise gave 200*l.* to repair highways, one hundred marks to portion poor maids, one hundred and forty ploughshares, and one hundred and forty coulter of iron to poor husband-men, in Oxfordshire and Warwickshire; and in London, sixpence *per week* to seven poor alms-men, for ever.

1512. Sir Roger Acheley, draper, provided corn to be housed in Leadenhall, for the service of the city, in case of scarcity.

1518. Sir Thomas Exmewe, goldsmith, erected the conduit at Moorgate.

1521. Sir John Milborne, draper, built the almshouses in Crutched Friars, near Savage Gardens, Tower Hill.

1536. Sir John Allen, mercer, gave, besides a rich collar to his successors, five hundred marks, as a stock for sea-coal; and the rent of his lands purchased of the king, to be distributed among the poor in the several wards of London, for ever. He was also a liberal benefactor to the prisons, &c. and to all the poor within two miles of the city.

1538. Sir Richard Graham, mercer. See his letter to Henry the Eighth, concerning the city hospitals, vol. i. p. 122.

1547. Sir John Graham, mercer, founded a free school at Holt, in Norfolk, and gave 10*l.* to every ward in London, to be distributed among the poor. To one hundred and twenty poor men and women, he gave to each, three yards of broad cloth, at nine shillings per yard, to be made into gowns, ready to their backs. He also gave 200*l.* to hospitals in London, and as portions to poor maidens.

1550. Sir Rowland Hill, mercer. The character of this great man is best described on an obelisk or observatory, lately erected by Sir Richard Hill, bart. in Hawkestone Park, Shropshire.

“ The first stone of this pillar was laid by Sir Richard Hill, bart. member in several parliaments for this county, on the first day of October, in the year 1795; who caused it to be erected, not only for the various uses of an observatory, and to feast the eye, by presenting to it, at one view, a most luxuriant and extensive prospect, which takes in not less than twelve (or, some assert, fifteen) counties; but from motives of justice, respect, and gratitude, to the memory of a truly great and good man, viz. Sir Rowland Hill, knt. who was born at the family mansion of Hawkstone, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh; and, being bred to trade, and free of the city of London, became one of the most considerable and opulent merchants of his time, and was lord mayor of the same, in the second and third years of Edward the Sixth, *anno* 1549 and 1550; and was the first Protestant who filled that high office.”

“ Having

“ Having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he zealously exerted himself in behalf of the Protestant cause; he exchanged this life for a better, a short while before the death of that pious young monarch, being aged nearly seventy years.

“ For a considerable time previous to his decease, he gave up his mercantile occupations, that he might with more devotedness of heart, attend to the great concerns of another world.

“ His lands, possessions, and church patronage, were immense, particularly in the counties of Salop and Cheshire; the number of his tenants (none of whom he ever raised or fined) amounting to one thousand one hundred and eighty-one, as appears from a rental yet preserved, and copied from his own hand writing.

“ But his private virtues, good deeds, and munificent spirit, were quite unlimited, and extended, like the prospect before us, East, West, North, and South, far surpassing all bounds. ‘ Being sensible,’ saith Fuller, speaking of him in his Worthies of England, ‘ that his great estate was given him of God,’ it was his desire to devote it to his glory. He built a spacious church in his own parish at Hodnet, and likewise the neighbouring church of Stoke, at his own expence. He built Tern and Atcham bridges, in this county, both of hewn stone, and containing several arches each. He also built other large bridges of timber. He built and endowed several free-schools, particularly that of Drayton. He made and paved divers highways for the public utility. He founded exhibitions, and educated many students at both Universities, and supported, at the inns of court, others who were brought up to the law.

“ He was the unwearied friend of the widow and the fatherless. He clothed annually three hundred poor people in his own neighbourhood, both with shirts and coats; and, in the city of London, he gave 200*l.* (an immense sum in those days) to St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, besides (saith Fuller) 600*l.* to Christ Church Hospital. He also gave
most

most liberally to all the other hospitals; and at his death bequeathed 150*l.* to the poor of all the wards in London.

“ He had no children; but his relations and kinsfolk were numerous, who all partook largely of his bounty, both in his life-time and at his death. He constantly kept up a great family household, where he maintained good hospitality; many resorted to him for his wise and salutary advice; and none who came to him were ever sent empty or dissatisfied away.

“ To suffer such a character to sink into oblivion would be in the highest degree ungrateful, as well as injurious to posterity; for whose imitation, as a city set on a hill, it is held up; duly to set it forth would be impossible.”

1551. Sir Andrew Jud, skinner, founded a free-school at Tunbridge, and an alms-house near Great St. Helen's, London. He was joined as a collateral security for the repayment of several considerable sums of money borrowed by Edward VI. of the Antwerp bankers. See vol. i. p. 129.

1554. Sir Thomas White, merchant-taylor, founder of St. John's College Oxford, erected grammar schools at Bristol, Reading, Higham Ferrers, &c. He gave lands to the amount of 2,000*l.* to the city of Bristol; 104*l.* to be lent annually to young clothiers, of the following places, in rotation: York, Canterbury, Reading, the Merchant-Tailors company, Gloucester, Worcester, Exeter, Salisbury, West Chester, Norwich, Southampton, Lincoln, Winchester, Oxford, Hertford, Cambridge, Shrewsbury, Lynn, Bath, Derby, Ipswich, Colchester, and Newcastle, which sum is still annually transmitted by the company to the above places. He also gave 1,400*l.* to the city of Coventry, at that time very much distressed; and afterwards enlarged his gift to 2,000*l.* besides free loans to young men here, as well as in Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Warwick, &c.

1562. Sir William Harper, merchant-taylor, founded a free-school in Bedford, where he was born and buried.

1569. Sir Thomas Rowe, merchant-taylor, besides inclosing a piece of ground in Moorfields, as a burial-place

for such churches as wanted church-yards; he was the founder of the Spital Sermons. He gave 100*l.* to be lent to eight poor men; to the Merchant-Tailors company lands and tenements to the amount of 40*l.* yearly, to maintain ten poor men, for ever, such as were not members of that company; but chosen out of the companies of Clothworkers, Armourers, Carpenters, Tylers, and Plasterers; in the consideration that, by over-toiling labour, dangers, falls, bruises; and other inconveniences, they were soonest like to become impotent, and unable to help or maintain themselves.

1576. Sir Ambrose Nicholas, salter, founded twelve almshouses in Monkwell Street.

1586. Sir Wolston Dixie, skinner, founded a free-school at Bosworth; he gave 42*l.* to Christ's Hospital yearly, for ever; to Emanuel College 600*l.* to purchase lands for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars; and towards building the college 50*l.*; and among other great charities, 500*l.* to be lent to poor merchants.

1610. Sir William Craven, merchant-taylor, gave by will, to the poor prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, and the two Compters, 10*l.* each; to Christ's Hospital 100*l.*; to St. Bartholomew's Hospital 100*l.*; to Bridewell 100*l.* and to St. Thomas's Hospital 100*l.*; one hundred pounds to be distributed to divers parishes in London; and ten pounds each to six parishes in Southwark; 100*l.* to the parish of St. John the Evangelist; one hundred nobles to the poor of St. Antholin; and besides other charities; several thousand pounds among his domestics.

1611. Sir John Pemberton, goldsmith, founder of a free-school at Heskin, in Lancashire, gave to Christ's Hospital 500*l.*; to the Goldsmith's company 200*l.* and other considerable donations.

1629. Sir James Campbell, ironmonger. This worthy magistrate left 48,967*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—of which he gave 1,000*l.* to repair St. Paul's cathedral; 1,300*l.* to the ironmongers company, to be lent to young tradesmen at 100*l.* each; to enlarge St. Thomas's Hospital 1,500*l.*; to Bridewell and St. Bartholomew's 200*l.*; to Christ's Hospital 500*l.*; to Bethlehem 100*l.*; to Bridewell, for a stock to set on work poor
vagrants

vagrants that are delivered out of gaol, to prevent their future pilfering, 2,000*l.*; for the relief of prisoners for small debts 1,000*l.*; for redemption of poor captives from Turkish slavery 1,000*l.*; for erecting a school at Barking, Essex, 666*l.*; for erecting a bridge near Wanstead 250*l.*; for a supply of coals, which his father had begun, 500*l.*; to his executors to dispose of in such charitable uses as they should think fit to be accomplished in two years, 10,000*l.*

1652. John Kendrick, draper, was a most extensive benefactor to his country. He gave to the town of Reading 7,500*l.* in trust, for employing the poor; 4,000*l.* for the same end to the town of Newbury; to the company of Drapers, towards repairing St. Paul's cathedral, 1,000*l.*; Christ's Hospital 500*l.* &c.

1646. Sir Thomas Adams, mercer, an incorruptible loyalist, and a great sufferer in the royal cause, founder of a free-school in Shropshire, an Arabic lecture in Cambridge, and a great benefactor of the Clothworkers company. He was born at Wem, in Shropshire, in 1586, educated in the university of Cambridge, and bred a draper in London. In the year 1639, he was chosen sheriff of that city; and was of so public a spirit, that when his son-in-law brought him the first news of the election, he immediately dismissed his particular business, and never afterwards personally followed his trade, but gave himself up to the city concerns. He made himself such a master of the customs and usages, the rights and privileges of the city; and, at the same time, was found to be a man of such wisdom and integrity in the exertion of his knowledge; that there was no honour in the city whereof he was capable, to which he was not preferred. He was chosen master of the Drapers company, alderman of a ward, and president of St. Thomas's Hospital, which would probably have been ruined, had it not been for his sagacity and industry in discovering the frauds of an unjust steward. He was often returned a Burgess in parliament, though the iniquity of the times would not permit him to sit there: and in the year 1645, he was elected Lord mayor of London; in which office he was so far from seeking his own benefit, that he would not accept of those advantages which

are usually made by selling the vacant places. On account of his incorruptible loyalty to king Charles I. his house, while he was lord mayor, was searched by the party then getting into power, in expectation of finding the king there. This party finding that Mr. Adams was a man who would not be moulded into their forms, or make shipwreck of his conscience, to serve their interest; he was, the year after, committed and detained a prisoner in the Tower for some time: and for several years excluded from all public offices and employments. His constancy to the royal cause brought upon him, besides these troubles, the scoffs and detractions of his adversaries, which others have cleared him of; and many writers, in verse as well as prose, have applauded his administration, when in office. At length he became, and so continued for some years, the first among the twenty-six, the eldest alderman upon the bench, that had served in the office of lord mayor, to whom is given that honourable title of FATHER OF THE CITY. Such was his generous loyalty and affection to Charles II. that, in the perilous times of his exile, he had remitted to him 10,000*l*. When therefore, at his majesty's joyful return to these realms, Mr. Adams was deputed by the city to go, though in the seventy-fourth year of his age, as their commissioner, to Breda, in Holland, with general Monk, to congratulate the king, and attend him home; he was in consideration of his signal services knighted at the Hague by the king, and a few days after the Restoration advanced to the dignity of a baronet of England.

His merit is still more extensive in the character of a benefactor to the public. At Wem, he gave the house of his nativity for a free-school, and liberally endowed it. He likewise founded an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, on condition that it were frequented by a competent number of auditors; and it thrived so well, that the salary of forty pounds *per annum*, was settled upon Mr. Abraham Wheelock, fellow of Clare Hall, a man of great learning and industry, whose longer life would probably have much improved the Polyglot Bible. These munificent endowments,

both of which were perpetual, took place, the first of them twenty years, and the second above thirty years, before Sir Thomas Adams's death. At the desire of Mr. Wheelock, he was at the expence of printing the Persian Gospels, and of transmitting them into the eastern parts of the world. Thus he endeavoured to promote the Christian religion, by throwing, as he himself used to express it, "a stone at the forehead of Mahomet."

1669. Sir William Turner, merchant-taylor, founder of an hospital, free-school, &c. at Kirk Leedham, in Yorkshire.

1675. Sir Robert Viner, bart. goldsmith and banker, was a very loyal and no less useful subject to Charles II. When he entered upon his mayoralty, the king did him the honour of drinking several bottles with him, "an indulgence," as Granger observes, "not unfrequent in this reign*." He afterwards erected an equestrian statue to the king at Stocks Market. It was done originally for John Sobieski, king of Poland.

1680. Sir Robert Clayton, draper. "This excellent citizen well understood and sedulously promoted the commercial, civil, and religious interests of his country. As he had rendered himself obnoxious to the Duke of York, by voting in parliament for the Exclusion Bill, he retired from business; and amused himself with building and planting, after that prince ascended the throne. When the Prince of Orange was at Henley upon Thames, he was sent in the name of the city, to compliment the Prince on his arrival; he was afterwards appointed commissioner of the customs. His benefactions to Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals will be remembered to his honour †.

* An anecdote is related in the Spectator, No. 462. of one of these entertainments. His majesty had been drinking pretty deep with Sir Robert, when he wished to depart. The lord mayor, however, in the fulness of his heart, followed the king, and taking him by the coat, insisted, "that his majesty should drink—one bottle more." Charles complied with his guest's mandatory request, good naturedly observing, that "He that drinks is as great as a king †".

† Granger.

1681. Sir John Moor, grocer, erected the writing school in Christ's Hospital, and a free-school at Appleby in Leicestershire.

1684. Sir Henry Tulse, grocer. " Let it remain upon record, for the lasting honour of this mayor, that when one had offered him one thousand guineas to procure him a lease of the city's duties of scavage, portage, &c. at 400*l.* rent yearly to the city, Sir Henry generously refused it; and moreover, used his endeavour to advance the rent of the said duties for the benefit of the city: by which means it came to pass, that 1,200*l.* yearly rent was paid for the same, by the same person *."

Having brought our list of " Worthy Mayors" to the era of the glorious Revolution, a continuation of the names of such gentlemen as have been honoured with the highest degree of civic magistracy is subjoined:

1689 Sir John Chapman, knt.	1713 Sir Richard Hoare, knt.
1690 Sir Thomas Pilkington, knt.	1714 Sir Samuel Stanier, knt.
1691 Sir Thomas Pilkington, knt.	1715 Sir W. Humpreys, knt. and bart.
1692 Sir Thomas Stampe, knt.	
1693 Sir John Fleet, knt.	1716 Sir Charles Peers, knt.
1694 Sir William Ashurst, knt.	1717 Sir James Bateman, knt.
1695 Sir Thomas Lane, knt.	1718 Sir William Lewen, knt.
1696 Sir John Houblon, knt.	1719 Sir John Ward, knt.
1697 Sir Edward Clarke, knt.	1720 Sir Geo. Thorold, knt. and bart.
1698 Sir Humphry Edwin, knt.	
1699 Sir Francis Child, knt.	1721 Sir John Fryer, bart.
1700 Sir Richard Levett, knt.	1722 Sir William Stewart, knt.
1701 Sir Thomas Abney, knt.	1723 Sir Gerard Conyers, knt.
1702 Sir William Gore, knt.	1724 Sir Peter Delmé, knt.
1703 Sir Samuel Dashwood, knt.	1725 Sir George Mertins, knt.
1704 Sir John Parsons, knt.	1726 Sir Francis Forbes, knt.
1705 Sir Owen Buckingham, knt.	1727 Sir John Eyles, bart.
1706 Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt.	1728 Sir Edward Beecher, knt.
1707 Sir Robert Beddingfeld, knt.*	1729 Sir Robert Bailis, knt.
1708 Sir William Withers, knt.	1730 Sir Richard Brocas, knt.
1709 Sir Charles Duncombe, knt.	1731 Humphry Parsons, esq.
1710 Sir Samuel Garrard, bart.	1732 Sir Francis Child, knt.
1711 Sir Gilbert Heathcote, knt.	1733 John Barber, esq.
1712 Sir Robert Beachcroft, knt.	1734 Sir William Billers, knt.

* *Stryke's Store.*

- 1735 Sir Edward Bellamy, knt.
 1736 Sir John Williams, knt.
 1737 Sir John Thomson, knt.
 1738 Sir John Barnard, knt.
 1739 Micajah Perry, esq.
 1740 Sir John Salter, knt.
 1741 { *Humphry Parsons, esq.**
 Daniel Lambert, esq.
 1742 { *Sir Robert Godschall, knt.*
 George Heathcote, esq.
 1743 Robert Willmot, esq.
 1744 Sir Robert Westley, knt.
 1745 Sir Henry Marshall, knt.
 1746 Sir Richard Hoare, knt.
 1747 William Benn, esq.
 1748 Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt.
 1749 Sir William Calvert, knt.
 1750 { *Sir Samuel Pennant, knt.*
 John Blachford, esq.
 1751 Francis Cokayne, esq.
 1752 { *Thomas Winterbottom, esq.*
 Robert Alsop, esq.
 1753 Sir Crisp Gascoyne, knt.
 1754 { *Edward Ironside, esq.*
 Thomas Rawlinson, esq.
 1755 Stephen Theodore Janssen,
 esq.
 1756 Slingsby Bethell, esq.
 1757 Marshe Dickinson, esq.
 1758 Sir Charles Asgill, knt.
 1759 Sir Richard Glyn, knt. and
 bart.
 1760 Sir Thomas Chitty, knt.
 1761 Sir Matthew Blackiston, knt.
 1762 Sir Samuel Fludyer, knt. and
 bart.
 1763 William Beckford, esq.
 1764 William Bridgen, esq.
 1765 Sir William Stephenson, knt.
 1766 George Nelson, esq.
 1767 Sir Robert Kite, knt.
 1768 Hon Thomas Harley
 1769 Samuel Turner, esq.
 1770 { *William Beckford, esq.*
 Barlow Trecothick, esq.
 1771 Brass Crosby, esq.
 1772 William Nash, esq.
 1773 James Townsend, esq.
 1774 Frederick Bull, esq.
 1775 John Wilkes, esq.
 1776 John Sawbridge, esq.
 1777 Sir Thomas Hallifax, knt.
 1778 Sir James Esdaile, knt.
 1779 Samuel Plumbe, esq.
 1780 Brackley Kennett, esq.
 1781 Sir Watkin Lewes, knt.
 1782 Sir William Plomer, knt.
 1783 Nathaniel Newnham, esq.
 1784 Robert Peckham, esq.
 1785 Richard Clark, esq.
 1786 Thomas Wright, esq.
 1787 Thomas Sainsbury, esq.
 1788 John Burnell, esq.
 1789 William Gill, esq.
 1790 William Pickett, esq.
 1791 John Boydell, esq.
 1792 Sir John Hopkins, knt.
 1793 Sir James Sanderson, knt.
 1794 Paul Le Mesurier, esq.
 1795 Thomas Skinner, esq.
 1796 William Curtis, esq.
 1797 Brook Watson, esq.
 1798 John William Anderson, esq.
 1799 Sir Richard Car Glyn, knt.
 1800 Harvey Christian Combe, esq.
 1801 Sir William Staines, knt.
 1802 Sir John Eamer, knt.
 1803 Charles Price, esq.
 1804 John Perring, esq.
 1805 Peter Perchard, esq.
 1806 James Shaw, esq.

The sheriffs having mostly arrived at the dignity of alder-
 derman or mayor, a list of them here is unnecessary.

* Those in *Italic*, died in their mayoralty.

This

ALDERMEN.

This office is of very remote date. The Saxon appellation of ealderman, alderman, or oldman, is of the same signification as the Latin appellative *senex*, whence is derived *senators*. The epithet of ealderman, among the antient Saxons, appears to have been a title of the greatest honour, and the title of alderman was the same as that of earl; the city of London, therefore, must have been in very great repute, when the noble appellation of aldermen was conferred upon her magistrates, which probably gave rise to the honourable distinction of *barons*, whereby the aldermen and commonalty of London were long after denominated.

Whether the city of London at first, was divided into wards by king Alfred, (after his re-building the same, as already mentioned) or by arbitrary lords, whose demesns in the city were held in vassalage by the citizens, or by others, is unknown. However, the second seems the more probable, seeing that, during the Saxon government, most of the cities and towns in this kingdom were held in demesne or vassalage; which is strongly corroborated by the wards of this city being antiently hereditary, and alienable at the will of the aldermen.

And it is observable, that the wards of aldermanries of this city were denominated from the aldermen, and antiently changed their names as often as their masters; and that the division of the city into wards or aldermandries, appears to be of great antiquity; for it is manifest that London had both wards and aldermen in the reign of king Richard I, which is above five hundred and fifty years ago.

The first number of wards in this city was twenty-four; but in the year 1394, Farringdon ward being divided by act of parliament, the outward division was erected into a separate ward, which made up the present number of twenty-five, for that called Bridge Ward Without, being only nominal, it is well adapted to the senior alderman, who by his great age is rendered incapable of undergoing much

much fatigue; but in case of non-acceptance, the court of aldermen choose another of their brethren to supply the vacancy.

In Strype's edition of Stow's Survey, vol. ii. p. 238. is inserted the following antient customs, rules, and passages, concerning the aldermen of London, extracted from the records of the city chamber..

"Neither mayor nor aldermen, nor their servants, to hold a brewhouse, tavern; or bakehouse.

"An alderman or common council man removed from their dignities, not to be re-elected.

"An alderman lost his liberty because he was absent from the city for the greater part of the year.

"An alderman lined not his cloak, which he ought to use in procession, therefore it was adjudged by the court, that the mayor and aldermen should all breakfast with him." This was probably a suitable punishment for his covetousness.

"One was judged and imprisoned for false words spoken of an alderman.

"One Gydney was imprisoned, because he refused the office.

"An alderman was rejected for incapacity.

"One was imprisoned at the command of an alderman.

"Heretofore the mayor and aldermen came to Guildhall but once a week.

"The custoses of the city had one roll of pleas in the mayor's court, and the alderman another.

"An alderman was once elected and sworn recorder.

"One was imprisoned, and his right hand cut off, because he made an assault upon an alderman; another imprisoned for rebellion made to an alderman; and another for opprobrious words spoken to an alderman. Rebellion to an alderman was made imprisonment for a year and a day, besides loss of freedom to the offender.

"Formerly four persons were presented and one of them chosen; this was confirmed by common council; and the nomination of aldermen elected by the wards was rejected;

though the wards had been bound to answer for the conduct of the person elected.

“None to be aldermen, unless born within the Kingdom of England, and his father an Englishman.

“The aldermen were formerly required to gather the debts due to the king in their respective wards.”

In the 17th of Richard II. *anno* 1394, it was by parliament enacted, that the aldermen of the city of London should not from thenceforth be elected annually, but continue in their several offices during life, or good behaviour.

The aldermen of London having antiently become so by purchase, occasioned great jealousies among the commonalty; for the allaying of which, and preventing the like for the future, it was, in the year 1402, by the common council enacted, that they should be elective; the manner of which election has several times varied: but in the year 1714, by the common council of the city, it was enacted, that from thenceforth, in all elections of aldermen, there shall be chosen only one citizen by the inhabitants of every ward destitute of an alderman, and the person so elected to be returned by the lord mayor (or other returning officer, duly qualified to hold a court of wardmote) to the court of lord mayor and aldermen, by whom the person so returned is to be admitted, and sworn into the office of an alderman.

The different factions in the city continuing vigorously to oppose each other in the choice of their representatives to serve in parliament, lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, common councilmen, chamberlain, town clerks, &c. application was made to parliament to prevent such disputes for the future, by reducing the number of electors, which was thought would in a great measure prevent violent contests on all such occasions.

The aldermen are the second constituent part of the city legislature, and all of them, who have passed the chair, and three under it, are by charter perpetual justices of the peace within the city, and by the same power, they are by virtue of their office exempt from serving on inquests, juries, &c.

 SHERIFFS.

These magistrates were antiently chosen from the commonalty, commoners, and oftentimes never came to be aldermen; many aldermen also were never sheriffs, and yet were advanced to the mayoralty; a greater regularity, however, has since taken place; for at present, by the constitution of the city though any citizen is eligible to be sheriff, except he swear himself not worth 15,000*l.* yet such sheriff cannot be lord mayor till he be elected an alderman.

The elder sheriff was formerly nominated by the lord mayor, who drank to him by name, as the sheriff for the ensuing year; and this nomination was, by custom, confirmed by the commonalty. The commons, however, contended against the custom, and so far succeeded, that both sheriffs were elected for some time by the whole body of the livery. In the year 1704, however, Sir John Parsons, lord mayor, agreeably to a late act of common council, revived the antient custom of nomination. The method is now that the lord mayor drinks to fourteen respectable citizens, two of whom on Midsummer Day, are elected by the livery, and being so elected, are compelled to serve on pain of a fine of 400*l.* The lord mayor cannot properly elect a commoner sheriff, if there is an alderman who has not served the office, though this is often done; but the refusal of an alderman to serve, subjects him to a penalty of six hundred marks, and to be again eligible, one hundred pounds of which is to be given to the person who first takes upon himself the office, and should there be a second forfeiture, one hundred pounds to him who fills up the vacancy; the rest to be deposited in the city chamber. The court of aldermen have no power, without the consent of the common council, to dispense with fine above one year. If, however, the 400*l.* is paid by the citizen drank to, he is exempted from serving for three years, nor can he be again drank to by any future lord mayor. The bond given to serve is 1000*l.*

The sheriffs were originally called bailiffs; they were judges of themselves only in their courts of personal pleas,
and

and in the hustings, they were not judges alone, but executors, also, of the judgment and precepts of mayor, &c. They are now esteemed as the supporters of the mayor in his office, and have been accustomed to be obedient to his precepts, in bringing before him such complaints as come within their jurisdiction; and they were, also, to perform all his other legal commands.

It belongs to their office, to serve the king's writs of process; and for the better execution of this office, after resistance, they may raise the *Posse Comitatus**. They are to return juries of honest repute, and of good ability to consider of and deliver their verdicts, according to justice and the merit of the cause; they are to preserve the public peace; to see condemned persons executed; to collect the public monies, fines, &c. belonging to the king, which they are to be accountable for, till paid by them into the Exchequer. Where the king is party, the sheriffs may break open doors, if entrance is denied; but not upon private process, except upon outlawry after judgment. They may also untile the house to obtain entrance. But in all cases where the door is open, the sheriffs may enter, and make execution of their writ.

For the better performance of so great trust, the sheriffs appoint eminent legal characters as their under-sheriffs, who enter into ample security for the performance of their duty.

They have also their separate prisons for the city and liberties, with the proper officers for arrests, attachments, executions, &c. The trials on such attachments, arrests, and other processes, are decided in the proper courts, by judges, counsel, and juries.

* *POSSE COMITATUS* implies the power of the county, and includes the aid and attendance of all knights, and other men above the age of fifteen, within that district. Persons able to travel, are also required to assist in this service. Sheriffs are to give aid to the justices in suppressing riots, &c. and to raise the *posse comitatus*, who may take such weapons as shall be necessary; and they are justified in beating, and even killing such rioters as resist or refuse to surrender; persons refusing to comply with the sheriff's summons, are liable to fine and imprisonment.

The sheriffs of London jointly hold the sherivalty of the county of Middlesex, though the office is denominated in the singular; this is in consequence of the grant by Henry I. to the citizens of the sheriffwick of Middlesex: their jurisdictions are, however, separate; and the inhabitants of the city and county are very tenacious of the privileges attached to their various liberties.

The RECORDER of the city of London, is a grave and learned lawyer, skilful in the customs of the city: is a chief assistant to the lord mayors, for their better direction in matters of justice and law. He takes place in councils and in courts, before any man that hath not been mayor, and delivers the sentences of the whole court.

The qualifications of the recorder of the city are thus set down in one of the books of the chamber: that "he shall be, and is wont to be, one of the most skilful and virtuous apprentices of the law of the whole kingdom: whose office is always to sit on the right hand of the mayor, in recording pleas, and passing judgments; and by whom records and processes, had before the lord mayor and aldermen at Great St. Martin's, ought to be recorded by word of mouth before the judges assigned there to correct errors. The mayor and aldermen have therefore used commonly to set forth all other businesses, touching the city, before the king and his council, as also in certain of the king's courts, by Mr. Recorder, as a chief man, endued with wisdom, and eminent for eloquence."

The fee of the Recorder was formerly appropriate to time and merit, as appears in the fourth book of *Liber Albus*. Afterward, the recorder's fee was settled at one hundred marks, (it is now 1,500*l.*; but he is not allowed to practise, except in the concerns of the city;) and he was to have of the chamber such vesture (*lineatum vel penulatam*) lined or faced, and as often as the mayor and aldermen take, every year. And his clerk, such as the serjeants of the chamber. The Recorder usually sits at the mayor's table*.

The

* What the recorder's office was long ago demanded to be, to wit, in the year 1304, may be worthy to be read out of a record, viz. *Die Lunc.* &c.

LONDON.

The next officer in rotation is the CHAMBERLAIN; he is of great repute and trust; and though annually chosen on Midsummer Day, yet not displaced, but continues during life, if no great crimes are made out against him. He has the keeping of the monies, lands, and goods, of the city orphans, or takes good security for the payments thereof when the party comes of age. And to that end he is deemed in the law a sole corporation, to him and his successors, for orphans; and therefore a bond, or a recognizance made to him and his successors, is recoverable by his successors. This officer hath a court peculiarly belonging to him; his office may be deemed a public treasury, collecting the customs, monies, and yearly revenues, and all other payments belonging to the corporation of the city.

The COMMON SERJEANT attends the lord mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and must be in council with them, on all occasions, within and without the precincts or liberties of the city. He has the care of orphans estates, either by taking account of them, or by signing their indentures, before their passing the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

&c. On Monday, after the feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul, in the thirty-second year of king Edward, before the lords John le Bland, mayor, John de Burresorch, sheriff, William de Beton, Walter de Fynchinfield, William de Lyre, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Folham, John of Canterbury, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstable, Richard de Goucestre, Henry de Loucestre, Adam de Rokesle, &c. aldermen, meeting together, John de Wengrave, alderman and recorder, was sworn, well and faithfully to render all the judgments of the hustings, after the mayor and aldermen should meet concerning their pleas, and agreed together; and also all other judgments touching the city of London, &c. and that he shall do justice as well to poor as rich. And that all the pleas of the hustings, presently after the hustings is finished, he shall oversee, order and cause to be enrolled, according to the things pleaded, &c. and that he shall come prepared to dispatch the business of the city, &c. when he shall be lawfully wanted by the mayor and bailiffs. For which labour, the above-said mayor and aldermen have yielded to give the aforesaid John, ten pounds sterling by the year, out of their chamber, and twenty pence of each charter written, and each testament enrolled in the said hustings, &c.

And likewise lets, sets, and manages the orphans' estates, according to his judgment to their best advantage.

The TOWN CLERK keeps the original charters of the city, the books, rolls, and other records, wherein are registered the acts and proceedings of the city; he is to attend the lord mayor and aldermen at their courts.

The town clerk and common serjeant, take place according to their seniority. The fees of the chamberlain, common serjeant, and common clerk, or town clerk, were anciently ten pounds *per annum*.

The CORONER so called from *corona*, *i. e.* or *crown*, because he deals principally with the crown, or in matters appertaining to the imperial crown of England *.

As the sheriff may inquire of all felonies, so the coroner is to inquire of all sudden deaths: and to that end he impanels a jury, takes evidence upon oath, and gives the charge to the jury.

The REMEMBRANCER is an officer to attend the lord mayor on certain days, his business being to put his lordship in mind of the select days he is to go abroad with the aldermen, &c. he is to attend daily at the parliament house, during the sessions, and to report to the lord mayor the transactions there.

The SUBORDINATE OFFICERS, are two judges of the sheriff's court; four common pleaders; comptroller of the chamber; secondary of Wood Street Compter; secondary of the Poultry Compter; a registrar of the orphans' fund; a solicitor; eight attornies in the sheriffs court; two bridge-masters; and a hall-keeper.

There are also officers peculiarly belonging to the lord mayor's house. The first are, the four esquires of the lord mayor's house.

* As to the antiquity of this office, there were coroners in the time of king Alfred, as appears by the book, entitled, the Mirror. The lord mayor for the time being, is coroner, but hath his deputy for the management thereof. In ancient times, this office was of such great esteem, that none could execute it under the degree of a knight.

The

The **SWORD BEARER** attends the lord mayor at his going abroad, and carries the sword before him as the emblem of justice. He hath his table at the lord mayor's expence: for the support of which, there is one thousand pounds a year allowed, besides an allowance for his dwelling*.

The **COMMON HUNT** is to take care of the pack of hounds belonging to the mayor and citizens, and to attend them in hunting when they please; this officer has a yearly salary, besides house rent and other perquisites: he attends the lord mayor on set days.

The **COMMON CRIER**, and the **SERJEANT AT ARMS**, summon all executors and administrators of freemen to appear, and bring in inventories of the personal estates of freemen, within two months after their decease: and they are to have notice of the appraisements. The common crier attends the lord mayor on set days, and at the courts held weekly by the mayor and aldermen. He has his dwelling allowed him.

The **WATER BAILIFF** superintends the preservation of the River Thames, against all enroachments; and looks after the fishermen, to prevent destroying the young fry by unlawful nets. For that end juries are appointed for each county, that hath any part lying on the sides or shores of that river. Which juries, summoned by the water bailiff at certain times, make inquiry of all offences relating to the river and the fish; and bring their presentments. He is also bound to attend the lord mayor on set days in the week: and has his house rent allowed.

* The sword-bearer's place is honourable; in as much as the sword is needful to be borne before head officers of boroughs, or other corporation towns, to represent the state and princely office of the king's most excellent majesty, the chief governor. To the right of bearing which sword, in the chamber of London, this observation is to be made, according to an antient writer of armoury: "that the bearer must carry it upright, the hilt being holden under his bulk, and the blade directly up the midst of his breast, and so forth between the sword bearer's brows. This, in distinction from bearing the sword in any town for a duke or an earl, or a baron. If a duke, the blade thereof must lean from the head, between the neck and the right shoulder. And for an earl, the bearer must carry the same between the point of the shoulder and the elbow: and so there is another different bearing of the sword for a baron."

There

There are also three serjeant carvers; three serjeants of the chamber: a serjeant of the channel; four yeomen of the water side; an under water bailiff; two yeomen of the chamber; two meal weighers; two yeomen of the wood-wharfs; a foreign taker; two city marshals. There are besides these, seven gentlemen's men; as,

The sword bearer's man, the common hunt's two men, the common crier's man, and the carver's men.

Nine of the foregoing officers have liveries of the lord mayor, viz. the sword bearer and his man; the three carvers; and the four yeomen of the water side. All the rest have liveries from the chamber of London.

The following officers are likewise belonging to the city; farmer of the markets; auditor; clerk of the chamber; clerk to the commissioners of the sewers; of the court of conscience; beadle of the same court; clerk of the city works; printer to the city, justice of the Bridge Yard; clerk comptroller of the Bridge House; steward of the Borough; bailiff of the Borough.

London has sent representatives to parliament from the commencement of its summons in the reign of Henry III. The citizens elect four of their body, who on the first day of every new parliament, take precedence of all the other members in the house of commons, and are clothed in their scarlet gowns and hoods, the distinguishing badge of the antient barons.

The metropolis has also this peculiar privilege in the house; all bills, &c. usually brought in are moved by a member to have leave granted; except applications from the corporation, which upon being presented at the bar, are immediately read by the clerk, without any previous notice, and as we have before mentioned, it is the remembrancer's business to attend parliament, to report its daily proceedings, and to inform the lord mayor, &c. should he discover any thing prejudicial to the interests of the city.

The jurisdiction of civil judicature in London, is confined within the city and its liberties; no citizen can be impleaded out of his own boundaries, consequently the courts

of King's Bench and Common Pleas are held in Guildhall, where the lord chief justice and the other judges of the realm hold their sittings in term.

The highest court of record for the city of London, is however held at Guildhall, and is denominated **THE COURT OF HUSTING**.

This court is of Saxon origin, and the most antient in the kingdom. It is a court of record, and the supreme judicature of the city of London, and held weekly at Guildhall; it was originally established for the preservation of the laws, franchises, and customs of the city, and therein presided as judges, the principal magistrates; as at present do the lord mayor and sheriffs, who are assisted by the recorder upon all causes of consequence; in this court two sorts of causes are pleadable, viz. pleas of land, and common pleas, distinctly; for one week pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed actions are decided; here deeds are inrolled, recoveries passed, writs of right, waste, partition, dower and replevins determined.

In the husting of a plea of lands are pleaded writs of right patent, directed to the sheriffs of London.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL. This court, consisting of the lord mayor, aldermen, and representatives of the several wards; and being the city legislature, make bye-laws for the good government thereof; they assemble in Guildhall, as often as the lord mayor, by his summons, thinks proper to convene them; they annually select from among themselves a committee of six aldermen and twelve commoners, for letting the city lands. They likewise appoint another committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, for transacting the affairs belonging to the benefactions of Sir Thomas Gresham; the lord mayor, who is always one of the number; they also, by virtue of a royal grant, yearly appoint a governor, deputy, and assistants, for managing the city lands in Ireland; they have also a right of disposing of various offices belonging to the city.

THE COURT OF LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN is a court of record, wherein is lodged a great part of the executive power, whereby all leases, and other instruments that pass the city seal, are executed; the assise of bread ascertained; contests relating to water-courses, lights, and party-walls, adjusted; and the city officers suspended and punished according to the notoriety of their several offences.

This court has not only a power of electing annually eleven overseers, or rulers of the fraternity of watermen; but likewise a right of fixing their several taxes, with the approbation of the privy council; and also a right of disposing of most of the places belonging to the city officers.

THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT is also a court of record, held before the lord mayor, aldermen, and recorder, wherein actions of debt, trespass, attachments, covenants, &c. arising within the city and liberties, of any value, may be tried, and actions from the sheriffs court removed hither, before the jury be sworn.

This is a court of chancery or equity, respecting affairs transacted in the city and liberties; and gives relief when judgment is obtained in the sheriffs court, for more than the just debt. It has an office peculiar to itself, consisting of four attornies, by whom all actions cognizable therein are entered, for the execution whereof there are six serjeants at mace, who daily attend in the said office.

This court, in divers respects, is the best to commence a process in, seeing an action (exclusive of stamps) may be entered at the small charge of four pence, and which, though not proceeded upon, never dies, as those in other courts. Besides, a suit may be begun and ended here, within the space of fourteen days, for so small a charge as thirty shillings. In short, this is the most extensive court of the kingdom; for all that is cognizable in the several courts of England, is also determinable here.

The juries for trying causes in this, and the sheriffs courts, are by the several courts of wardmote annually returned at Christmas, when each ward, according to custom, appoint a
sufficient

sufficient number of persons to serve on the said juries for every month in the year, as follows :

Months.	Wards.
January,	Aldgate, Portsoken, and Cornhill.
February,	Cheap Ward.
March,	Bassishaw and Cripplegate.
April,	Vintry and Bread Street.
May,	Tower and Billingsgate.
June,	Farringdon Without.
July.	Bridge Ward.
August,	Aldersgate, Coleman Street, and Broad Street.
September,	Farringdon Within, and Castle Baynard.
October,	Queenhithe, Dowgate, and Wallbrook.
November,	Langbourn, and Lime Street.
December,	Candlewick, Cordwainer, and Bishopsgate.

THE SHERIFFS COURTS are held in Guildhall, of which the sheriffs being judges, each has his assistant or deputy, called the judges of those courts ; before whom are tried actions of debt, trespass, covenant, &c. and where the testimony of any absent witness in writing is allowed to be good evidence. To each of these courts belong four attornies, who, upon their being admitted by the court of aldermen, have an oath administered to them *.

The

* The oath, for its remarkable contents, is here inserted.

" Ye shall swear, that ye shall well and lawfully examine your clients, and their quarrels, without champarty, and without procuring of any juries, or any inquest embracing. And that ye shall change no quarrel out of ill-nature, after your understanding. Also ye shall plead, nor suffer to be pleaded by your assent, no foreign release, acquittance, payment, arbitration, plain account, whatsoever it be, to put the court out of its jurisdiction ; nor none other matter ; but it shall be such as ye may find rightful and true by the information of your client, whose information and saying, upon your oath and conscience, ye shall think to be true.

" And ye shall not inform, nor inforce, any man to sue falsely against any person, by false or forged action. Ready ye shall be at all times to come and attend at the warning of the said mayor, and of the sheriffs of the said city, unless you be letted about the business of the said city, or

The sheriffs of London may arrest and serve executions on the river Thames.

COMMON HALL. In this court the livery chuse their lord mayor, sheriffs, members of parliament, &c.

THE COURT OF ORPHANS is occasionally held by the lord mayor and aldermen, who are guardians to children under the age of twenty-one years, at the decease of their fathers. They take upon them not only the care and management of their goods and chattels, but likewise that of their persons, by committing them to careful and faithful tutors, to prevent their disposing of themselves, during minority, without the approbation of this court.

The common serjeant is authorized by the said court, to take exact accounts and inventories of all deceased freemen's estates; and the youngest attorney of the mayor's court, being clerk to that of the orphans, is appointed to take securities for their several portions, in the name of the chamberlain of London, who is a sole corporation of himself, for the service of the said orphans; and to whom a recognizance, or bond, made upon the account of an orphan, shall, by the custom of London, descend to his successor; which is hardly known elsewhere.

When a freeman dies, and leaves property, to his children, either in money or estates, the executor or executors make application to the court of aldermen to admit such property into the orphan's fund. On this application a wheel is brought into the court, containing a number of tickets, which mention the respective sums belonging to those who have arrived at full age, or whose stock has been sold or transferred to some other person. The lord mayor then draws from the wheel as many tickets as contain the sum requested to be admitted by the new claimant, when the proprietors of the old stock have notice given them to receive their property in three months. Four *per cent.* is allowed for the money during the time it continues in the fund.

for some reasonable cause. The franchises, laws, and ordinances of this city, you shall keep, and due to be kept to your power: and that well and lawfully ye shall do all things that to the office of attorney pertaineth to do: as God help you."

The

THE COURT OF JUSTICE HALL, is held by the king's commission of *oyer and terminer*, at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, eight times a year, for trying of criminals for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex.

THE COURTS OF CORONER and ESCHEATOR, are held before the lord mayor or his deputy.

THE COURT OF CONSERVACY. The nature of these courts is explained under the head of LORD MAYOR.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS, OR COURT OF CONSCIENCE, determines all disputes between citizens where the debt is under five pounds. It is of great use to persons who have small debts owing them, which they could not otherwise recover without entering into expensive proceedings; and it is also of great benefit to such persons as are not able to pay their debts at once, as the court determines the payment to be made in such portions as are suitable to the debtor's circumstances. The lord mayor and court of aldermen appoint monthly such aldermen and commoners to sit as commissioners in this court as they think fit; any three of whom compose a court, kept in Guildhall, to hear and determine such cases as are brought before them. If the defendant does not appear the first court day after the summons, an attachment may be awarded against him; on neglect or refusal then to appear, he will be committed to prison.

THE COURT OF WARDMOTE is denominated from the words *ward* and *mote*; that is, the Ward Court: for in this city, parishes are as towns, and wards as hundreds; wherefore this court resembles that of the leet in the county; for, as the latter derives its authority from the county court, so does the former from that of the lord mayor; as is manifest by the annual precept issued by the lord mayor to the several aldermen, for holding their respective leets for the election of proper officers in each ward; the tenor whereof is as follows:

" *To the Alderman of the Ward of ———.*
 " We charge and command you, that, upon St. Thomas's Day, the apostle, next coming, you do hold your wardmote;

and that you have afore us, at our general court of aldermen, to be holden the Monday next after the feast of the Epiphany next coming, all the defaults that shall be presented afore you by inquest in the said wardmote; and the said inquest shall have power and authority, by one whole year, to inquire into and present all such defaults as shall be found within your said ward, as oftentimes as shall be thought to you expedient and needful; which we will shall be once every month at least.

2. " And, if it happen any of your said inquest do die, or depart out of your said ward, within the said year, that then, in place of him or them so dying, or departing out of your said ward, you cause to be chosen one able person in his stead, to inquire and present with the other, in manner and form abovesaid.

3. " And that, at the said general court you give afore us the names and surnames of all of them of your said ward that come not to your said wardmote, if they be duly warned; so that due redress and punishment of them may be had, as the case shall require, according to the law.

4. " And that you provide, that, at all times convenient, a sufficient watch be kept; and that lanterns, with light by nightertail, in old manner accustomed, be hanged forth; and that no man go by nightertail without light, nor with vizard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.

5. " And also, that you do cause to be chosen men, of the most sufficient, honest, and discreet men, of your said ward, to be, for your said ward, of the common council of this city for the year ensuing, according to the custom in that behalf yearly used. And also, that you do cause the said men, so to be chosen to be of the common council, to be sworn before you, and in your presence, according to the oath by them used and of old time accustomed.

6. " And that also, in the said wardmote, you cause to be chosen certain other honest persons, to be constables and scavengers, and a common-beadle, and a raker, to make clean the streets and lanes of all your said ward, according to the custom yearly used in that behalf; which constables have

LONDON.

have, and shall have, full power and authority to distrain for the salary and quarterage of the said beadle and raker, as oftentimes as it shall be behind or unpaid.

7. " Also, that you keep a roll of the names, sur-names, dwelling-places, professions, and trades, of all persons dwelling within your ward, and within what constable's precinct they dwell ; wherein the place is to be specially noted by street, lane, alley, or sign.

8. " Also that you cause every constable, from time to time, to certify unto you the name, surname, dwelling-place, profession and trade, of every person who shall newly come to dwell within his precinct, whereby you may make and keep your roll perfect ; and that you cause every constable for his precinct, to that purpose, to make and keep a perfect roll in like manner.

9. " Also, that you give special charge to every inn-holder, and other persons within your ward, who shall receive any person to sojourn in his house above two days, shall, before the third day after his coming thither, give knowledge to the constable of the precinct where he shall be so received, of the name, surname, dwelling-place, profession and trade of life, or place of service, of such person, and for what cause he shall come to reside there ; and that the said constable give present notice thereof to you ; and that the said inn-holder lodge no suspected person, or men, or women, of evil name.

10. " Also, that you cause every constable within his precinct, once every month at the farthest, and oftener, if need require, to make diligent search and inquiry what persons be newly come into his precinct to dwell, sojourn or lodge ; and that you give special charge, that no inn-holder or person shall resist, or deny any constable in making such search or inquiry ; but shall do his best endeavour to aid and assist him therein.

11. " And for that, of late, there is more resort to the city of persons evil-affected in religion and otherwise, than in former times hath been ; you shall diligently inquire if any man be received to dwell or abide within your ward,
that

that is not put under frank-pledge, as he ought to be by the custom of the city ; and whether any person hath continued in the said ward by space of one year, being above the age of twelve years, and not sworn to be faithful and loyal to the king's majesty, in such sort as by the law and custom of this city ought to be.

12. " To all these purposes, the beadle of every ward shall employ his diligence and give his best furtherance.

13. " Also you are to take order, that there be provided and set up a pair of stocks, and a whipping-post, in some convenient place in every parish within your ward, for the punishment of vagrants and other offenders.

14. " Also, that you have special regard that, from time to time, there be convenient provision for hooks, ladders, buckets, spouts, and engines, in meet places, within the several parishes of your ward, for avoiding the peril of fire.

15. " Also, that the streets and lanes of this city be, from time to time, kept clean before every church, house, shop, warehouse, door, dead wall, and in all other common passages and streets of the said ward.

16. " And whereas, by divers acts of common council, aforetime made and established for the common weal of this city, among other things, it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter ensueth :

“ Also it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter ensueth ; that, from henceforth, no huckster of ale or beer be within any ward of the city of London, but honest persons of good name and fame, and so taken and admitted by the alderman of the ward for the time being ; and that the same hucksters do find sufficient surety afore the mayor and aldermen for the time being, to be of good guiding and rule ; and that the same hucksters shall keep no bawdry, nor suffer no lechery, dice playing, carding, or any other unlawful games, to be done, exercised, or used within their houses ; and to shut in their doors at nine of the clock in the night, from Michaelmas to Easter, and from Easter to Michaelmas, at ten clock in the night ; and, after that hour, sell no ale or beer. And if any huckster of beer or ale, after this act is published

and

and proclaimed, sell any ale or beer, within any ward of the city of London, and be not admitted by the alderman of the same ward so to do, or find not sufficient surety, as it is above rehearsed, the same buckster to have imprisonment, and make fine and ransom for his contempt, after the discretion of the lord mayor and aldermen. And also that the said bucksters suffer no manner of common eating or drinking within their cellars or vaults, contrary to the ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the said act more plainly appeareth at large." "We charge you that you put the same in due execution accordingly."

17. "And also, that you see all tipplers, and other sellers of ale or beer, as well privy osteries as brewers and inn-holders within your ward, not selling by lawful measures sealed and marked with the city arms, or dagger, be presented; and their names in your said indentures be expressed, with their defaults; so that the chamberlain may be lawfully answered of their americiaments.

18. "And also, that you suffer no alien, or son of any born an alien, to be of the common council; nor to exercise or use any other office within this city; nor receive or accept any person your watch, privy or open, but Englishmen born; and if a stranger born out of this realm, made denizen by letters patents; or any other, after his course and lot, be appointed to any watch, that then ye command and compel him, or them, to find in his stead and place an Englishman to supply the same.

19. "And also, that you cause an abstract of the assise, appointed by act of parliament, for billets and other firewood, to be fair written in parchment, and to be fixed or hanged up in a table, in some fit and convenient place in the parish within your ward, where the common people may best see the same.

20. "And furthermore we charge and command you, that you cause such provision to be had in your said ward, that all the streets and lanes within the said ward be, from time to time, cleansed, and clearly voided of ordure, dung, mire, rubbish, and other filthy things, whatsoever be to the annoyance of the king's majesty's subjects.

21. " And also, that, at all times, as you shall think necessary, you do cause search to be made within your said ward for all vagrant beggars, suspicious and idle people, and such as cannot shew how to live; and such as shall be found within your said ward, that you cause to be punished, and dealt with according to the laws and statutes in such cases ordained and provided.

22. " And also, we will and charge you, the said alderman, that yourself certify, and present before us, at the said general court, to be holden the aforesaid Monday next after the feast of the Epiphany, all the names and surnames, truly written, of such persons being and dwelling within your said ward, as to be able to pass in any petty jury by themselves; that is to say, every grand-juryman to be worth in goods an hundred marks, and every petty-juryman forty marks, according to an act in that case ordained and provided; and the same you shall indorse on the back-side of your indenture.

23. " *Item*, for divers reasonable and urgent considerations us especially moving, we straightly charge and command you, on the king our sovereign lord's behalf, that ye diligently provide and foresee, that no manner of person or persons, within your said ward, what condition or degree soever he or they be of, keeping tavern, or ale-house, ale-cellar, or any other victualling house, or place of common resort to eat or drink in; within the same ward, permit or suffer, at any time hereafter, any common women of their bodies, or harlots, to resort and come into their said house, or other the places aforesaid, to eat or drink, or otherwise to be conversant, or abide, or thither to haunt, or frequent, upon pain of imprisonment, as well of the tenant and keeper of every such house or houses, and all other the places afore remembered, as of the common women and harlots.

24. " Also, that you do give in charge to the wardmote inquest of your ward, all the articles delivered to you herewith; and that you may have a special care of keeping the peace and good order during your wardmote; and if any offend herein, you may fine or punish them according to law.

25. " And

25. " And whereas the monies received for the fines of persons refusing to hold ward offices within your ward, ought to be employed in the service and for the public benefit of the whole ward, and not of any particular precinct or parish within the ward; these are therefore to require you to take care, that all such fines be, from time to time, disposed of accordingly, for the benefit of the whole ward, as you, with the deputy and common council-men of your ward shall think most fitting and convenient; and that no such fines be received or employed in any particular precinct or parish.

" Not failing hereof, as you tender the common-weal of this city, and advancement of good justice, and as ye will answer for the contrary at your utmost peril.

" Dated at _____ under the seal of office of mayoralty of the said city, in the _____ year of the reign of our sovereign lord George _____ &c."

By this precept it appears, that the court of wardmote consists of the alderman and the respective householders of his ward, by whom are annually elected the several officers; among these the inquest receive the aforesaid instructions for their better regulation.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S COURT is held in Guildhall, every morning, for inrolling and turning over apprentices, admitting persons duly qualified to the freedom of the city, and deciding all differences arising between masters and their apprentices, of whom about two thousand are annually admitted into the freedom.

THE COURT OF HALL-MOTE belongs to the several companies of citizens, by whom it is occasionally held in their respective halls, wherein the separate affairs of the company are transacted.

THE PIE-POWDER COURT is held in Cloth Fair (during the time of Bartholomew fair) by the city of London, and Mr. _____, steward for the possessors of the dissolved priory of St. Bartholomew, for hearing and deciding all differences committed against the tenor of the proclamation, which is annually made before the lord mayor, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, for the better regulation of the said fair.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND COURT. This court belongs to the liberty of that name, and is subject to the dean and chapter of Westminster. It is a court of record, held weekly for the trial of all personal actions whatever: the leading process is a *capias* against the body, or an attachment against the goods; so that a man's goods may be seized in his own house, if his person is not seized before: which is according to the practice of all antient liberties or franchises.

THE COURT OF THE TOWER OF LONDON. This is a court of record held by prescription within the verge of the city, on Great Tower Hill, by a steward appointed by the constable of the Tower of London; by whom are tried actions of debt for any sum, damage, and trespass.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS is held at Guildhall, eight times in the year.

PETTY SESSIONS held every day at the Mansion House before the lord mayor, or before an alderman at Guildhall.

The police of London has no troops, nor any sort of regular military watch: it is guarded by armed patrols and old men, who are only furnished with a lantern, a pole, and an alarm rattle; these persons patrol the streets, cry the hour, and proclaim the weather; and are denominated *the nightly watch*.

Yet, though the city is so slenderly guarded, "it is," as M. Grosley, liberally observes, "the only great city in Europe, where neither murders nor assassinations happen."—"Even in the most violent disturbances," continues this writer, "when I was in the midst of the mob, I have seen them threaten weakly, plunder some houses obnoxious to them, throw a few stones; and though surrounded by troops, remain in a kind of awe, as well as the soldiers, through mutual fear of the shedding of blood."

"In a word, the people of London, though haughty and ungovernable, are in themselves good-natured and humane: this holds even among those of the lowest rank*."

We are thus naturally brought to describe the various classes of inhabitants of the metropolis. These may be di-

vided into four classes; the nobility and gentry; the merchants and principal tradesmen; the clergy, physicians, lawyers, and military; inferior tradesmen, &c. &c. &c. The first class usually residing six or eight months at what is called "the west end of the town," consists of such as have dependence on the court, or those who live independently on their fortunes; these personages are as much distinguished by their high rank as by their amiable qualities. Their behaviour in general is urbane, unaccompanied by tiresome external marks of civility. The luxuries in which they live, certainly create indulgences and extravagances; but among this class, characters abound, as remarkable for their philanthropy, as for their exalted birth. There is scarcely a charitable, a benevolent, or an useful institution, but has monarchy and nobility for its patron; besides a long list of noble subscribers to promote its welfare.

The merchants and tradesmen form a class of beings ornamental to human nature. They equal the nobility in magnificence; their houses are palaces, richly and beautifully furnished, exhibiting the realities, unaccompanied by the ostentatious display, of plenty. Their estates are either the well-earned profits produced by the labour and ingenuity of ancestors; or an accumulation of property their personal acquisition; thus they are generally masters of larger sums of money than they have occasion for in trade, and are consequently provided against accidents, as well as to make advantageous purchases. They differ, however, from the merchants of all other nations; for, when they have made competent fortunes, they retire to their estates, and enjoy the fruit of their industry, reserving only business sufficient to divert their leisure hours. Thus they become magistrates and gentlemen of independence in the counties where their possessions are situated; and, frequently being younger brothers of titled families, it is not uncommon to see them re-purchase the paternal domains which the elder branches have been compelled to dispose of as supplies for their necessities.

Their punctuality is proverbial: they are at the same time generous and charitable, and obliging without being ceremonious; they are also easy of access, and communicative.

Let us follow them into their households. They rise early, survey the condition of their accounts, give their orders without severity; and having appareled themselves in a plain respectable garb, without footmen or attendants, pursue their concerns at the Exchange or the Custom House.

When we view the Royal Exchange, the New River, the Marine Society, Magdalen Hospital, &c.: with proud exultation we may exclaim, that they are the disinterested works of a Gresham, a Middleton, a Hanway!—all private merchants!—These are, however, but a part of the public spirited efforts of the London merchants. In the year 1784, six millions of money were raised for the use of government; of which 1,200,000*l.* was raised by the Bank of England, the rest by twenty-two private London bankers.

The clergy, legal characters, and the military, being the same in all circles of society, we proceed to notice the leading features, by which the lesser tradesmen and the community of London are distinguished. No rank or dignity was formerly secure from the insults of the lower ranks, and the indiscriminate abuse offered by them, were constant objects of regret*; the many regulations, however, which have been made to curb their insolence, sufficiently secure the passage of the streets, and both natives and foreigners may pass without molestation.

But, as often is experienced, the civility of the shopkeepers compensates for the insolence of the rabble. They will be at pains to direct the right road to strangers; and

* M. Grosley mentions an entertaining anecdote to this purpose. "The late Marshal Saxe, walking through London streets, happened to have a dispute with a scavenger, which ended in a boxing bout, wherein the marshal's dexterity received the general applause of the spectators: he suffered the scavenger to make an attack, when seizing him whilst off his guard, the marshal whirled him into the air with such velocity, and in such a direction, that he was immersed in the mud of his own cart.

very seldom treat those who make inquiries with disrespect. They mostly put down the lowest prices of their articles, and are remarked by foreigners for the integrity of their dealings.

The emigrants from France, since the last Revolution, can bear sufficient testimonies of the liberality and obliging officiousness of the inhabitants of London, in alleviating their distresses, and in supplying their necessities.

If we take a view of other metropolitan cities, we discover every mode to prevent or forbid publicity; guards, walls, gates, passports, spies, and all the engines of suspicion and slavery. But in London, such danger is unknown. As free and as open as her commerce, gates are rendered unnecessary; the reciprocal good understanding between London and the other districts of the empire, renders her safety and improvement of the highest importance. It is therefore, a consequent reason, that the streets are better paved and better lighted than those of every other metropolis. The effect produced is remarkably grand, as well as of abundant utility.

Let it then suffice that London has arrived at a period of improvement and elegance unexampled in the annals of cities. Not Thebes with her hundred gates, Memphis, Babylon, or any recorded metropolis of antiquity; not Constantinople, Pekin, or any other modern metropolis, can equal her. Therefore, how happy must her inhabitants be at such an enviable era, when her riches have not made her proud; when the mildness of her government has rendered all around her happy; and when Virtue, Religion, Liberty, and the Sciences, have made her their residence. What can the historian do more than record so vast a period of prosperity! what can he wish, other than its continuance undiminished to the extent of future ages!

We conclude this part of our plan, by a few remarks on the increase of London from the year 1748 to the close of the last century.

Commencing at the north-east; the whole extent of ground from Goodman's Fields to Stepney, and from Whitechapel road

road to Shadwell, has been nearly covered with buildings; beside the recent erection of the West India Docks. On the other side of Whitechapel road, from Hackney to Bethnal Green and Mile End, the whole has been covered with streets and houses.

The line of increase on the south-east side, proceeds from Deptford to Camberwell, Kennington, and Stockwell, and thence by Lambeth to Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, taking in the whole space formerly denominated St. George's Fields, sufficient to form a considerable city.

Continuing towards Chelsea, Walham Green, Hammer-smith, Turnham Green, Kensington, to Hyde Park Corner, the whole extent is covered with convenient buildings of elegant structure.

From Bayswater to Paddington, Hampstead, Highgate, by Highbury to Kingsland and Hackney, where the line of circumvallation meets, the whole of Lisson Green, Camden Town, Somers Town, Pentonville, Holloway, Highbury, and Kingsland, have risen within memory to an amazing extent. The tracts of ground have been formed into magnificent squares and streets of stately mansions. The improvements of greatest consequence have been mostly on the north side of the metropolis. Thus, the whole parishes of Paddington, St. Mary-la-Bonne, and Pancras, with the additional buildings in St. Giles in the Fields, have been wholly built; and the Middlesex and Foundling Hospitals, the paths to which were reckoned dangerous from the depredations of robbers, are now surrounded with handsome streets. The squares which have been formed are Portman, Manchester, Fitzroy, Bedford, Tavistock, Russel, and Brunswick; besides that magnificent range of palaces, Portland Place.

Ecclesiastical Government.

Consistently with our plan of regularity, we subjoin some account of the ecclesiastical superintendence of London as a diocese*.

* By the word *diocese*, is to be understood the circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction; and as cities are not deemed within that jurisdiction by the canon law, the citations are directed to the clergy of the *city and diocese*.

This city, in the time of the Britains, was supposed to be an archbishoprick; it was confessedly a bishoprick till the time of the Saxons; when chance having established the metropolitical see at Canterbury in the person of Augustine; by his appointment, one of his followers Melitus, was constituted the first bishop of London: one hundred and one prelates, mostly in regular succession, have presided in the see since his time to the present period.

The diocese contains the whole city, and the counties of Middlesex and Essex, with part of Hertfordshire, the subordinate jurisdiction of which, is under the authority of a dean, a chanter, a chancellor, a treasurer, the five archdeacons of London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester, and St. Albans; of thirty prebendaries; and of the whole body of rectors and vicars within the circuit. The city and liberties formerly contained, one hundred and thirteen parish churches, twenty-seven monasteries, colleges, and chapels; twenty-eight parish churches and religious houses in Westminster and the suburbs, making a total of one hundred and sixty-eight places for divine worship. Before the great fire, the parish churches had been reduced to ninety-seven, of which eighty-four were destroyed, fifteen left single as before, and sixty-nine united into thirty-four; so that at present only sixty-one churches remain within, and ten without, the walls; nine churches in Westminster, and its liberties; and twenty in that part of the metropolis within the county of Middlesex; beside St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the churches within the Tower, the Temple, and the Savoy.

When, however, we state the whole of the religious establishment of this vast metropolis on both sides of the Thames, it will appear to contain two hundred and forty-two places for divine worship of the established religion; one hundred and fifty meeting-houses for Dissenters of various denominations; thirty chapels for foreigners, Roman Catholics, &c. and six synagogues for those of the Jewish persuasion; besides four thousand and fifty seminaries of public and private education, which are appropriately classed under this head.

The account of the military establishment will be given under the head, THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

River and Canal Navigation.

The first object of attention under this head is a summary description of the THAMES.

This fine river from its source at Thames-Head in Gloucestershire to Shoebury-Ness, measures, by scale, between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty miles, taking in a considerable portion of the central surface of England; this distance, however, would nearly be doubled, were all the windings and deviations of its channel to be ascertained.

Flowing in a calm and gentle manner, without rapid currents or cataracts, it does not assume the turbulence of a torrent, but taking its course from an elevated, rather than a mountainous tract, it is fitted for navigation, as soon as it acquires depth sufficient to bear a vessel; and associating with streams which partake of its own property, commerce assumes her placid stately dominion, without the obstruction of rocks, or the struggles of a pent-up bed over-hung with crags.

In the estimate of its picturesque beauties, though the romantic constitute no part; the sweet, the soft, the sequestered, the rich, and the majestic, form a list of charms equally attractive, and blended in every possible variation.

Its scenes are composed of rural beauty and dignified opulence. Always elegant and sometimes grand; the artificial ornaments of villas, edifices, and pleasure grounds, which grace its banks, contribute to form those fascinating landscapes, which add to the elevated beauties of the surrounding country; whilst the stream itself, where its breadth graduates it into consequence, swells to the brink, and "without o'erflowing full *," is the capital object in view.

With all these charming and interesting qualities, there are such drawbacks, that to call the Thames the "king of floods†," is an injury to its known good qualities; for

* Denham,

† Thomson.

though

though its floods are not so sudden or violent as those of other rivers, it partakes of inundation and drought; its intrinsic merit, however, will always secure to it a respectable rank; for few of the most celebrated streams afford a length of navigation for large ships equal to that of the Thames, in point of safety, care, and regularity. Certainly no European metropolis is benefited by its river equal to London.

The water is so copious at Thames-Head, near Cirencester, that it throws up several tuns every minute into the Thames and Severn Canal. During the summer months, however, the visible connection with the current is precarious, and the *Infant Thames* is only discoverable at the village of Kemble, in Wiltshire; here it is crossed by a rude bridge, and here its strength is sufficient to turn a mill.

At the town of Cricklade, it receives the *Churn*. This, and the accession of other small streams, renders it, at the length of nine miles from its source, navigable for barges of six or seven tons burthen; but the scarcity of water in summer has rendered this navigation so precarious, that the upper stream has been disused for carriage, the preference having been given to the more certain navigation by the canal.

The *Cole* from Wiltshire, and the *Coln* from Gloucestershire, enrich the Thames near Fairford; and, now sensibly widened, the river flows to Lechlade, where it is joined by the canal from the Severn. Here the addition of water renders the Thames capable of carrying barges of fifty or sixty tons burthen, though the summer drought and the winter floods too frequently form impediments to the passage. To remedy this inconvenience, several locks are formed, a continuation of which contrivance is rendered of importance at proper distances; but is considered unnecessary at Boulter's lock, below Maidenhead Bridge*.

Below

* Though the Thames is said to be navigable one hundred and thirty-eight miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats, that, in summer,

Below Lechlade, the *Lech* stream adds its tribute to the parent river, which now separates the counties of Oxford and Gloucester, at Radcot Bridge, famous for the battle between the discontented barons headed by the earl of Derby (afterwards Henry IV.) and Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland, favourite of Richard II. and his adherents, in which the latter was defeated. The Thames then continues its course to Farringdon at a small distance from which it receives the *Windrush*; then taking a northern direction, it flows the grounds of Stanton Harcourt, receiving into its channel the united streams of *Evenlode* and *Glym*.

In solemn progress, it soon leaves the unhallowed domains of Godstow nunnery, preparative to its approach to the seat of the muses, Oxford; here the fictitious *Isis* usurps her undue preference of classic honour to the real Thames, which, notwithstanding, receives her into company, jointly with the *Cherwell*. The Oxford canal, also, after a communication of eighty-two miles with Coventry, at which place another canal is joined, forms an important connexion with the Thames, near this place, and brings with it the productions of the Warwickshire collieries.

Keeping a direct southern course, the river flows on to Nuneham Courtney, the elegant seat of the earl of Harcourt; and making a bend to the west, proceeds to the town of Abingdon; where the tributary waters of the *Ock* introduce the Thames to the county of Bucks. The *Tame* or *Thame*, obscurely mingles with the river, which re-visits Oxfordshire at the village of Dorchester.

the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for passing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London, 12l. 8s. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Boulter's Lock; that is, for fifty-one miles and a half above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream toward Culham Bridge useless.

The next place of consequence which receives advantage from this admirable river, is the borough of Wallingford, the *Calleva* of the Romans. It is here crossed by a stone bridge of nineteen arches, and thence proceeds to Caversham, in full view of Reading, the *Kennet* incircling the current by its copious waters.

A few miles further, the *Loddon*, Pope's *Lodona*, which rises near Basingstoke, joins its stream. Henley is the next object of consequence for its malt and corn trade; and here a handsome stone bridge ornaments the picture. A beautifully meandering course brings the Thames to Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire, which supplies the metropolis with a share of its provision. Here also the *Wick*, mixes with the current, which passing beneath the lofty wooded banks of Cliefden, proceeds to Maidenhead Bridge, an elegant structure of Portland stone, of seven principal and six smaller arches, leading to the respectable market town whence it takes its name.

Peculiarly the favourite of Royalty, of the Muses, and of Commerce, the Thames majestically pursues its way to the venerable turrets of Windsor; the illustrious residence of monarchy, of the virtues, of benevolence, and of unsullied chivalry.

Its valuable philosophical neighbour Eton, uniting the religious with a scholastic institution, Datchet Mead, celebrated by Shakespere, Denham's Cooper's Hill, the green level of Runnymede, remembered in the annals of liberty, all ornament these animated shores.

The *Coln* unites its waters with the Thames, near Staines, where a bridge crosses the river. Chertsey, the residence of rich Benedictines, and afterwards of Cowley, has an elegant stone bridge, whence the Thames pursues its course to Weybridge in Surrey, and receives the *Wey*, which is here increased by the canal from Basingstoke. Hampton Court, the residence of the haughty Wolsey, and the neglected mansion of royalty, with the town of Kingston, in Surrey, form a communication by means of a wooden bridge of great antiquity; here the *Hog's-Mill* river empties itself from the neighbourhood of Epsom.

The Thames now hastens to those luxurious scenes where the vicinity of the metropolis is perpetually indicated by the creations of art and opulence. The artificial Gothic villa of Strawberry Hill, the residence of the late earl of Oxford; the beauties of Twickenham; the hill of Richmond, a prospect of all that can be denominated elegant and rural; the magnificent seat of Sion; the castellated palace of Kew; and all the precious treasures of the *Hortus Kewensis*; with the busy contrast of the mills at Brentford, form scenes that may probably be paralleled, but cannot be exceeded.

In the nearer approaches to the city, this majestic river increases in grandeur, and in various turnings assumes the appearance of the expanded lake; whilst the elegant villas, seats, and pleasure-grounds of Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, and Hammersmith, successively enliven the stream. The villages of Fulham and Putney, connected by a long wooden bridge next arrest the attention. These shores are worthy of notice; the first for the residence of the most benign of prelates; the other for being the birth-place of Gibbon, the historian; but more eminently for that of the great statesman the unfortunate Cromwell, earl of Essex.

At Wandsworth, the river *Wandle*, famous for its bleaching mills, unites its busy stream, and thus the Thames, now bordered by the repositories of trade, urges its course through Battersea Bridge and Chelsea, to the archiepiscopal palace of Lambeth, and the immediate vicinity of the commercial metropolis of Europe.

Having passed the two stately bridges at Westminster and Blackfriars, and rushed through the arches of London Bridge, the scene assumes a new and varied appearance; here tall forests of merchandize, exhibiting the streamers of all nations, form themselves in close contact, to permit a narrow passage to the wary wherryman; passing the Tower, a fortress, a palace, and a prison; a line of building commences, occupied by the employments connected with shipping; which, under the names of Wapping, Shadwell, Ratchiffe, and Limehouse on one side, with Horsleydown, Rotherhithe, and Deptford on the other, fills the mind with whatever can
be

be conceived, the business of navigation and mercantile pursuits. The Wapping Docks exhibit a striking feature of the progress and success of extensive traffic.

At Deptford, the formation and furniture of bulwarks of Britain, afford sensations equally impressive and interesting. Here the *Ravensbourne* ingulphs its stream, which now is scarcely considered an important addition to the vast current that takes it into its protection.

Greenwich presents the most magnificent single object in the whole course of the river we have been describing: the hospital, in a stile of architecture that would grace the palace for which it was at first intended; cannot be too highly adorned, when appropriated as an asylum to rest the aged limbs of the brave defenders of their country.

The Isle of Dogs, the West India warehouses, and Blackwall, next arrest notice. The West India warehouses exhibit a proof of opulence and perseverance, and is one of the greatest works distinguishable of prosperity and unity. Here the *Lea*, after contributing to the riches of the counties through which it passes, empties its stream, and conveying its various commodities to London, makes the article of coals, &c. an appropriate and useful article in return.

The next interesting object is Woolwich and its dock-yard, warren, and barracks, over-hung by the variety and grandeur of Shooter's Hill. Below this place, on the Essex shore, *Barking* and *Dagenham Creeks* enter the river, which is here widened to a considerable channel.

The woody heights of Erith, and the vast magazine of powder at Purfleet, constructed with admirable strength and contrivance, assume a romantic contrast. Hence, through the South Hope, the chalk cliffs of Greenhithe, and Northfleet afford a singular object of admiration: opposite Purfleet the Darent enters the Thames.

Gravesend, a corporate town, is worthy of notice in the Thames navigation, as the first port from the entrance of the river, and where all outward-bound ships take in their provisions

provisions for long voyages. The opposite fort of Tilbury, is the chief defence of the river Thames, which here is about a mile in breadth.

Below Gravesend, the Hope forms an extensive channel, taking in *Mucking Creek*, till it comes to Leigh, where a large stone marks the city boundary of conservation of the river. Still keeping along the Essex coast, the fashionable watering place of South End presents itself, whence is a noble prospect of the entrances of the Thames and Medway. Shoebury Ness soon appears in view, as a north termination of the mouth of the river.

The Kentish coast, forms the southern limb of this rich stream; and after receding, so as to give a sudden expansion to the channel, terminates at the Isle of Grain, which lying between the Thames and Medway, cut off from the main land by a narrow creek, joins the two rivers, at the distance of six miles from Shoebury Ness.

Thus, after connecting the metropolis with every central part of the British nation, and with the remotest regions of the globe; at the same time that it bestows beauty and fertility on the widely extended vale through which it takes its winding course; the Thames at this place majestically mingles with the ocean, receiving from, and dispensing to, all the world, the beneficial confluence of commercial intercourse.

Respecting the jurisdiction and the police of this river, we shall reserve our observations for a future period, when our topographical researches will bring us to the Thames Police Office at Shadwell, and only state the privileges of the corporation, as yet uninvaded; which are

“ To regulate the fisheries in the Thames and Medway, and to make bye-laws.

“ To preserve the river from injurious encroachments.

“ To cleanse the river, and to preserve its depth by the removal of mud and filth.

“ To prevent and remove nuisances and obstructions of every kind.

“ To repair banks and breaches in the river.

“ To erect posts for the conveniency of shipping.

“ To

“ To maintain and keep in repair certain public stairs.

“ To grant licences to erect wharfs, stairs, causeways, and other innocent projections.

“ To take up and lay down mooring-chains for the convenience of shipping.

“ To appoint a water-bailiff to superintend the fisheries, and to prevent encroachments, obstructions, and other nuisances in the river.

“ To make bye-laws for the regulation and proper birthing of ships, vessels, and craft in the river Thames, and also, rules for harbour-masters.

“ To manage and direct all matters relative to the canal across the Isle of Dogs, and to collect the rates thereon.

“ To appoint one or more harbour-masters to attend to the birthing of ships, and to the well-ordering of the port.

“ To hold courts of conservacy, for the punishment of offences.

“ To regulate and control lightermen and watermen in the river, amounting to from six to eight thousand usually employed.

“ To regulate and control tackle-house porters, twenty-two in number.

“ To appoint, regulate, and control ticket porters, for the landing and discharging of goods, about one thousand five hundred in all.

“ To appoint in conjunction with the governors of Christ's Hospital, and to regulate and control carrooms or privileged carts, four hundred and twenty in number, to convey merchandize to and from the landing places, to the repositories of the merchants; about six hundred in all, including servants.

“ To appoint sworn meters, for measuring coals in the port of London, and to control and regulate, in a certain degree, this important branch of trade.

“ To appoint corn meters, and to regulate and control the importation of this important necessary of life.

“ To appoint measurers for salt, and also fruit and vegetables, water-borne on the Thames.

“ An

“ An old law of James I. for the well-garbling of spices in London, (stat. 1. Jac. I. cap. 19.) being by length of time found useless, if not prejudicial, was repealed, by stat. 6 Ann. c. 16. and an equivalent was given to the city of London, for the profits formerly made of the garbler's office, by laying a tax of forty shillings yearly, to be paid to the chamberlain of London by all brokers; nevertheless, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, may still, if they think fitting, appoint a garbler who, at the request of the owner of any species of drugs garbleable, and not otherwise, shall garble the same, at such fees, &c. as the lord mayor, &c. may appoint.

“ The privileges of the package of cloths and certain other outward-bound goods of foreign merchants, denizens or aliens; of scavage (*i. e.* shewage or surveying) of certain goods imported by foreign merchants; of baillage, or delivery of goods of such merchants to be exported upon and through the river Thames, and upon any wharf or shore thereof; and also the portage of wool, tin, and other articles, (imported or exported by such merchants,) to and from the Thames, and to and from the warehouses of such merchants; all these are confirmed to the city by charter, of the 15th of September, 16 Charles II.; and certain rates and duties are appointed by a schedule to the charter, to be paid accordingly.

“ These functions are of great moment, and from their accurate and proper execution, advantages of a very extensive nature are to be derived by the community; while in the present state of society, and from the magnitude of the commercial interests of the port, infinite mischief and inconvenience must result from a relaxed or inattentive execution of the important duties which the city of London has imposed upon itself.

“ To the individuals who compose the respectable body of the corporation of London, the utmost confidence is due, both on account of their integrity and talents; but in their private capacity no responsibility attaches, while in their corporate situation, the obligation to perform a duty is considered

sidered to extend no further than to make an order, "*that it shall be carried into effect.*" Whether therefore, in the execution there is merit or demerit, is not an object of inquiry or cognizance, unless some gross misconduct urges a complaint or accusation. An individual follows up his directions, and sees that they are carried pointedly into execution. Where an *onus* or responsibility rests there is security: where it does not, in spite of the best guards that can be devised, and even the best and most patriotic intentions on the part of many of the individuals, who compose great public bodies, relaxation will be manifest, and inconveniences will consequently be felt by the public.

"A hope however may be indulged, that from the collected view in which these important functions have been placed, and from the great consequence of an uninterrupted conscientious execution, many worthy members of society, who now are or hereafter may become members of the corporation of London, will feel impressed with the weight of the trust committed to their charge; and by a zealous and patriotic regard to the public good, counteract those inconveniences and obstructions which this species of superintendence generates in this and every other country, where commerce is concerned*."

New River.

Though the water of the Thames is for many purposes highly beneficial to London, its purity is liable to many alterations, a copious supply of unpolluted element is therefore an extremely desirous addition. The Thames water must be forced to ascend by machines, before it can be distributed even to the lower parts of the town, whereas a stream from the country to the northern side of London, may by its own gravity, be made to flow in a natural descent to any quarter of the widely extended metropolis; from these considerations, a spirited individual, in the reign of James I. Sir Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith, a native of Den-

* Colquhoun's Treatise on the River Police.

highshire, proposed the scheme of bringing a source of water out of Hertfordshire, in an artificial channel to London. In the year 1608, he commenced the undertaking at his own expence; and after exhausting all his resources, and being refused aid from the corporation, was enabled, by the assistance of king James I. to bring it to completion. On September 29, 1613, the water was let into the New River Head at Islington; but the projector was ruined by his success, and it was long before the scheme could be rendered useful to the public, and beneficial to the proprietors.

The source of the New River is between Ware and Hertford, about twenty-one miles from London: a collection of many springs form a large open bason of considerable depth, with the following inscription: on the north side, "OPENED IN 1608;" on the south, "CONVEYED 40 MILES;" on the east, "CHADWELL SPRING;" on the west, "REPAIRED 1728."

To preserve a level, the New River takes a winding course; it is parallel to the Lea, for a considerable length, at the distance of a mile or two, on higher ground, from which river a very great augmentation of water has been obtained. Having passed Ware, Amwell, Hoddesdon, Broxbourn, and Cheshunt, it enters Middlesex, near Waltham Cross; and in a circuitous stream towards Enfield Chase, returns to Enfield*.

The river then passes by two devious bends in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, and proceeds to Hornsey; still winding among the gentle elevations of this pleasant tract, it embellishes the landscape at Stoke Newington, and thence onward beneath Highbury, to the east side of Islington, where it dips under the road, in a subterraneous channel of two hundred yards. Near this place is a brick building, whence

* At Bush Hill, south of Enfield, the river was formerly carried across a valley in an open woody trough, six hundred and sixty feet in length, supported by arches; but the modern improvement in canal making, has suggested a better mode of effecting the same purpose by means of a raised mound of earth, over which the river passes in a new channel, that was completed in the year 1785. This was the case also between Hornsey and Highbury, in another wooden aqueduct of one hundred and seventy-eight yards; which has since been changed for a raised bank of clay.

several mains issue for the supply of the eastern side of London. A little above this tunnel, a very antient spring, eight feet in depth, and arched over, flows into the river. The New River rises again in Colebrook Row, after having passed the road, and coasts the southern side of Islington, till its termination at the New River Head, Sadler's Wells.

Canal Navigation.

London being the focal point of emanation for operations of magnitude in the whole world of improvement, commerce, and finance, it should be the ambition of Great Britain, to secure all the profits arising from such sources to the merchants and bankers of that capital.

The reason for this preference is plain; England excels in arts and manufactures, which have been making, and continue to make rapid progress towards perfection: nature also, hath given her many local advantages, so as to render her competent to the distribution of her commodities, and to the completion of the most comprehensive designs.

Among these designs is to be ranked the useful project of inland navigation; and though its progress does not appear to have arrived at an investigation of its relative connection with the infant science of finance; much has been effected since its birth in England, and a comparative view of its future prospects must afford the most pleasing sensations.

It appears that few objects of internal policy have so much called forth the powers and resources of a country as Canals; and, on account of the cheapness of conveyance, and the advantages attendant on an easy and secure communication of the different parts of a country with another, they are allowed to be, the greatest of all improvements.

This being premised, we proceed to state how far the merchants of the city of London have been induced to adopt improvements so beneficial to themselves and to the country.

Had the plan of Sir Christopher Wren, been properly attended to, and a grand wharf formed along the city shore from London Bridge to the Temple, no other improvement

would have been necessary: short-sighted interest and avarice opposed his endeavours, and the shores exhibit only the inconveniences of narrow wharfs. Fishmongers Hall serves as a specimen of the ornament, which that great architect intended.

Several suggestions have since appeared; and had Mr. Gwynne's plan in 1765 *, of sweeping away the whole of the south side of Thames Street been adopted, the benefit which would have arisen to the commercial interests of the city, would not only have compensated the loss of these inconvenient structures which compose that street; but the necessity of new docks would have been prevented, and the advantage to property in mercantile concerns incalculable.

We will state what Mr. Gwynne says on the subject:

“ The space occupied by the piers and sterlings of London Bridge, is considerably greater than that allowed for the passage of the water, consequently more than half the breadth of the river is in this place entirely stopped, whereas the obstruction occasioned by the piers at Westminster Bridge, is not near one-third of the water-way, and it is needless to mention the effects of this obstruction, since the most melancholy instances are too frequently experienced to need a repetition. The truth is, this wretched bridge ought to have been entirely demolished ages ago, and a greater mistake never was committed than that of making the late repairs, and endeavouring to improve so intolerable a nuisance, the execution of which has manifestly proved its absurdity, since the main design of those improvements (which was to lessen the fall at the ebbing of the tide) has by experience been entirely defeated, and shews that the best repair that could possibly have been made, was to have taken it entirely down. Indeed, at the time when it was become necessary to add sterlings in order to preserve the foundation of the piers, and prevent the superstructure from falling, at that very time the whole bridge should have been demolished, and rebuilt in an elegant and commodious manner,

* London and Westminster improved.

and the money which at that time was expended in piling and securing it, and the annual sums which it has since cost in repairs, exclusive of the last enormous one, would have been more than sufficient to have defrayed the expence, and had the least attention been given at that time to this consideration, it must have been a sufficient motive for rebuilding the bridge *. It has been often ignorantly asserted, that the arches of this bridge were originally constructed in the manner they are, in order to restrain the ebbing of the tide, to preserve the navigation of the river above the bridge; others have with like ignorance and confidence said, that if the arches of the bridge were widened, the tide would ebb away so fast, that there would be scarce any navigation above the bridge a little after high-water; that is, it would be low-water much sooner than it is at present, and thereby the navigation would be hindered. This last assertion is so very absurd, that it is scarcely worth mentioning, for had these objectors once considered that the river is navigable so very far above the reach of the tide, they would never have thought of advancing so wretched an argument. In fact, a new bridge, as has been before observed, was absolutely necessary in this place, and should have been built instead of repairing the old one, this would, besides the preservation of many lives, have reflected honour upon the city of London, have very considerably improved the navigation of the river, and been a most noble and useful ornament; instead of which, an immense sum of money has been thrown away, the bridge itself is left a greater nuisance than it was before (owing to the prodigious rapidity of the stream under the great arch) with this additional aggravation, that will

* The present alteration of London Bridge cost near one hundred thousand pounds. Seventy-five thousand pounds, part advanced by parliament at five times, and seven thousand five hundred pounds, part of twenty-four thousand pounds, remainder allowed to have been expended in that alteration, besides the materials of the houses, many of which were new.

The parish of St. Magnus consisted of about one hundred and five houses, eighty of which are destroyed for opening the avenues and clearing the bridge.

very

very probably, be continually calling in the aid of quackery, remain a perpetual expence for a considerable time, and a standing reproach to the present age, which by no means deserves such treatment.

“ It appears upon the further consideration of this great nuisance, that (as if the miserable contrivance of the bridge itself was not impediment enough to the navigation) it is most terribly encumbered with the engine for raising water, which occupies no less than four arches, the effect these works have upon the navigation therefore is very considerable, besides the shocking appearance they make as an object. It is proposed therefore, to take this whole machine entirely away. Such a proposal will undoubtedly be thought extravagant by some people, and the profit accruing to the proprietors of the water-works will be objected as an obstacle, but as it is apprehended that the chief part of the revenue arising to the London Bridge water-works, is produced from the Borough of Southwark, it is proposed to bring the river Wandle from Mitcham, in Surrey, to the Borough, which, as it is but a small distance from London, may be easily done, and at no very great expence; Bromley river might be made to supply Deptford and Rotherhithe, and the New River Company might supply all that part of the city of London, which is now served by the London Bridge water-works. It may be likewise objected, that the New River will be insufficient to supply the whole metropolis; in answer to this it may be said, that the New River is certainly capable of supplying the whole quantity wanted; but as it may not be so conveniently done, there is another great resource for the supply of this very useful element. There is reason to hope the river Coln will be made navigable from Uxbridge, and brought to Mary-la-Bone; which will more than serve all the new buildings and parts adjacent, as well as the city of Westminster. It has been objected to this last very useful scheme (and some objection will eternally be made to every design for the public good) that the navigation of the river Thames will be prejudiced by the want of the water which this scheme will direct from

its usual course; but this has before been fully refuted by the observation, that the river is navigable for the west country barges many miles higher up than at the place where the Coln falls into it, and therefore its waters are of little consequence to the navigation of the river Thames. There is one consideration above all the rest that ought to be attended to, which is, that whilst the supplying of water is chiefly in one company's hands, it becomes a kind of monopoly, and has this danger attending it, that the proprietors of the works have it in their power at any time to lay whatever tax they please on the inhabitants."

It was this gentleman's opinion, that the whole of Thames Street, from London Bridge to the Tower, should be removed; that the Custom House should be rebuilt upon an extensive scale, with its back to St. Dunstan's Church; that the church of St. Magnus should be re-erected on the north side of the street; that the east end of Fishmonger's Hall should be ornamented with an elegant front towards the Tower; and that the wharf should continue along the shore without interruption.

The late James Sharp, esquire, a member of the common council, and brother of the benevolent Granville Sharp, took great pains to assert and maintain the right of the city of London to the conservation of the navigation, fishery, &c. of the river Thames and Lea, and to render the navigation, or communication by water more certain, expeditious, and beneficial to the city and the public at all times; he proposed to the common council, the making two canals, sixty feet wide, the one extending from Brentford, on the river Thames, upwards to Boulter's Lock, beyond the city's jurisdiction, and communicating at various places with that river; and the other from Moorfields, in the direction of the river Lea, and communicating with it at various places, as far as Waltham Abbey. Both canals were intended to become FREE TO THE PUBLIC as soon as the money advanced for the works should be defrayed by the tolls, except such small proportion of toll as might be necessary for repairing the

the works ; so that NO PRIVATE PROPERTY was to be made of these two great PUBLIC highways, *though the city was to guarantee the repayment of the sums borrowed !*

Perhaps there were never two propositions *more perfectly disinterested, and generously intended* for the *public or national advantage*, than these two plans which were *approved and adopted* BY THE CITY OF LONDON, *without any view of peculiar advantage or interest whatsoever*, except what was *equally open to the public* : so that the city on this occasion, has left on record A NOBLE EXAMPLE FOR ALL OTHER CORPORATIONS AND PRIVILEGED SOCIETIES.

The first plan was surveyed by Mr. Brindley and his assistant Mr. Whitworth ; was printed *at the expence of the city*, and *proposed to parliament*, but was VIOLENTLY OPPOSED, and THROWN OUT.

The second was surveyed by Mr. Whitworth alone, and printed also *at the expence of the city*, but was EQUALLY UNSUCCESSFUL IN PARLIAMENT. After which, the city once more adopted a plan (the third) of the same proposer, to make a towing-path on the banks of the Thames, from Putney upwards, to the full extent of the city's jurisdiction up to London Stone, above Staines. The work was surveyed *at the expence of the city*, as before, by Mr. Whitworth, and the plan and proposals were printed. The city (very generally) proposed to advance *ten thousand pounds* for the work, on being allowed a proportionable toll or tonnage, until reimbursed, which proposal was *at length* carried through parliament, after *an indefatigable attendance*, by the said proposer, *on all such members of both houses, as he could possibly procure access to*, in order to explain the propriety of the measure, and *the disinterestedness of the city in what they requested for the public good !*

The work was happily completed, and proves of great public utility to this day * !

When it is considered that the quays of London have had no extension since 1666, it cannot be wondered at that trade,

* Tatham's Political Economy of Inland Navigation,

increased

increased, and increasing, should demand those accommodations which interest of such moment imperatively required.

Mr. Brindley, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Tatham, &c. made propositions for considerable improvements; but they have all been hitherto unsuccessful. Mr. Whitworth's estimate for completing the canal from Waltham Abbey to Moorfields, amounted in 1773, to 52,495*l.*; and the estimate for that from Mary-la-Bonne to Moorfields, 25,734*l.* Trifling sums adequate to the benefit proposed!

In 1785, Mr. Phillips proposed a plan of great merit, for a communication from Norwich, Lynn, and Cambridge, with London, through the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. which at an expence of 146,262*l.* 10*s.* would at thirty years purchase, have increased the national capital to the amazing amount of 13,163,625*l.*

About the year 1798, Mr. Tatham formed a grand plan of insulation in seven divisions. The first division extended from the grand bason at Paddington to Hackney, which he estimated at 32,348*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The second division from Hackney to Limehouse, estimated at 14,730*l.* The third division from Paddington through Hyde Park to the Thames at Ranelagh, estimated at 19,928*l.* 15*s.* Fourth division from the Paddington canal at Kensall Green, to the Thames opposite Battersea, estimated at 26,750*l.* Fifth division from Mary-la-Bonne park, a lateral cut to Sommers Town, and thence through the Duke of Bedford's grounds to the lower side of Gray's Inn Lane; from which a small canal might be extended to Hackney, by help of rail-ways and machinery. Sixth division from York Place Battersea, to the Goat's Head, public house, below Nine Elms, estimated at 9,675*l.* Seventh division, from Nine Elms to the Thames at Greenland Dock, estimated at 11,775*l.* making altogether a total cost of 120,000*l.*

These modes of improvement having, however, not yet been put in practice, though so excellent in theory; we proceed to state what has actually been carried into execution.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.—This navigation joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Warwickshire, the whole bearing nearly north-west by south-east. From Braunston, after passing a tunnel, its course is southerly between Welton and Daventry, with a cut of one mile and a half to the latter place. Then leaving Long Buckley to the left, it passes through Weedon, by Lower Heyford, Bugbrook, to Gayton, where the cut five miles long branches off to Northampton. From Gayton it passes Blisworth, whence through a tunnel it reaches Stoke, passes Grafton and Cosgrove, a little below which a branch of one mile and a half goes to Stoney Stratford; below this junction, it crosses the river Ouse, and bending eastward, passes Great Dinford, and is distant about a mile from Newport Pagnell; its course is again south, and passes Little and Great Wolston, Woughton, Simpson, through the town of Fenny Stratford, by Stoke Hammond, Soulbury, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, Marsworth, Ivinghoe, Pittleshorn, Tring, distant one mile and a half, Aldbury, Northchurch, close to Berkhamsted, Hemel Hempsted, distant about a mile, and King's Langley; after which, passing a small tunnel, it goes by Grove Park and Cashiobury Park, and arrives at Rickmansworth, about a mile before which, a branch of two miles goes to Watford; from Rickmansworth it goes to Uxbridge, running parallel with the river Coln, which it crosses several times; from Uxbridge it passes Cowley and Hillingdon, to the west; and Drayton, Harlington, Cranford Park, Norwood and Osterley Park, to the east; where, intersecting the river Brent, it falls into the Thames between Brentford and Sion House; completing a course of ninety miles, passing one hundred and twenty-one locks, with seven hundred and ninety-six feet lockage; and going through three tunnels. The various rates of tonnage on this canal, are so reasonable, as proves the necessity as well as utility of such undertakings.

PADDINGTON CANAL.—The Paddington Canal is a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, having its confluence therewith at a place called South Field, near Bull Bridge Brook,
near

near Southall; this brook empties into the river Coln, at the powder mills, upon the road from Staines to Brentford.

From the Grand Junction Canal, which communicates between the river Thames at Brentford, and the Oxford canal near Braunston, a distance of ninety miles, one furlong, three chains, and sixty links, and thereby not only unites the great commercial interests of Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, Preston, Lancaster, and Hull, with those of London, but opens avenues also to the metropolis from every part of the kingdom, and particularly from the towns of Daventry, Northampton, Buckingham, Aylesbury, Wendover, and St. Alban's, which have already availed themselves of lateral cuts, to this great line of general intercourse; this canal to Paddington of about fourteen miles in length upon one continued level, forms one of the most interesting and useful designs which has ever been executed in an equal space of country; for by this facility of transfer, the uncertainties of river-transportation are avoided, in respect to winds, tides, and a thousand casualties and impediments; commerce will receive the means of dispatch, punctuality, and multiplied resources; water-ways will be opened between town and country residences, while the pleasure-boats and party excursions of the city alone will contribute to promote the health and amusement of its numerous inhabitants, and bid fair to remunerate largely to its proprietors, independent of commercial relations.

The Grand Junction Canal Company are empowered to make a cut from the town of Buckingham to join the branch of the canal at Old Stratford; also a cut from the town of Aylesbury, to join the canal at Marsworth, which is about two miles above Tring. And also to make navigable the cut or feeder from the town of Wendover, to join the canal at Bulbourne; which is about one mile above Tring; with all the powers for making the same granted by the preceding act.

BASINGSTOKE CANAL.—This canal begins at Basingstoke, from the little river Loddon, and at a place called Newman-springs, by the village of Basing; thence it was intended

to pass across the road at Newham, and to take a sharp turn round Tilney Hall and Park, almost back again to near the town of Odiham; but has now been carried straight by a tunnel into the little river called Deepford; whence it proceeds round Dogmersfield Park to near Crookham, straight along by Aldershot, over Dradbrook, which divides the counties, and thence turns up to Colingley Moor, and returns by Purbright and Oak Farm, into the river Wey, near the little village of Westley. Its length is rather more than thirty-seven miles, with a fall of one hundred and ninety-five feet in the last fifteen miles, viz. from Dradbrook; the other part, of twenty-two miles, is upon a level. There is a collateral branch over Hook Common to Turgis Green, of six miles, and level.

This canal promises to be of great public utility, as it is intended to be carried on to join the navigation at Winchester, which falls into the sea at Southampton, whereby it will furnish an easy conveyance to the London market, and to the public dock yards for vast quantities of timber, which at this time lie useless in the country for want of such conveyance.

CROYDON CANAL.—The beginning of the digging, at present in hand, is about one hundred yards below the Deptford and Greenwich road, under which it is intended to pass by a bridge, about five furlongs from Deptford town's-end. This part of the cutting is in a reddish-yellow clay, and the same continues across the road, and up the close for a small distance, towards Plow Garlick Hill, then a thin stratum of thin broken oyster-like shells, are to be seen cropping out, in the new cutting; above this, a thick stratum of clay occurs, of nearly the same kind; then a thick stratum of very dark blue clay is seen, interspersed with a few small specimens of pyritic wood, and plenty of selcrite. Some of the crystals of these are very well formed, and beautifully embedded in each other. One single rhomboidal crystal, obtained from the cutting in this place, weighed near a pound. Upon this blue and selcrite clay, eight or ten feet thick of a reddish clay occurs, forming the top of the eminence,

nence, called Plow-Garlick Hill; from the top of which, the ground declines towards the south east, and the canal pursues its level by a course nearly thereon, across a large field, and through an old and wide lane, on the east side of which there is a small old wooden cottage. Shortly after passing this cottage, the ground begins to rise up towards Brockley Green, and the first thing observable in the newly cut banks, is a very curious stratum, of a yard thick, or more, consisting entirely of small bivalve shells, and long slender screw shells: these are in very good preservation; but the greater part of them are broken. Most of the whole bivalves have the two shells adhering together, and closed. Some thin veins of these broken shells exhibit a beautiful example of the process of nature, in the formation of limestone; and several lumps, and although no harder than gingerbread, have the appearance and fructure of compact shelly lime-stone, so exactly, that, in a cabinet, where it could be seen, but not touched, it might deceive almost every one, in thinking it to be real stone. For eighty or one hundred yards further, the banks of the canal are almost entirely formed of these shells, and through which, as well as the stratum itself, the water will, hereafter, leak, in large quantities, if this part of the canal is not most carefully lined with puddle. In ascending the hill, it appears that a stratum of reddish coarse sand, of several feet thick, crops out above these shells; then a clay of considerable thickness is seen, and then a slight spring of mineral water, very highly charged with iron, as appears by ochry deposit: this was apprehended to proceed from a layer of *lulus hel-mantii*; but, owing to an old pond, through which the canal has been here dug, and which has so completely slipped in, the truth of this could not be ascertained. This old pond had a considerable thickness of peat formed in its bottom; and the same was observed in another old pond, in the clay, a few yards higher up the hill; but there was no appearance of ochry water. Above this clay is a stratum of very fine clay, with the appearance and fructure, when dry, of Fuller's earth, but abounding with minute and shining specks of
mica.

mica. Above this micacious clay, there is a thick stratum of yellow loamy clay, or brick earth. This thick stratum of yellow clay is succeeded by two layers, one about a yard above the other, of large and curious *ludus helmantii*, or clay-ball, very compact, containing but few *septana*, and those mostly close filled with wax-coloured spar; but, on the sides of some of these sparry joints, but partly filled, pointed and small crystals were so thickly and uniformly set all over the surface, as to give the appearance of a rich piece of velvet. About five or six feet of a reddish crumbling clay succeeds upon these layers of *ludus helmantii*, and this forms the surface of the land for many miles southward, as appears by the cutting of the canal, all the way from Brockley Green to the town of Sydenham; for, although at this part, from being now filled with water, and in use, the clay-balls cannot be seen in the bottom of the canal, yet the new-made bricks are all the way scattered with their fragments, and sufficiently prove their regularity and continuance.

This canal is intended for conveying bricks, timber, and other materials for the works, from within a few miles of the town of Croydon, to Brockley Green. On Sydenham Common, near the London road, is a new reservoir, whose head has lately been made up so as to contain ten or fifteen acres extent of water, which is brought by a ditch or carriage out of the adjoining valley, that crosses the road to town. After passing Sydenham Common, on the bank of the canal, towards Deptford, the same enters a large wood, and passes it for near three quarters of a mile, presenting the most rich and delightful scenery, with fine views, at intervals of the new and elegant houses on Forest Hill, that rise directly up from the canal. Several of the paddocks belonging to these houses, are now extended down to the canal; and fancy boat-houses and pleasure-houses have been built on its banks, so as to render a walk along it truly delightful. At the termination of this wood, is a curious lock, that can be used as a double fall or a single one, according as the supply of water, or expedition of the trade, may render most advisable;

it consists of two locks, so joined together, that the middle gates, which are of great height, answer for both of the locks. After descending several locks of the common construction, but well built and exceedingly water-tight, we arrive at the present termination of the water, near Brockley Green; then, in descending the hill, several locks and lengths of the canal are nearly finished, and other locks further on, are in every stage of their progress, from the laying of the foundations, to the completion of the walls; a sight truly gratifying to any one who is curious in works of this sort. The canal is in less forwardness, during the remainder of the descent of the hill, from Brockley; at the bottom of this, and forwards, to near the top of Plow-Garlick Hill, the canal is nearly finished. On the top of this hill, the canal is to be cut a great depth, a part only of which is yet performed. Descending towards the Greenwich road, several other locks are in hand, some of the foundations of which are just laid, and others have their walls almost built; the deep cutting, and immense banks of clay which have been wheeled out on the slope of this hill, have a very singular appearance.

The Croydon canal, is intended to enter the Grand Surrey canal, about a mile below the Greenwich road, and from that place, to Wilkinson's gun wharf at Rotherhithe, where it will join the river Thames. This canal is nearly completed, and ready for filling, having two very large bridges over it: but the other way, towards Vauxhall Creek, by Cumberland Gardens, where it is intended to connect again with the Thames, the works seem at a total stand. For about three quarters of a mile west of Peckham Gap, where it is to cross the Greenwich road, this canal was begun, and seemed very fast proceeding, about the year 1803, but since that period, not the least progress is to be discerned in the digging.

The completion of this canal would, doubtless, prove of the utmost advantage to this low and neglected environ of the metropolis; but it is not so clear that the trade thereon will

will be sufficient to make an immediate return to the proprietors of the canal; though, ultimately, this will certainly be the case, when the lands between Peckham and the river Thames are improved, and more built upon, as must happen in a few years after it is completed, from the facility which it will give to trade.

The navigation by the river Lea, and the cut denominated Bow Creek, will be mentioned under Limehouse parish.

When Guthrie compiled his Commercial Grammar, he stated that the city contained 150,000 dwelling houses, and that the annual consumption of provision was as follows:

Black cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,244
Sheep and lambs	-	-	-	-	-	-	711,123
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,760
Swine	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,932
Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,000

Poultry and wild fowl, *innumerable*.

Mackarel sold at Billingsgate	-	-	-	-	-	1,740,000
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

Oysters, in bushels	-	-	-	-	-	115,536
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---------

Small boats of cod, haddock, whiting, &c.

over and above those brought by land carriage, and great quantities of river and salt

fish	-	-	-	-	-	1,398
------	---	---	---	---	---	-------

Butter, in pounds weight, about	-	-	-	-	-	16,000,000
---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

Cheese, ditto, about	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,000
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

Gallons of milk	-	-	-	-	-	7,000,000
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

Strong beer, in barrels	-	-	-	-	-	1,172,494
-------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

Small ditto, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	798,495
--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---------

Foreign wines, in tuns	-	-	-	-	-	3,044
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-------

Gallons of rum, brandy, and other distilled

waters, above	-	-	-	-	-	11,000,000
---------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

Candles, by pound weight, above	-	-	-	-	-	11,000,000
---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

In the consumption of these articles, the city must evidently feel a considerable benefit from the cheapening of conveyance, which inland canals must contribute to reduce: and from the greater abundance of them which a circular canal would admit, to aid the former supplies of every market

market throughout the suburbs. "But," continues Mr. Tatham, "there are advantages accruing to household accommodation, which we venture to particularize more immediately.

"The approach of canals must tend to supply the markets with new resources from many parts of the country, which a dependance on land-carriage has hitherto precluded altogether, and to increase the quantity from those places which have been accustomed to furnish supplies by means of animal strength.

"2. By constructing the canal with valves, or cocks, for discharging the surplus depth of water in the time of land floods, the drier soils may be irrigated and refreshed; while those in a watery condition may be drained by the canal: in both instances the state of culture will be improved, and the markets stocked with proportionate vegetables; and also to guard by this means against fire, is, however, a common concern.

"The inhabitants of the metropolis are already estimated at one million; and it is not to be understood, or perhaps to be wished, that the proposed canals should have an immediate tendency to increase them.

"But the healthiness of the city will partake of advantages in the following considerations:

"1. By relieving the crowded parts of the town, and the avoidance of filth.

"2. By a more free communication of air through the heretofore stifled and lumbered.

"3. By the circulation of water, and its inseparable current of air, round the canal.

"4. By an additional supply of water, for the purpose of cleansing the streets and sewers, independent of the pre-existing culinary water-works.

"5. By a more ample drainage and frequent irrigation of the surrounding country; through which means a more regular atmosphere will be obtained.

"6. By the introduction of pleasure-boats, for the airing and amusement of the citizens.

" 7. By the construction of fountains of pleasure, with filtrating and ventilating powers.

" 8. By the extension of shady walks, fitting for pedestrian excursions upon the banks of the canal.

" The promotion of health is so obvious a result, from the particulars enumerated, that it would be futile to dwell upon them.

" There are two plans for ways and means, which I beg leave to suggest: the first is, that which was adopted by the city of London, in regard to the towing path from Putney to Staines, and which was proposed by Mr. Sharp for the Mary-la-Bonne and Waltham Abbey canals; so that all might remain a free navigation after the money loaned was refunded by a moderate toll. The other is to undertake the business at national charge; either making it a free operation, so that the national resources may become strengthened through its encouragements to popular industry; or appropriating a moderate toll to the aid of the revenue, subject to the future discretion of parliament, and the preference to be governed by the choice of those in authority."

Mr. Tatham proceeds to state, that five hundred hands would complete the insulation in one year; and adds by way of conclusion, "that London can set hands to work or let it alone at pleasure, without incurring the intermediate waste of time and expence; London can supply hands ready on the spot, while other canals have them to collect together from distant parts of the country; London can accommodate them near their work, while others lose their time in going off and on; London can supply any number of hands, while others are restrained by limited circumstances: but, London can do still more; for she has the first example, perhaps, in history, where a circular canal of twenty miles extent, round so populous a city, afforded the means of *economy*, by working small parties on such an *extensive* space; yet, nevertheless, *compactly* under effectual superintendence, control, and command."

TOPOGRAPHY

OF

L O N D O N.

HITHERTO, we trust, we have given a satisfactory account of the history and government of London. Its immunities have been ascertained, and other particulars necessary to illustrate the subject have been deduced, with as little prolixity as possible. We now attempt the description of the various parts of this extensive metropolis, in a manner which we hope will meet approbation. It is not intended to abide by hear-say information; actual inspection alone shall satisfy our inquiry; and to do this in the most eligible manner, we shall divide our perambulation into various routs, commencing at some principal point of direction, so as to give information without fatigue.

As, therefore, this precludes the formality of describing the several parishes and buildings in their appropriate wards, we propose a summary account of those twenty-five divisions of the city with their boundaries..

PORTOKEN WARD. The origin of this ward has been already described in the early part of this History *. It is situated entirely without Aldgate, and contains all Whitechapel to the Bars, Pettycoat Lane, Houndsditch, and the Minories; being bounded on the east by the parishes of Spital Fields, and Whitechapel; on the south by Tower Hill; on the west by Aldgate along the antient city wall, and on the north by Bishopsgate ward. The ward is divided into the five following precincts: Houndsditch, High Street, the Bars, Tower Hill, and Convent Garden, within the parishes of St. Botolph, and Trinity Minories. The government is

* Vol. I. p. 61. This word Portoken, implies "a franchise at the gate."

vested in an alderman, five common council men *, five constables, nineteen inquestmen, and a ward beadle. Among those gentlemen who have borne the office of aldermen, were the following eminent characters, Sir John Cass, Humphrey Parsons, esquire, Sir William Calvert, and the right honourable Thomas Harley. The present alderman is James Shaw, esquire.

TOWER STREET WARD, the first ward on the south-east part of the city, extends from the Tower to the middle of the way between Great Dice Key and Smart's Key, and from the west corner of Tower Dock, to within seventy-feet of the north end of Rood Lane, and is divided into the following twelve precincts; Dolphin, Minchin Lane, Salutation, Rood, Dice Key, Ralph's Key, Bear Key, Petty Wales, Rose, Seething Lane, Mark Lane, and Angel, mostly in the parishes of Allhallows Barking, St. Olave, Hart Street, and St. Dunstan in the East. Its government is by an alderman, twelve common council men, twelve constables, thirteen inquestmen, and a ward beadle. Among its eminent men have been Sir Thomas Chitty, Samuel Turner, esquire, and Hugh Smith, esquire, M. D.—Sir William Curtis, bart. one of the representatives for the city in parliament, is the present alderman.

ALDGATE WARD, takes its name from the antient eastern gate of the city. This ward extends from Aldgate to Lime Street, in Leadenhall Street, comprizing all the space of ground from Bevis Marks and Shoemaker Row to Tower Hill, and including Poor Jewry Lane, Crutched Friars, London Street, Woodroffe Lane, &c. to Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch Street. It contains seven precincts, mostly in the parishes of St. James, Duke's Place, St. Catherine Cree Church, St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Catharine, Coleman. The government consists of an alderman, six common council men, six constables, twenty inquest men, beside the officers belonging to St. James, Duke's Place, and a ward beadle. It is a curious circumstance, that this ward has af-

* From among these the aldermen select their deputies.

forded only four lord mayors within the last century. Harvey Christian Combe, esquire, member of parliament for the city, is the present alderman.

LIME STREET WARD. Stow says, that the street takes its name from making or selling of Lime there; this may be probable, but if we take the Saxon *Ljm*, *dirty*, the latter explanation is more than probable; there being no brook or water carriage for lime from this place to the Thames, except Langbourne, which continued a muddy course to Lombard Street, Sherebourne &c. This ward contains four precincts; and it is observable, that it has no church or complete street, though it runs through several parishes. It is governed by an alderman, four common council men, four constables, two scavengers, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. During the last century, Lime Street ward gave to the city four lord mayors. The present alderman is John Prinsep, esquire, M. P.

BISHOPSGATE WARD. The first gate which stood here, and whence the ward derives its name, was supposed to have been first either constructed by bishop Erkenwald, or more probably by bishop William, the Norman, who was in other respects a great benefactor to the city. This ward is bounded on the south by Langbourn ward; on the west by that of Broad Street; on the east by Aldgate, Portsoken, and the Tower liberty; and on the north by Shoreditch; extending from Spital Square, to the pump at the corner of Threadneedle Street, and winding by the west corner of Leadenhall, down Gracechurch Street, to the south-west corner of Fenchurch Street. The ward is divided into two parts: Bishopsgate Within comprizes the five precincts of Allhallows, St. Peter, St. Martin Outwich, St. Helen, and St. Ethelburga: Bishopsgate Without is divided into four precincts. The government is by an alderman, fourteen common council men, two of whom are alderman's deputies, seven constables, thirteen inquest men, and two ward beadles. Every alderman, except two, has been lord mayor, during the last century. The present alderman is Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.

BROAD STREET WARD, is divided into ten precincts, *St. Mildred and Woolchurch, St. Christopher, St. Bartholomew Upper, St. Bartholomew Lower, St. Margaret, Lothbury, St. Bennet Fink, St. Martin Outwich, St. Peter-le-Poor, and Alhallows, London Wall*, taking in great part of those several parishes. It is governed by an alderman, ten common council men, ten constables, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Among the eminent persons who have borne the office of aldermen during the last century, were Sir Gerard Conyers, Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Benjamin Hopkins, esquire, and Richard Clark, esquire; the latter gentlemen both chamberlains of the city. The present alderman is John Perring, esquire.

CORNHILL WARD, in four precincts, is governed by an alderman, six common council men, four constables, sixteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Among the most eminent characters who have held the office of aldermen, are Sir John Houblon, and William Pickett, esquire. The present alderman is Charles Flower, esquire.

LANGBOURN WARD, so called, from a brook which antiently ran through Fenchurch Street, is divided into twelve precincts, *St. Mary Woolnoth North, St. Mary Woolnoth South, Nicholas Lane, Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, Clement's Lane, Allhallows, Lombard Street, St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street, St. Dionis Backchurch, St. Gabriel, and Allhallows Staining*. It is governed by an alderman, ten common council men, twelve constables, sixteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. The following eminent characters have been aldermen, Sir John Fleet, Sir Peter Delmé, Sir Henry Hankey, Sir Joseph Hankey, and John Sawbridge, esquire. The present alderman is Sir John Eamer, knt.

BILLINGSGATE WARD. The gate whence this ward takes its name, is supposed by fabulists to have received its denomination from a suppositious king named Belin. We do not take upon us to be deeply versed in etymology; but upon looking into Junius's *Etymologicum Anglicanum*, under the word *Bele*, he tells us, *Scotis est signum igne datum è nave prætorid*, "among the Scots, the *Bele* is a signal

signal by fire given from the ship's cabin." May we not, therefore, risk an opinion, that *The Beling Gate*, was that where ships on their arrival, or during their stay, in the night, exhibited *the signal by fire*?

This ward contains part of Thames Street, and Little Eastcheap, which lie in the same direction, besides the intervening streets; a considerable part of Rood Lane, and Philpot Lane. It is divided into the twelve precincts of St. Mary at Hill, Smart's Key, Billingsgate, Love Lane, the three precincts of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, the two precincts of St. Andrew Hubbard, the precinct of St. George, Botolph Lane, Pudding Lane, and Rood Lane. The government consists of an alderman, ten common council men, eleven constables, fourteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. The eminent characters who have been aldermen, were Sir William Ashurst, William Beckford, esquire, and Richard Oliver, esquire. The present alderman is Sir William Leighton, knt.

BRIDGE WARD WITHIN. This ward commences at the end of London Bridge, whence it extends northward, up Gracechurch Street, along Thames Street, to New Key, taking in part of Martin's Lane, St. Michael's or Miles's Lane, and Crooked Lane, with all the streets and alleys within that circuit. It is divided into the fourteen following precincts, the three of London Bridge, three in Thames Street, three in New Fish Street, the Upper and Lower precincts of St. Leonard Eastcheap, the upper precincts of St. Bennet, Gracechurch, and Allhallows, Lombard Street. It is governed by an alderman, fifteen common council men, fourteen constables, fifteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. The late Sir James Sanderson, was the only magistrate of eminence, that presided over this ward. The present alderman is Sir Matthew Bloxam, knt. M. P.

CANDLEWICK STREET WARD took its name from a street called Candle-Wick, inhabited by candlewrights in wax and tallow, which, during the time of Popish superstition, was a very thriving occupation. The principal streets are Eastcheap, part of Canon Street, and part of Martin's Lane.

The

The ward is divided into the seven precincts of St. Mary Abchurch, St. Lawrence Poultney, St. Martin Orgar, St. Clement, Eastcheap, St. Leonard, Eastcheap, and the east and west precincts of St. Michael, under the direction of an alderman, eight common council men, seven constables, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. The eminent alderman of this ward during the last century, was Sir Charles Asgill, bart. The present alderman is Peter Perchard, esquire.

WALBROOK WARD takes its name from an antient rivulet which had a passage through the city wall, between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, and emptied itself into the Thames at Dowgate*. The principal streets in this ward are Walbrook, Canon Street on both sides, from Green Lettice Lane to Abchurch Lane; the east end of Bucklersbury; St. Swithin's Lane, almost as far as Bearbinder Lane, a small part of Lombard Street, and nearly all Bearbinder Lane. It is divided into the following seven precincts, the two of St. Swithin, St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Stephen, Walbrook, St. John Baptist, St. Mary Bothaw, and St. Mary Abchurch. The government of the ward is entrusted to the care of an alderman, eight common council men, seven constables, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Among the aldermen during the last century, were the following eminent persons, Sir John Moore, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote. The present alderman is Thomas Rowcroft, esquire.

DOWGATE WARD. According to Stow, this was called Dowgate, from its descent, and was only a principal key for ships and vessels, and for loading and landing goods, &c. other authors, however, with great probability contend, that the *trajectus* or ferry of the Watling Street, one of the four great military ways, was at Dowgate. This ward extends from Martin's Lane to Cloak Lane, and thence to the Thames;

* The loss of this rivulet was owing to the many bridges covered with houses built over it, which increased to such a degree, as to be formed into streets, so that the channel having been used as a common sewer, was wholly arched over, and totally obscured by those streets.

and is divided into eight precincts, under the administration of an alderman, eight common council men, eight constables, fifteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Among the eminent persons who have borne the office of alderman, are to be recorded Sir Robert Beddingfield, Sir Francis Forbes, Sir John Barnard, Sir Richard Glyn, and Sir Walter Rawlinson. The present alderman is Paul Le Mesurier, esquire.

These wards are on the east side of Walbrook.

The wards on the west side are, VINTRY WARD. "The Vintry was a part of the bank of the river Thames," says Stow, "where merchants of Bourdeaux craned their wines out of lighters and other vessels, and there landed and made sale of them, within forty days after, until the 28th of Edward I. at which time the said merchants complained, that they could not sell their wines, paying poundage, neither hire houses or cellars to lay them in; and it was redressed by virtue of the king's writ, directed to the mayor and sheriffs of London, dated at Caerlaverock, near Carlisle: since which time, many fair and large houses with vaults and cellars for stowage of wines, lodging of wines, and lodgings of the Bourdeaux merchants, have been built, in the place where before were cooks houses: for Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II. writeth, that upon the river side, between the wine in ships, and the wine to be sold in taverns, was a common cookery, or cooks row, &c. whereby it appears, that in those days, and till of late, every man lived by his own professed trade, not any one interrupting another; the cooks dressed meat, and sold no wine; and the vintner sold wine, and dressed no meat for sale." The principal streets, &c. in this ward, are a part of Thames Street, from Little Elbow Lane to Townsend Lane; a part of Queen Street, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Garlick Hill, with Great and Little Elbow Lanes, &c. which are comprized in nine precincts, under the government of an alderman, nine common council men, nine constables, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. The eminent aldermen of this ward were Sir Thomas Pilkington, Sir Thomas Abney, Sir John Eyles, Edward Gib-

bon, esquire, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, and Barlow Trebbthick, esquire. The present alderman is Nathaniel Newnham, esquire.

CORDWAINERS WARD. The name Cordwainer is derived from those who were shoemakers, curriers, or workers of leather*, who dwelt in Soper Lane, Corney Street, and the neighbourhood. The principal streets in this ward are Bow Lane, Queen Street, Budge Row, Little St. Thomas Apostle, Pancras Lane, part of Watling Street, and Basing Lane, comprized within the following eight precincts of St. Mary Aldermary, Upper and Lower; Allhallows, Bread Street, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Antholin, Upper and Lower; the precinct of St. Pancras, St. Bennet Sherehog and St. John, and that of St. Thomas the Apostle, and Trinity, under the government of an alderman, eight common council men, eight constables, fourteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Eminent persons who have borne the office of aldermen during the last century, were Sir Robert Geffery, George Hayley, esquire, and Sir Bernard Turner. The present alderman is Sir Brook Watson, bart.

CHEAP WARD, takes its name from the Saxon word *chepe*, a market; this market, from its situation, was denominated West Chepe, to distinguish it from the other market between Candlewick Street and Tower Street, denominated East Chepe. This ward occupies the center of the city, and contains the following principal streets, Bucklersbury, north side of Pancras Lane, part of Queen Street, the Poultry, south end of the Old Jewry, Ironmonger Lane, King Street, Lawrence Lane, east end of Cheapside, as far as the midway between the paved passage into Honey Lane Market and Milk Street, and part of Cateaton Street, comprized in

* *Cordwaine* is more properly derived from the Spanish *Cordonan*, as Morocco from the Moors. The Saracens were also denominated *Cordonans*, in the middle ages, because the city of *Cordona* was the metropolis of their kingdom. It is supposed that the art of shoe-making was introduced from that people, and therefore the origin *Cordonaner* or *Cordwainers*.

the nine following precincts, St. Mary-le-Bow, Allhallows Honey Lane, St. Lawrence Cateaton Street, St. Martin Ironmonger Lane, St. Mary Colechurch, St. Mildred Poultry, St. Stephen and St. Bennet, and St. Pancras Soper Lane. It is governed by an alderman, twelve common council men, eleven constables, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Several eminent characters have been aldermen of this ward during the preceding century, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Humphreys, John Kirkman, esquire, William Crichton, esquire, and John Boydell, esquire. The present alderman is Josiah Boydell, esquire.

COLEMAN STREET WARD extends from the grating by St. Margaret Lothbury, to the south side of Ironmonger Lane; but no farther than the south-west corner of Basinghall Street, its extension north and south is from Moorgate to the garden of Grocer's Hall, Poultry. It is divided into six precincts, the four of St. Stephen, St. Olave Jewry, and St. Margaret Lothbury, under the government of an alderman, six common council men, six constables, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. The distinguished aldermen during the last century, were Sir James Bateman, Robert Alsop, esquire, and Robert Peckham, esquire. The present alderman is Richard Lea, esquire.

BASSISHAW WARD corruptly so called, from *Basing's-haugh* or *Hall*, which will be duly described, is the smallest ward in the city, being wholly comprized in the two precincts, of Basinghall Street, and is governed by an alderman, four common council men, three constables, seventeen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Among its eminent magistrates were Sir John Parsons, Sir Thomas Lombe, and William Baker, esquire. The present alderman is Claudian Stephen Hunter, esquire.

CRIPPLEGATE WARD. The gate whence this ward takes its name, is of very great antiquity; but that it was so called from the circumstance of several cripples being restored to the use of their limbs, when the martyred body of king Edmund was brought through it to London, is doubtful. The church of St. Giles was not founded till about the year 1090,

and John Lydgate did not live till many centuries after Alfrid, the first builder of the church; he might therefore with propriety have called the gate Cripplegate in his time. St. Giles the abbot, among his other excellencies, was a physician, and wrote a Treatise on the Palsy, no wonder then that he was implored by cripples; nor at the vulgar term, "Hopping Giles." Several religious foundations for lepers, &c. were dedicated to this saint; and hence certainly the true origin of Cripplegate.

This ward is divided into two parts, within and without the wall. Cripplegate Within, consists of nine precincts, St. Lawrence, St. Mary Magdalen Milk Street, St. Peter, St. Michael Wood Street, St. John Zachary, St. Alban, Wood Street, St. Olave Silver Street, St. Alphage, and Aldermahbury. Cripplegate Without, is comprized in four precincts, Red Cross Street, White Cross Street, Fore Street, and Grub Street, under the government of an alderman, twelve common council men, thirteen constables, thirty-four inquest men, and two beadles. Eminent characters who have been aldermen were, Sir Thomas Stampe, Sir William Stewart, Sir John Williams, John Blachford, esquire, Sir John Cartwright; and Sir James Esdaile. The present alderman is Sir William Staines.

ALDERSGATE WARD. The gate, which formerly stood at the south end of the Castle and Falcon Inn, was of great antiquity, as being one of the first four gates of the city; this was Stow's opinion, and though it is disputed by Maitland, we join Stow in saying, that as this was the principal northern entrance into the city, it merited the antiquity it claimed. This ward is also divided into two districts; Aldersgate ward Within, consists of the four following precincts, St. Leonard Foster Lane, St. John Zachary, St. Mary Staining, and St. Anne. Aldersgate ward Without, consists of four precincts, all in the parish of St. Botolph. It is governed by an alderman, eight common council men, eight constables, fourteen inquest men, and two ward beadles. Eminent aldermen in the last century were Sir James Houlton, Sir Samuel Garrard, William Benn, esquire, George Nelson,

LONDON

37

Nelson, esquire, and Sir Thomas Halifax. The present alderman is Sir John William Anderson, bart. one of the representatives in parliament for the city.

FARINGDON WARD WITHIN. This vast tract of ground which includes the two wards of Faringdon, took its name from William Farendon, alderman and goldsmith, who purchased it of Ralph le Feure, in the year 1279; and by its continuance in that family for a long space of time, took the family name which it still retains. The extent of this ward is best known by its precincts, which are as follow: St. Peter, St. Matthew, Goldsmiths Row, Sadlers Hall; Gutter Lane, St. Austin, St. Michael le Quern North and South, St. Faith Paternoster Row, Ditto St. Paul's Church Yard, north and south precinct of St. Martin Ludgate, first and second precincts of Christ Church, St. Ewin, St. Sepulchre, Monkwell, and St. Anne Blackfriars. The government is by an alderman, seventeen common council men, nineteen constables, seventeen inquest men, and two ward beades. Aldermen of eminence were, Sir Patience Ward, Sir Richard Brocas, and William Bridgen, esquire. The present alderman is Thomas Smith, esquire.

BREAD STREET WARD, so called, from a bread market formerly kept in that street, contains part of Watling Street, Bread Street, Friday Street, Distaff Lane, part of Basing Lane, with the east side of the Old Change, from the corner of St. Austin's Church to Old Fish Street, and the north side of Old Fish Street and Trinity Lane, with that part of the south side of Cheapside, between Friday Street and Bow Church; comprized in thirteen precincts, under the government of an alderman, twelve common council men, thirteen constables, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Several eminent characters have been aldermen of this ward, Sir Henry Tulse, Sir Edward Clark, Sir Richard Hoare, Sir Robert Baylis, Sir Stephen Theodore Jansen, and Brass Crosby, esquire. The present alderman is John Ainsley, esquire.

QUEENHITHE WARD, named from a harbour for large boats, lighters, barges, and even ships, which antiently anchored

chored at that place, as the principal key for lading and unlading in the heart of the city, and for which dues were paid to the queens of England. The principal streets and lanes in this ward are Queenhithe, a part of Thames Street, from Bennet's Hill to Towsend's Lane, Lambert Hill, Five-foot Lane, Bread Street Hill, Hugging Lane, Little Trinity, and the south side of Great Trinity Lane, and Old Fish Street, divided into nine precincts; the ward is under the government of an alderman, six common council men, nine constables, thirteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. Among the eminent persons who have borne the office of aldermen, the following are selected, Sir John Fryer, Marshe Dickenson, esquire, and Frederick Bull, esquire. The present alderman is Thomas Skinner, esquire.

CASTLE BAYNARD WARD is so called from an antient castle which formerly stood on the bank of the river, and of which an ample account will be given. Its principal streets are the south end of Thames Street, St. Peter's Hill, St. Bennet's Hill, Addle Hill, Knight Rider Street, Paul's Chain, Carter Lane, the east side of Creed Lane, and Warwick Lane, divided into ten precincts, under the government of an alderman, ten common council men, nine constables, fourteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. The following eminent persons were aldermen in the last century, Sir Thomas Rawlinson, John Barber, esquire, and Sir Robert Ladbroke. The present alderman is Joshua Jonathan Smith, esquire.

FARINGDON WARD WITHOUT, is the farthest west of the city liberty, and is bounded on the north by the Charter House, Clerkenwell, and St. Andrew's parish without the freedom; on the west by Pickett Street, in St. Clement's parish, and High Holborn; on the south by the river Thames; and on the east by Faringdon Within, the precinct of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, and Aldersgate ward. It is divided into fourteen precincts, being under the government of an alderman, sixteen common council men, twenty-three constables, forty-eight inquest men, and four ward beadles. Among the eminent aldermen of this ward were Sir Dudley North, Sir Francis Child, Sir Robert Child, Sir Francis Child,

Tiborn Road

St Cyler

Pradilly

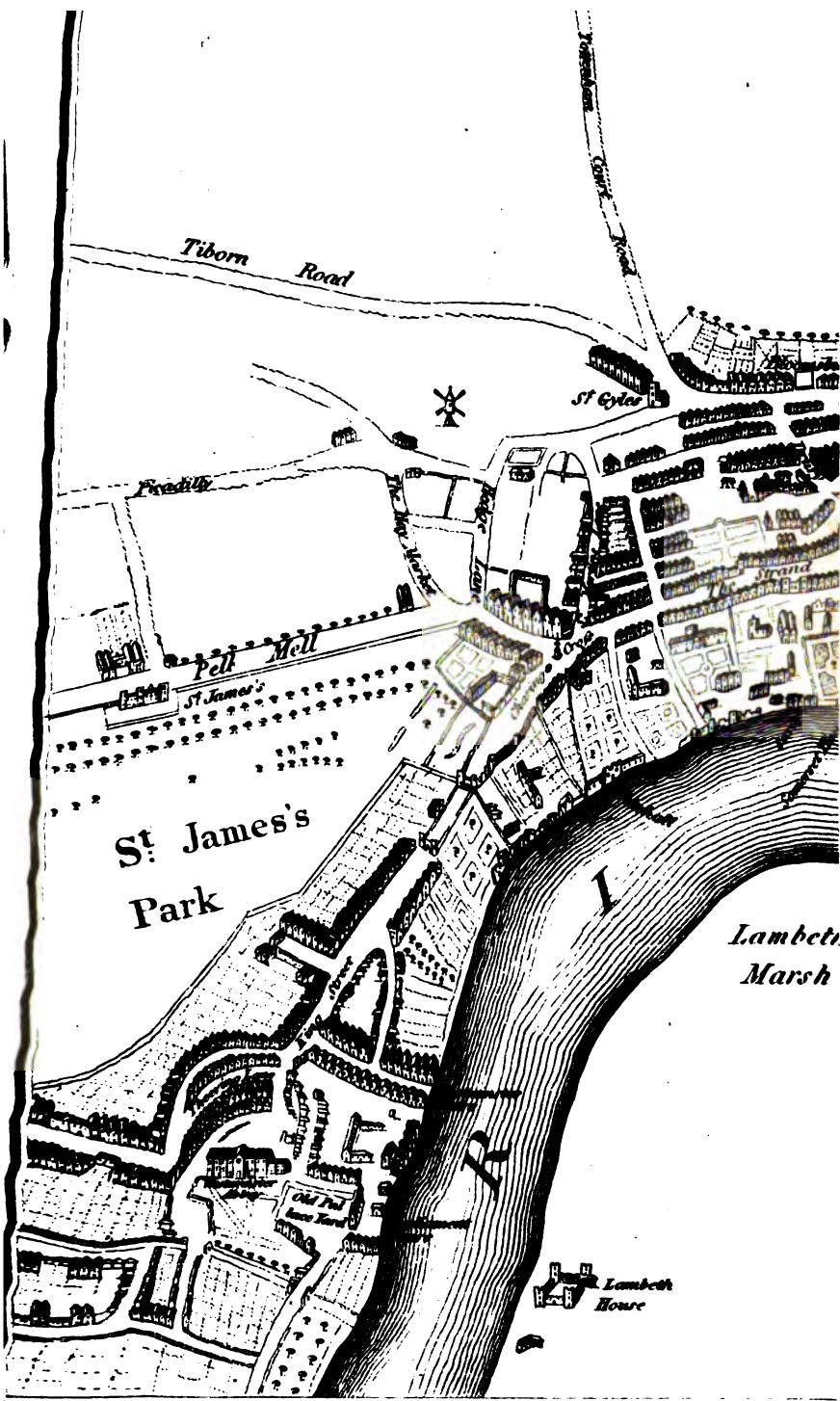
Pell Mell

St James's

*St James's
Park*

*Lambeth
Marsh*

*Lambeth
House*



**THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION

Child, Sir Richard Hoare, Sir Francis Gosling, and John Wilkes, esquire. The present alderman is Sir Charles Price, bart. one of the representatives of the city in parliament.

BRIDGE WARD WITHOUT forms the twenty-sixth ward of the metropolis; and comprizing the borough of Southwark, will be more fully treated of under that division. Present alderman Sir Watkin Lewes, Father of the City.

PERAMBULATION I.

From the ROYAL EXCHANGE, through *Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, Minories, to Tower Hill*, thence through *Thames Street to London Bridge, Gracechurch Street, Little East Cheap, Tower Street to Crutched Friars, Fenchurch Street and Gracechurch Street to Cornhill*; comprizing great part of the wards of *Cornhill, Lime Street, Aldgate, Portoken, Tower, Bridge, Candlewick and Langbourn*.

WE now proceed to a more minute description of the metropolis, and in order that it may be more accurately described, we shall divide the whole circuit into distinct perambulations, so that no part of any consequence, can possibly be omitted. The point of direction in the city will be from the Royal Exchange; the city and liberty of Westminster from Charing Cross; Southwark from St. Margaret's Hill; the various parishes comprized within the buildings of the metropolis, extending from Shoreditch to Newington Butts, and from Limehouse to Chelsea, will commence from the abutments at each of the public streets; and lastly the various towns and villages in the vicinity, to the extent of thirty miles distance.

When marshal La Condamine first saw the pavement of the city of London, it is said that he fell upon his knees, and exclaimed, "God be praised! this is a country in which *foot-passengers* pass for something!"

In the spirit of such a sentiment, and in the hope that our labour may consummate every wish, we boldly attempt an arduous task to ourselves, but to our readers, a fund of useful and instructive information.

The

The ROYAL EXCHANGE, being our point of direction to what is peculiarly denominated *the City*, as it were, a sun; whence every ray expands life and spirit to the remotest corner of the metropolis, the country, and the world!—of course claims priority of description.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Mr. Malcolm, in his *Londinium Redivivus*, has observed, that “a commercial city, destitute of an Exchange, would be thought as improper a residence for merchants, as a parish without a church for that of religious people. Our ancestors judged otherwise, and the merchants of London traded for centuries without a rallying point, or place where men of business might find each other at certain hours; and where, abstracted from all other subjects, the conversation turned wholly upon profit and loss.”

So just an observation being premised, we are led to wonder why a place of commercial resort was not suggested long before the time of queen Elizabeth; and that London, in this, as well as in other respects, did not rival other marts of commerce.

It appears that so late as the year 1531, the merchants met in Lombard Street, where they were exposed to the open air and all inclemencies of the weather. Sir Richard Gresham, the king's merchant*, being then sheriff, considering the inconveniences

* The origin of the title KING'S MERCHANT not being generally understood, an account of that honour and trust is subjoined:

That this dignity was of early date, is deducible from the fact, that William De La Pole, knight banneret, was *King's Merchant* in the 14th of Edward III. and that his son Michael De La Pole, earl of Suffolk, had the same honour from Richard II. The duties imposed by this office, are better understood by the following documents from various authorities:

Charles V. emperor of Germany, being reduced to great distress by the unhappy expedition of Tunis, experienced a powerful succour in money from the Fuggers, a single family of merchants only, but at that time the most opulent and distinguished traders in his dominions. For the security of re-payment of those large sums, wherewith they had supplied

inconveniences under which his fellow citizens laboured, and willing to do all in his power to render them more comfortable, he wrote a letter to Sir Thomas Audley, lord privy seal,

supplied the government, his Imperial majesty gave them written obligations, under his royal hand and seal.

To give a demonstration of their zeal to the interest of their country, and their inviolable attachment to the person of his majesty, those merchants requested the emperor, as he was one day taking an airing by their house, to do them the honour of regaling himself, to which his majesty readily condescended. After the collation was over, they desired permission of the emperor to burn a faggot of cinnamon in the hall, where the entertainment was made, not only with intent to administer all they could to his majesty's delight, but to give further proof of their hearty affection to his person and government; which they did by bundling up the bonds of security they had taken for their money, with the faggot, and set fire to them before the emperor's face.

Mr. afterwards Sir Thomas Gresham, is another instance well deserving notice, as it manifests how far it is in the power of merchants to support government under the greatest emergency.

Sir William Dansell having succeeded Sir Richard Gresham as king's merchant to Edward VI. upon his dismissal Mr. Thomas Gresham was put in his place; and it was his business to take up money of the merchants of Antwerp. It seems that the mode by which that business had been formerly managed, was greatly to the prejudice of the crown of England, as well by giving a very large interest for the money borrowed, as other inconveniences, when the principal was not paid within the time of the contract. Mr. Gresham was sent to Antwerp on that account; and the money, which had been taken up in his agency, not being paid at the time agreed on, gave him great uneasiness, his business being then to get it prolonged. The method taken by the creditors in such cases, was to *insist* upon the king's purchasing jewels, or some other commodities, to a considerable value, as a consideration for prolonging the debt, besides continuing the interest. A remarkable instance of this is mentioned in the *Journal* of king Edward the VI. which we shall here recite, from the original manuscript.

"1537, April 25th. A bargain made with the Foulcare for aboute sixty thousand pounde; that in May and August should be paid. For the deferring of it, First, that the Foulcare should put it of for ten in the hundred. Secondly, that I shall buy twelve thousand marc waight, at six shillings sh' dounce, to be delivered at Antwerpe, and so conveyed over. Thirdly, I shall pay an hundred thousand crownes for a very faire juel of his, sower rubies marvellous bige, an orient and great diamount,

séal, acquainting him, "that there were certain houses in that street belonging to Sir George Monoux, which if purchased, a handsome house might be built on the ground ;

and one great pearly." And in another minute, dated 1551, January 24th, it is said, "Gresham was sent over into Flaunders to shew to the Fulker, to whom I ought money, that I would differ it ; or if I paid it, pay it in Englishe, to make them kepe up their French crownes, with which I minded to pay them." This way of proceeding, Gresham neither thought for the honour of his majesty, nor his own credit, as his agent ; and therefore he proposed the following scheme to bring the king wholly out of debt in two years. "In case the king and council would assign him twelve or thirteen hundred pounds a week, to be secretly received at one man's hands, that so it might be kept secret, he would so use that matter in the town of Antwerpe, that every day he would be seen to take up in his own name two hundred pounds sterling by exchange, which would amount in one year to seventy-two thousand pounds. And thus, doing, it should not be perceived, nor administer occasion to make the exchange fall. He projected also a great benefit to the king, if all the lead were in the king's hands, and the king to make a staple thereof, and to make a proclamation, or to shut up the Custom House, that none should convey out of the land any parcels of lead for five years ; whereby the king might cause it to rise, and feed them at Antwerp from time to time, as they should have need thereof, by which means he might keep his money within his realms, and bring himself out of the debts which his father and the late duke of Somerset had brought him into."

Although the exchange was then at sixteen shillings, Mr. Gresham so wisely managed his negotiation, that he paid off the king's debts as they fell due, at an exchange of twenty and twenty-two shillings per pound, whereby the king saved no less than an hundred thousand marks.

Nor did the advantage of the nation from the eminent skill of this great English merchant, terminate here ; for, when the exchange was greatly to the disadvantage of England, gold and silver were daily exported out of the kingdom in great plenty ; he by wisely raising it, in the course of his money negotiations for the service of the state, caused the coin to be brought back again, to the general enolument of the whole trading interest.

Thus the wisdom of Sir Thomas's counsels proved not only of the highest honour and advantage to king Edward's reign, but to those of his successors, queen Mary and queen Elizabeth ; both these princesses having made choice of him for the management of their money, and their mercantile affairs, so that he was peculiarly named **THE ROYAL MERCHANT**. *Stow, Matland, Postlethwayte, Ward.*

Sir Richard, therefore, desired his lordship to move king Henry VIII. that a letter might be sent to Sir George, requiring him to sell these houses to the mayor and commonalty for that purpose; he supposed that the expence of erecting a burse would cost upwards of two thousand pounds, half of which he doubted not to raise before he went out of office." In another part of the same letter, Sir Richard urged, "that whereas the liberty of banking was then granted by patent, how necessary it was, that all merchants, both subjects and foreigners, should be permitted to exercise exchanges and re-changes without restraint; the want of which was a great detriment to trade, and occasioned the exportation of gold out of the kingdom; he, therefore, requested Sir Thomas to prevail on the king to issue his proclamation to that purpose," which the king wisely complied with. The consequence of these applications was, that several common councils were held, whether there should be a burse, or convenient place of meeting, for merchants to transact their mercantile concerns; and in 1534, king Henry VIII. sent his letters to the city for erecting a new burse at Leadenhall; but upon consideration of the circumstance, it was put to the vote, whether the proposed burse should be removed from Lombard Street; when being negatived, the merchants had their meetings and their inconveniences as usual.

What the father could not effect, the son accomplished. Sir Thomas Gresham proceeded with his father's design, and improving upon his spirit, proposed that if the corporation* would give him a piece of ground in a commodious situation, he would build an Exchange at his own expence, with large and covered walks, where the merchants and traders of all sorts might daily assemble, and transact business at all seasons, without interruption from the weather, or impediment of any kind. This gracious offer was gratefully accepted, and in 1566, several buildings in Cornhill and the adjoining alleys, forming a square of eighty houses, were purchased for upwards of 3,532*l.* and sold for 478*l.* on condi-

* This was in 1564, Sir Richard Mallory, being mayor, and Edward Jackman and Lionel Duckett, esquires, sheriffs.

tion of pulling them down, and clearing away the materials. The ground plot having been then levelled at the expence of the city, and possession given to Sir Thomas, who in the deed is stiled "Agent to the Queen's Highness;" he, on the seventh of June, in the same year, laid the foundation; and the work was carried on with such expedition, that, in November 1567, the whole was covered in with slate, and the shell shortly after finished.

The plan which Sir Thomas adopted in the formation of this structure, was similar to that at Antwerp; being an oblong square, with a portico, supported by pillars of marble, ten on the north and south sides, and seven on the east and west; under which stood the shops, each seven feet and a half long, and five feet broad; in all one hundred and twenty; twenty-five on each side east and west; thirty-four and an half north; and thirty-five and an half south, each of which paid an average rent of 4*l.* 10*s.* *per annum.* Other shops were likewise fitted up in the lower vaults; but the darkness and damps rendered them so inconvenient, that they were compelled to be let out to other uses. Upon the roof stood the crest of the founder, which was a grass-hopper. The edifice being fully completed, the shops were opened in 1569. In the year 1579, according to Stow, on the 23d of January, queen Elizabeth, attended by her nobility, "came from her house at the Strand, called Sommerset House, and entered the city, by Temple Bar, through Fleet Street, Cheape, and so by the north side of the burse, to Sir Thomas Gresham's, in Bishopsgate Streete, where she dined. After dinner, her majestie returned through Cornhill, entered the burse on the south side, and after that shee had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the pawne, which was richlie furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city; she caused the same burse by an herralde and a trompet to bee proclaimed the ROYALL EXCHANGE, and so to bee called from henceforth, and not otherwise *."

* Book I. p. 283. edit. 1720. A tradition asserts that upon this occasion, Sir Thomas had a pearl of great cost reduced to powder, which he drank off in a bumper to the queen, in a glass of wine.

Without recurring to the general welfare of her subjects, which was ever Elizabeth's prevailing object, as well as her inclination to gratify their laudable endeavours; Sir Thomas Gresham had strong claims upon his sovereign's gratitude; he had assisted her and her family in their pecuniary distress, at the same time, he evinced a patriotic self-denial of exorbitant interest. Such conduct had exalted him in the opinion of the queen, and endeared him to his fellow citizens. This honourable distinction was not then to be wondered at.

Sir Thomas by will settled the Royal Exchange in two moieties, one to the mayor and commonalty of London, the other to the company of Mercers, under certain conditions. By this disposition, sufficient care was taken, that the two corporations, in whom the trust was reposed, should receive no damage by its execution; for the stated annual payments amounted to no more than 60*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the yearly rents of the Exchange received by Sir Thomas were 740*l.* beside the additional profits that must arise from time to time by fines, which were very considerable. But the lady Anne, his wife, was to enjoy both his mansion-house and the Exchange, during her life, if she survived him, and then they were both vested in the two corporations, as was declared in the will, for the term of fifty years; which limitation was made on account of the statute of mortmain, that prohibited the alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, without licence first had from the crown. And that space of time the testator thought sufficient for procuring such licence, the doing of which he earnestly recommended to them without delay; in default whereof, these estates were to go to his heirs at law.

After his death, his widow, is said to have received 75*l.* 5*s.* *per annum*, in rents, &c. from the Exchange; which at five *per cent.* was the interest of upwards of 15,000*l.* The ground having cost 4,000*l.* probably the expences of the fabric were not more than 6,000*l.*; so that Sir Thomas was enabled to leave his widow, with the interest of 9,000*l.* the clear profits of this extensive undertaking. Such an union of public utility and private advantage is seldom equalled.

But

But the flames which involved the metropolis in one general ruin, laid this magnificent structure in ashes; it was however soon renovated by the classical hand of Sir Christopher Wren, at the joint expence of the corporation and the Mercers company, to the amount of 80,000*l*.

Charles II. laid the first stone of the present building, October 23d, 1667, when he was magnificently entertained on the spot; and in return, his majesty knighted the two sheriffs. The following particulars of the operation are from the Journals of the House of Commons:

“ After the year 1596, all the affairs of Sir Thomas Gresham's trust were managed by a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, on the part of the corporation, and by the master and wardens, and eight of the court of assistants of the Mercers company. When the Exchange was burnt in 1666, only 234*l*. 8*s*. 2*d*. belonging to the trust was in the company's possession; yet it appears they begun the work of re-building as soon as possible. Accordingly, on the 15th of February following, their sub-committee was ordered to assist the city surveyors, in giving directions for removing of rubbish, cleansing of arches, taking down defective walls, &c. and to give a joint estimate of the ground necessary for convenient streets at each end of the intended structure. On the 25th, the joint committee agreed to petition the king for an order to obtain Portland Stone.

“ September 20th, 1667. The committee resolved, at Gresham College, that as his majesty had been pleased to interest himself in rebuilding the Exchange, they thought it their duty to lay the elevations and plans of the structure before him, for this purpose they requested the lord mayor, two members of the corporation, two of the Mercers company, and Mr. Jerman, one of the city surveyors, to wait on the king with them; and at the same time to petition for permission to extend the south west angle of the Exchange into the street. On the 27th of the same month, the committee received the report from the above deputation, that the plans, &c. had been laid before the king, and Sir John Denham, surveyor-general of his majesty's works, had greatly approved

proved of them, and particularly of that for the south portico, which he assented to be extended into the street. Thus supported, the committee directed certain persons to treat with the proprietors of ground near the Exchange, where necessary, and with others for building materials and workmen.

" On the 23d of October, 1667, King Charles II. went to the Royal Exchange, and placed the base of the pillar on the west side of the north entrance. He was entertained on this occasion at the joint expence of the city and company, with a chine of beef, a grand dish of fowls, hams, dried tongues, anchovies, caviare, &c. and plenty of wines. The entertainment was provided under a temporary shed, built and adorned for the purpose, upon the Scotch walk.

" His majesty gave 20*l.* in gold to the workmen.

" On the 31st. James Duke of York laid the first stone of the eastern pillar, and was regaled in the same manner. And on the 18th of November, Prince Rupert placed that on the east side of the south entrance.

" October 24th, 1667. Several tenants below the Exchange, were acquainted by the committee, that it was their intention to gratify the king in his desire of having the Exchange clear of contiguous buildings; for which reason they requested of them to surrender their respective leases for an adequate consideration, and the refusal of any houses that might be built near or on their premises.

" December 9th, 1667. The committee considered the draft made by Mr. Jerman, for rebuilding the Exchange; and resolved, "that porticos should be built on the north and south sides, according as his majesty desires, and as are described in the aforesaid draft; and that houses shall be built on the heads of the said porticos and shops underneath." And that the committee might not be obstructed in their progress, by the owners and tenants of contiguous grounds, three persons of each party in the trust were appointed, attended by Jerman, to apply to the king for a prohibition of any building on them.

" The

“ The following official entry was inserted in the books, by an order, dated December 16th, 1667. A letter from the right honourable the Earl of Manchester, recommending one Caius Gabriel Cibber, to the making the statues for the Royal Exchange, and the rather in regard he hath shewn his majesty some models which have been well liked of, having been read: the committee called the gentleman in, and acquainted him, that the business of making the statues is yet very much from their thoughts, having the whole Exchange to build first; and that a new committee will succeed before the main work be effected, to whom, when fitting time shall come, he may do well to apply himself.

“ December 21st, 1667. The king intimated, to the committee, that if any person presumed to build near the Exchange, before an act of parliament could be obtained, he would interpose the authority of his privy council.”

The ensuing particulars are from a book produced to a committee of the House of Commons, in 1747. “ The said book begins the 27th October, 1666, and ends July 12th, 1676, and it hereby appears, that the total expence of rebuilding the Royal Exchange, amounted unto ‘58,962*l*. the company’s moiety whereof, was the sum of 29,481*l*. to defray which expence, it appeared the company were obliged from time to time to borrow money upon their seal, insomuch, that in the year 1682, they had taken up money on their bonds, on account of the trust of Sir Thomas Gresham, to the amount of 45,795*l*. It appeared on this occasion, from the examination of John Crumpe, “ that the company had hitherto contributed equally with the city in the repairing of the Royal Exchange, and paying Sir Thomas Gresham’s lectures and charities; and that in or about the year 1729, one of the lecturers of Sir Thomas Gresham filed a bill in Chancery against the city of London and the Mercers company, to answer which it became necessary to draw out and state an account between the Mercers company and Sir Thomas Gresham’s trust estate, as also between the city and company, and the said estate,

and accordingly such accounts were drawn up; and thereby it appears, that there was due to the Mercers company, for their moiety of the expence of building the Royal Exchange and other payments up to that time, the sum of 100,659*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Mr. Cawne produced a continuation of this account, down to 1745, when the principal and interest amounted to 141,885*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

The principal front of this stately mansion of commerce is in Cornhill, where it would make a noble appearance, did not the narrow space of the street preclude an extended view. On each side of this front are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment; within each of which are niches, containing well-executed statues of Charles I. and Charles II. in Roman habits. These cover a piazza of six lofty arches. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, is a relievo of the king's arms. The sides of this entrance are ornamented by a range of large sashed windows, between demi-columns and pilasters of the Composite order; above which, the structure is ornamented with a balustrade. From the centre of this front, above the great arch, which reaches to the architrave, rises a steeple of three gradations, each surmounted by pilasters and pillars, with entablatures and balustrades, the crest of the Mercers company, and the city supporters, instead of vases, except the third story, which has pediments on each side, with a cupola arising from the centre, terminating in a globe, and a brazen grasshopper for a vane. The clock which adorns each side of the first story, has a good effect—it is an excellent piece of workmanship, and the medium of regularity, by which the merchants transact their concerns; it has chimes, which play different tunes each day—the 104th Psalm tune being appropriated for the Sabbath.

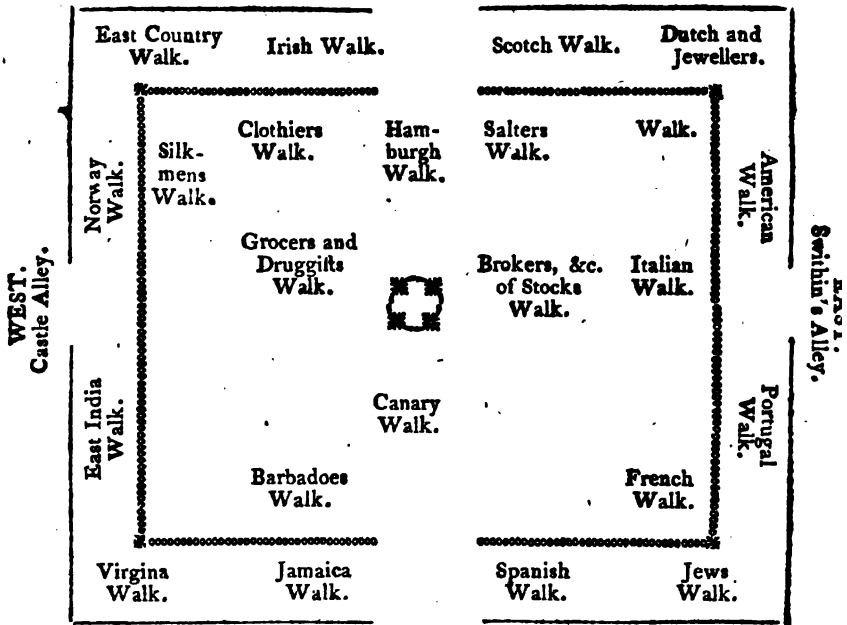
There are many beauties in the architecture, and but few defects. The four orders of the quadrangle are magnificent, and richly decorated with the basements, arches of the walks, the cornices over them, the niches, statues, pillars, circular windows, entablature, pediments, and balustrade, all in correct proportion and arrangement.

Within the quadrangle are twenty-four niches in the inter-columns, twenty of these are decorated with the statues of the kings and queens of England, properly habited, except three, which are in Roman habits. On the south side are Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. and Henry VI. On the west side, Edward IV. Edward V. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. On the north side, Edward VI. Mary I. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II. On the east side, William III. and his queen, in conjoined niches; queen Anne, George I. and II. by Rysbrack, and George III. by Wilton. Most of the kings before Charles II. were sculptured by Cibber; those of Charles I. and II. on the front in the street, are the workmanship of Bushnell. A very fine statue of Charles II. by Grinlin Gibbons, formerly graced the centre of the area; but this was replaced by another, by Spiller; this is also habited in the Roman stile. Under the piazza, are two obscured statues, one dedicated to the memory of Sir Thomas Gresham; the other erected as a mark of civic respect to Sir John Bernard, in his life-time. The modesty of this magistrate was so great, that after this statue was placed, he was never seen on the walks afterwards.

The ground plot of the whole structure is two hundred and three feet in length, and one hundred and seventy-one feet broad. The area in the middle contains sixty-one square perches, surrounded by a regular substantial stone building wrought in rustic, with a spacious piazza. In the centre of the principal fronts north and south, are grand entrances into the area, under a very lofty and noble arch.

In this area, and under the surrounding piazza, the merchants, and all other persons engaged in mercantile connexions, meet every day to transact business, between the hours of twelve and three, and for mutual convenience, those engaged in the same branches of trade, assemble in distinct parts, or, as they are called, The Walks, a view of which may be seen by the following sketch or plan.

NORTH.
Threadneedle Street.



Under the north and south fronts are spacious stair-cases, which lead to a gallery that extends round the four sides of the building, and in which were formerly about two hundred shops, occupied by milliners, haberdashers, &c. but these shops have been long deserted; and the galleries are now let out to the Royal Exchange Assurance Office; Lloyd's Coffee House, &c. Under the whole are vaults occupied by the East India Company, as magazines for pepper.

The north side in Threadneedle Street has a piazza, pilaster, and pediment, but contains nothing particularly striking or elegant.

In the year 1767, parliament granted 10,000*l.* for the repairs of the Exchange, Mr. Robinson, who had the super-

intendence of the business, found the west end so decayed, as to be obliged to have it rebuilt. The lower stages of the structure is surrounded by offices and shops, some of which obtrude themselves in a disagreeable and inconvenient manner; and the north front is very much incommoded by stage coaches, plying for passengers to the villages in the vicinity of London.

Mr. Grosley mentions an anecdote of the amiable Duke de Nivernois, ambassador from France, to negociate the peace in 1763, which is worthy of attention here.

"I took care," says he, "to enquire at the Royal Exchange, into the particulars of the treatment, which the Duke de Nivernois met with there in his embassy. The Gazette of France, made mention of it at the time, and it had very much the appearance of insult.

"Curiosity had led that nobleman to the Royal Exchange. After he had walked all over it, just as he had approached the great gate, leading to the street, it was shut upon him. At this he discovered some surprize; and the report being spread, that the Duke was there, he was surrounded, pressed, and squeezed by the croud, till he reached the opposite gate, which he found half shut.

"Upon this occasion, I was informed, nay, I found by my own experience, that the Royal Exchange is opened before one o'clock; that at two, one of the folding doors, which opens into the street, is shut; that at half after two, the other folding door is also shut, together with one belonging to the opposite gate: the folding gate that remains open, is half shut at three quarters of an hour after two, and at three all the gates are locked, so that those, who stay behind till the hour is past, are sure to be locked in till between four and five.

"Now it happened, that the Duke de Nivernois presented himself at the door, that leads to the great street, just as it was shutting. With regard to the surrounding crowd, I was informed by several bankers, who were then upon Change, that the crowd was occasioned by the general eagerness of the multitude to see a man, who, by his magnificence
and

and affability, had conciliated the affections of the English of all ranks—of a man whom England views with the same eye as France, and, who, having united the two nations in their opinion concerning him, might carry that union as far as he thought proper.”

It gives us great pain to add that this great, this good man, in consequence of the French revolution, was, at the age of eighty and upwards, immured in a loathsome dungeon, where he ended his days in extreme distress !

We ascend the gallery by two spacious stair cases, with iron rails and black marble steps. The appearance of this gallery is contrary to its first intention ; and, instead of the busy scenery of shops, presents a blank, except the entrances to the offices of the various public bodies, which rent this part of the building.

The Royal EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE, which occupies some of these apartments, is one of the surviving schemes started in the memorable South Sea year. This corporation was established by act of parliament in the reign of king George I. for assuring buildings, goods, wares, and merchandizes from fire ; ships and merchandize at sea ; and for lending money upon bottomry : for their charter they agreed to pay 300,000*l.* into his majesty's exchequer, for discharging the debts of the civil list. But the scheme not immediately answering, the crown remitted most part of the money, and granted them a new charter, empowering them to insure lives. This corporation has several engines, and men, with proper tools and instruments, to extinguish fires ; and porters to remove goods upon such melancholy occasions : these wear a badge on their arm, with the figure of the Royal Exchange upon it ; and they are numbered, in order to ascertain the person who wears it, in case of any complaint against him. The management of the corporation is in a governor, sub-governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four directors ; under whom are a treasurer, a secretary, an accomptant, and clerks.

• The OFFICE for the MAYOR'S COURT is also kept over the Exchange. And in a large room conveniently adapted for the purpose,

purpose, are read the lectures which were formerly delivered at Gresham College, agreeably to the will of the founder, before the erection of the present Excise Office.

The north-west angle of this gallery is occupied by that celebrated commercial rendezvous, LLOYD'S COFFEE HOUSE. This is of very long establishment, and maintains a superiority of resort to any place of its kind. The merchants who frequent it are of the first consequence; it is a vehicle of communication between the government and the mercantile interest of the city: and as its information is authentic; no reports of engagements, captures and recaptures of shipping, &c. are credited except "*the news is up at Lloyd's.*" At this place subscriptions are usually commenced for the exigencies of the state; for the relief and support of the relatives of soldiers and seamen who have died in defence of their country; and late experience has fully shewn, what has been the effect produced by the subscription at "Lloyd's," when the empire was threatened by invasion.

Mr. Ralph, in his *Critical Review of Public Buildings, &c.* remarks, in speaking of the Royal Exchange, that "here, as in most costly fabrics, there is something to blame, and something to admire: a building of that extent, grandeur, and elevation, ought, without question, to have had an ample area before it, that we might comprehend the whole, and every part at once: this is a requisite which ought to be allowed to all buildings, but particularly all of this sort; that is to say, such as are formed of very large parts; for in such a case the eye is forced to travel with pain and difficulty from one object to another; nay, sometimes obliged to divide one into many parts; whereby the judgment is confused, and it is, with great uncertainty, we come to any conclusion at all. Upon the whole, the entrance into this building is very grand and august; the two statues which adorn it are, in a particular manner, beautiful and admirable: but then the tower which arises over it is a weight to the whole building, and is, at the same time, broken into so many parts, that it rather hurts than pleases; and, if reduced

duced to one half of its present height, would harmonize abundantly better with the whole. The inside is light and airy, laid out in a very good stile, and finished with great propriety of decoration: I could wish though that either the statues were executed in a better manner, or that the City would condescend to excuse the setting up any more: for nothing can be more ridiculous than to hurt the eye with a fault, in the affectation of a beauty."

From the Royal Exchange, we pass the end of Castle Alley *, to *Bank Buildings*; a range of handsome structures, occupied by stock-brokers, lottery offices, and THE SUN FIRE OFFICE; for insuring houses and other buildings, goods, wares, and merchandize, and ships in harbour, in dock, or building, and craft from loss and damage by fire.

This being the principal of many useful institutions of its kind, we shall more diffusely describe its principle. Insurance from loss or damage by fire tends to the safety of property in general, and to the preservation of many families in particular, who otherwise might be exposed to poverty and ruin: and the extending so laudable an undertaking (that every part of the nation might have the benefit thereof)

* Stow writes, that here stood a large stone house, called the Castle; and was used as a tavern, which had a passage from Cornhill to Threadneedle Street; part of it was taken down for enlarging the Exchange. This structure was supposed by some to have been an antient church; "whereof," as he says, "there was no proportion:" others imagined it was a Jew's house, "as though none but Jews had dwelt in stone houses; that opinion was therefore without warrant."

For, besides the strong building of stone houses, against invasion of them in the night, when the watches were kept, in the first year of Richard I. to prevent the casualties by fire, which often had happened in the City when the houses were built of timber, and covered with reed and straw, Henry Fitz Alwine being mayor, it was decreed, that "from thenceforth no man should build within the City but of stone, until a certain height, and to cover the same building with slate, or brent tile. And this was the very same cause of such stone buildings, whereof many have remained till our time; but for winning of ground, they have been taken down, and in place of some of them, being low, as but two stories above the ground, many houses of four or five stories high are placed." Stow, by Strype, ii. 463.

was, in great measure, owing to this society, they being the first that attempted the insurance of goods, and that of houses, beyond the limits of the bills of mortality. And, in order to render the security unexceptionable, the sum of one hundred thousand pounds is raised, to be a fund for that purpose.

The several Heads of Insurance.

1. *Common Insurances.*—Buildings covered with slate, &c. and built on all sides with brick or stone; and goods, merchandise, and trades therein, not hazardous.

2. *Hazardous Insurances.*—Timber or plaster buildings; also thatched barns and out-houses, containing stock or implements of husbandry; or brick or stone buildings, wherein hazardous goods or trades are deposited or carried on.

3. *Doubly-hazardous Insurances.*—All timber or plaster buildings, wherein hazardous goods or trades are deposited or carried on.

To prevent frauds, persons insured by this office shall receive no benefit from their policies, if the same houses or goods, &c. are insured in any other office, unless such insurance be first specified and allowed by an indorsement on the back of the policy, in which case this office will pay their rateable proportion on any loss or damage; and if any person or persons shall insure his, her, or their mills, buildings, manufactories, or houses; utensils, stock in trade, goods, wares, or merchandize; and shall cause the same to be described otherwise than as they really are, so as the same be insured at a lower premium than the special hazards may require, or at a lower rate than proposed in the table of premiums, such insurance shall be of no force, nor shall the person insuring receive any benefit by such policy, in case of any loss or damage.

No loss or damage to be paid on fire happening by any invasion, foreign enemy, civil commotion, or any military or usurped power whatever.

When any person dies, the policy and interest therein shall continue to the heir, executor, or administrator, respectively,

spectively, to whom the right of the premises insured shall belong ; provided, before any new payment be made, such heir, executor, or administrator, do procure his or her right to be indorsed on the policy, at the said office, or the premium be paid in the name of the said heir, executor, or administrator.

Persons insured, sustaining any loss or damage by fire, are forthwith to give notice thereof at the office, and as soon as possible afterwards deliver in as particular an account of their loss and damage as the nature of the case will admit of, and make proof of the same by their oath or affirmation, according to the form practised in the said office, and by their books of accounts, or other proper vouchers, as shall be reasonably required, and procure a certificate under the hands of the minister and church-wardens, together with some other reputable inhabitants of the parish, not concerned in such loss, importing, that they are well acquainted with the character and circumstances of the person or persons insured, and do know or verily believe, that he, she, or they, really and by misfortune, without any fraud or evil practice, have sustained, by such fire, the loss and damage, as his, her, or their loss, to the value therein mentioned ; but, till such affidavit and certificate of such the insured's loss shall be made and produced, the loss-money shall not be payable. And, if there appear any fraud or false swearing, such sufferers shall be excluded from all benefit by their policies. And, in case any difference arise between the office and the insured, touching any loss or damage, such difference shall be submitted to the judgment and determination of arbitrators indifferently chosen, whose award, in writing, shall be conclusive and binding to all parties.

When any loss is settled and adjusted, the insured will receive immediate satisfaction for the same without any deduction or discount, and are not liable to any covenants or calls for contributions to make good losses.

Annual Premiums to be paid for Insurances.

Sums insured, not exceeding 3000*l.* Common, 2*s.* per cent. Hazardous, 3*s.* per cent. Doubly hazardous, 5*s.* per cent.—Sums not exceeding 6000*l.* Common, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. Hazardous, 4*s.* per cent. Doubly hazardous, 6*s.* per cent.—10,000*l.* Common, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. Sums above 6000*l.* hazardous and doubly hazardous, may be insured by special agreement. Farming stock, on any part of the farm, insured under general policies, without the average-clause, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.—N. B. Any barn, or other out-building, and the farming stock therein, may be insured under one sum: the premium is 3*s.*

The engineers and firemen of the Sun Fire Office, in conjunction with those of the Royal Exchange and Phoenix fire offices, patrol nightly throughout the year the different districts of the metropolis, which salutary measure (the only institution of the kind, and supported at a very considerable expense by these three offices only,) has been productive of the greatest public benefits, it having been the means of checking numerous fires in their infancy, which otherwise might have been attended with the most destructive consequences. So that assistance may be had at all hours, in this dreadful calamity.

By thus stating at one view, the objects of safety, and the easy means held out by this respectable corporation to secure that safety from the most lamentable of all calamities; a system of public spirit and mode of profit is displayed which is almost unknown in any other commercial city. The other insurance-corporations are nearly upon the same benevolent plan; and in future we shall only notice them as they occur in our rout, and mention their several variations.

The opposite corner to Bank Buildings, forming the point of Cornhill and Lombard Street, claims peculiar notice. It was the first residence of Thomas Guy, Esq. sole founder of the hospital which bears his name.

At this small shop, with a stock of only 200*l.* did he commence and continue business in the most penurious manner,

an old newspaper, or proof sheet of printing, serving him instead of a table-cloth; yet this industrious speculator accumulated such sums as enabled him to leave 200,000*l.* for the establishment of the hospital; beside immense property for other benevolent uses; and he rose to be member of parliament for Tamworth, where he was born.

Proceeding eastwardly through Cornhill, the first object of attention is the **GLOBE FIRE OFFICE**, the establishment of which comprehends granting insurances against loss or damage by fire, insurances on lives and survivorships, the endowment of children, and immediate, deferred, and progressive annuities. The capital of this company is one million sterling. They insure houses fired by lightening.

POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, at present inhabited by stock brokers, notaries, and mercantile persons, was formerly occupied by a vast stone building, before the great fire; which was undoubtedly a residence of the antient kings of England, and reached to the western angle of the street. It was distinguished by the arms of England, before any quar-terings were annexed, supported by two angels, "fair and largely graven in stone over the door or stall of one great house." Another division of the structure was the Pope's Head tavern, the front of which was toward the south in Lombard Street; the third division was called the *Stone House*. This range of buildings was supposed to be the residence of King John; "which might be so," says Stow, "for I find, in a written copy of Matthew Paris's History, that, in the year 1232, Henry III. sent Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, to Cornhill in London, there to answer all matters objected to him; when he wisely acquitted himself. This being a royal domain, is farther proved by the following particular, which states that Edward the Third gave his large Hospitium, or place for the entertainment of guests, in Lombard Street, to the college of St. Stephen, Westminster, in the twenty-second year of his reign.

On the same side of the way, facing the Exchange, is the **BRITISH FIRE OFFICE**, and **WESTMINSTER SOCIETY**, for insurance on lives and survivorships. The variation of the

British from other fire offices is, that the directors depart from the usual rule of requiring minute specification of goods, and their respective values, whereby, in case of fire, many articles not being admitted in the demand, heavy loss oftentimes arises to those whose claim in the aggregate would otherwise be fully satisfied, and, therefore, only require a general description or denomination of goods, without ascertaining the extent of the insurance on each, (except on articles required to be otherwise insured); so that, on whatever part of property the loss may fall, the insured will recover to its full extent.

EXCHANGE ALLEY was the house of Mr. Alderman Backwell, of whom anecdotes are given in the preceding History, under the reign of James II. After the great fire, it was formed into a passage from Cornhill to Lombard Street and Birchin Lane. This cluster of buildings contains the two great coffee houses of Garraway and Baker. The first frequented by shipbrokers, &c. and where estates, merchandize, and other commodities, are sold by auction. The King's Arms was formerly a famous place of public resort; but is now only used for offices, &c.

Opposite this avenue, before the Exchange, is a very handsome pump, with the following inscription: "On this spot a well was first made, and a house of correction built thereon, by Henry Wallis, mayor of London, in the year 1282." At the bottom is the name of Wright, the architect, who built the present pump.

There are some singular circumstances concerning the first structure. The conduct of the lower sort of citizens having been very irregular, in consequence of the tyrannic reign of Henry III. it was necessary that means should be used to recover some degree of subordination; but it was not till the reign of his son, Edward I. that any good purpose was effected; when the public spirited Henry le Wallis, mayor, enclosed a spring, lately discovered, with a stone wall, and erected a prison for night walkers, and other suspicious persons, who at that time infested the City. This improvement of utility and safety, was denominated the

the *Tun*, on account of its circular formation. This building became of such note, that not only the laity, but the clergy, were subjected to its reforming principles; but as reformation may sometimes be carried to excess, that excess induced Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, to apply to the king for redress. Edward therefore wrote to the citizens in 1297, informing them, "that though the great charter exempted clergymen from imprisonment by laymen, some citizens, from mere spite, during their watches, entered the chambers of the clergy, and imprisoned them like felons in the *Tun*." He willed therefore, "that, in full hustings, a proclamation should be made, that no watch afterward *should enter the chamber of a priest, under a forfeiture of thirty pounds* *."

This mandate was so disagreeable, that nine principle citizens expressed their disgust by breaking open the *Tun* prison, and setting several of the prisoners free; such an act of violence, drew down the vengeance of the court; the rioters were personally punished, by a long and painful imprisonment; and it also furnished an excuse to fine the city 20,000 marks, to be paid into the Exchequer: but a benefit was produced through this evil; for, by the sum of 3000 marks in addition, which was extorted, the city obtained, after a seizure of twelve years, not only a restoration of the king's favour, but some valuable additional privileges.

In the year 1383, the citizens, taking upon them episcopal rights, first imprisoned such women as were taken in adultery, in the *Tun*; and then having exposed them publicly, caused their heads to be shaved, as was usually done to thieves, led them about the City, in sight of all the inhabitants, with trumpets and pipes sounding before them, that their persons might be more particularly distinguished. It was also ordered in the charge to the wardmotes, "that if there be any priest in service within the ward, which before time hath been set in the *Tun*, in *Cornhill*, for his dishonesty, and hath forsworne the city, all such shall be persecuted."

Stow tells us a ludicrous anecdote of one of these priests, whose incontinence had been discovered; for which being apprehended and committed, "I saw," says he, "his punishment to be thus: he was on three market days conveyed through the high streets and markets of this city, with a paper on his head, whereon was written his crime. The first day he rode in a car; the second on a horse, with his face to the horse's tail; the third, he was led between two; and every day rung with basons, and proclamations made of his fact, at every turning of the streets; and also before John Atwood's (the person offended) stall, and the church door of his service, where he lost his chauntry of twenty nobles a year, and was banished the city for ever."

The conveyance of water from Tyburn, for the benefit of the City in various districts. caused another alteration in the Tun in the year 1401. It was then made a cistern of sweet water, and called the *Conduit upon Cornhill*; the well was planked over, and a strong timber prison erected for disorderly persons. This was denominated "The Cage;" to which was attached a pair of stocks, whence a great part of the neighbourhood was named *Le Stocks*. On the top of the cage was placed a pillory, for the punishment of bakers offending in the affize of bread; for millers stealing at the mill; and for procuresses, scolds, and other offenders.

In the year 1468, it was decreed by the mayor, "that divers persons, being common jurors, who had forsworn themselves for rewards, should ride from Newgate to the pillory on Cornhill, with paper mitres on their heads, where they were to be exposed, and afterwards returned to Newgate."

Fabian writes that in 1509, Darby, Smith, and Simpson, ringleaders of false inquests in London, were compelled to ride through the City with their faces to their horses' tails, and papers on their heads, and were set on the pillory in Cornhill, and afterwards confined in Newgate, "where they died for very shame."

With respect to the conduit, Robert Drope, mayor, in
1475,

1475, enlarged the cistern, at the east end; with stone and lead, and castellated it in a handsome manner.

In 1546, Sir Martin Bowes, mayor, who lived in Lombard Street, and whose back gate opened into Cornhill, opposite the conduit, proposed to enlarge and ornament the west part, as Alderman Drope had done in the eastern; but, upon the removal of the cage and pillory, it was discovered that the ground was planked, and the well, "worn out of memory:" the well, however, was restored to its use, and a pump erected, which having been removed, probably, in the confusion occasioned by the fire in 1666, was forgotten, but being recently revived, again dispenses its benefits for public use.

SWEETING'S ALLEY, formerly the extensive residence of a Dutch merchant of the name of Sweething, is now filled by shops and coffee houses. In the year 1759, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee house, in the apartment of Mr. Poteridge, one of the inventors of musical glasses, which destroyed thirteen houses in the front of Cornhill. Mr. Poteridge perished in the flames. Passing FREEMAN'S COURT, so called from having been the residence of an alderman of that name, we come to FINCH LANE, which obtained its name at a remote period, from Robert Finch or Fink, who rebuilt the church, called, from him, St. Bennet Fink.

Near this lane is the UNION FIRE OFFICE, which in its principle does not vary from establishments of a similar nature. The emblematical figures of Justice and Strength, in the front of this building, in Coade's composition, are very fine; the muscular powers of the Hercules are expressed in a masterly manner.

BIRCHIN LANE, is a corruption of *Birchover Lane*, from its first builder. This was formerly inhabited by wealthy drapers, who continued their range of shops to *the Stocks*. It is curious to observe the revolution of streets and buildings; in the reign of Henry V. this quarter was inhabited by fripperers or upholders, who sold old cloaths and household furniture! and, to shew its reputation, Dan John Lydgate humourously describes a poor countryman, who having lost his hood in Westminster Hall, saw it hung up for sale

in

in Cornhill.*. How different in the nineteenth century is this spot; wealth and integrity are its prerogatives; and on the

* This Song is referred to by Stow; as it was supposed to point out the circumstances of places in London at an early time in the language and poetry of the age, a copy of it must be a curiosity. Every year, by removing us farther from antient days, encreases the difficulty of finding the perishing remains of them; but that noble repository of every thing relating to the history of mankind, the British Museum, at last afforded an opportunity to give new existence to this specimen of old humorous description.

“ LONDON LYCKPENY.

A Ballade compiled by Dan John Lydgate Monke of Berry, about — yeres agoe; and now newly oversene and amended.

TO London once my stepps I bent,
Where trouth in no wyse should be faynt;
To Westmynster ward I forthwith went
To a man of law to make complaynt:
I sayd, fore Mary's love, that holy saynt,
Pity the poore that would proceede;
But fore lack of mony I cold not spede.

And as I thrust the prese amonge,
By froward chaunce my hood was gone,
Yet for all that I stayd not longe
Tyll at the kynge bench I was come:
Before the judge I kneled anon
And prayd him for God's sake to take hede,
But fore lack of money I myght not spede.

Beneth them sat clarkes a great rout,
Which fast dyd wryte by one assent;
There stode up one and cryed about
Rychard, Robert, and John of Kent:
I wist not well what this man ment,
He cryed thycke there indede;
But he that lackt mony myght not spede.

Unto the common place I yode thoo,
Where sat one with a sylken hooode;
I dyd hym reverence for I ought to do so,
And told my case as well as I coude,
How my goods were defrauded me by falshood;
I gat not a man of his mouth for my meed,
And for lack of mony I myght not spede.

the balance of its security relies the prosperity of a great portion of the commercial world. This lane is now inhabited by bankers, and most respectable tradesmen.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, in this lane, founded by royal charter of George I. and their powers extended

Unto the Rolls I gat me from thence,
Before the clarkes of the chauncerye;
Where many I found earnynge of pence,
But none at all regarded mee;
I gave them my playnt uppon my knee,
They lyked it well, when they had it reade;
But lacking mony I could not be sped.

In Westmynster-hall I found out one
Which went in a long gown of raye,
I crouched and kneléd before hym anon,
For Mary's love of help I hym praye;
"I wot not what thou meanest" gan he say;
To get me thence he dyd me bede,
For lack of mony I cold not spede.

Within this hall neithere ryche nor yett poor
Wold do for me ought although I shold dye;
Which seeing I gat me out of th' doore,
Where Flemynge began on me for to cry,
"Master, what will you copen or by;
"Fyne felt hatts or spectacles to reede
"Lay down your sylver, and here you may spede."

Then to Westmynster gate I presently went,
When the sunn was at hyghe pryme;
Cokes to me they tooke good entent
And profered me bread with ale and wyne;
Rybbes of befe both fat and ful fyne,
A fayre cloth they gan for to sprede
But wantyng mony I might not be spede.

Then unto London I dyd me hye,
Of all the land it beareth the pryse;
Not pescods one began to crye
Strabery rype and cherries in the ryste:
One bad me come nere and by some spyce
Peper and sayforné they gan me bede
But fore lacke of mony I myght not spede.

extended to foreign parts, by an act of parliament in the present reign, assures houses, merchandize, &c. whether the property of the assured be on commission, or in trust. They also are accountable for damages by lightning; and in extraordinary cases, even pay losses by invasion, civil commotion, and other circumstances of that nature.

In

Then to the Chepe I began me drawne,
Where mutch people I sawe for to stande;
One ofred me velvet, sylke, and lawne,
An othere he taketh me by the haunde,
"Here is Paris thred the finest in the launde,"
I never was used to such things in dede
And wanting mony I myght not spede.

Then went I forth by London Stone
Throughout all Canwyke street.
Drapers mutch cloth me ofred anone
Then comes me one, cryd "hot shypes feete;"
One cryde mackerell ryster greene, other gan greeie,
One bad me by a hood to cover my head,
But fore want of mony I might not be sped.

Then I hyed me into Estchepe,
One cryes rybbs of bese and many a pye;
Pewter potts they clattered on a heape,
There was harpe, pype, and mynstrelsy:
"Yea by cock," "nay by cock" some began crye;
Some sang of Jenken and Julyan fore there mede,
But fore lack of mony I myght not spede.

Then into Cornhyll anon I yode,
Where was much stolen gere amonge;
I saw where honge myne own hoode,
That I had lost amonge the thronge:
To by my own hood I thought it wronge,
I knew it well as I dyd my crede,
But for lack of mony I could not spede.

The Taverner took me by the sleve,
"Sir," sayth he, "wyll you our wyne assay;"
I answered, "That can not mutch me greve,
A penny can do no more than it may:"
I dranke a pynt and for it dyd pay,
Yet sore a hungered from thence I yede,
And wanting my mony I cold not spede.

Then

In Cornhill, was anciently a large Hospitium or Inn called Coleyn's-hyn; a great controversy in 1391, was sustained by the rectors of the two parishes of St. Michael and St. Peter, on account of oblations from the western part of the inn, denominated Vernivele. Upon an inquisition, it was found that one part of the extreme western part, containing in length from the street northward, forty-three feet and an half, and in breadth along the street, forty-one feet, was in the parish of St. Michael; the remaining part, containing from east to west on the north part, forty-two feet, and in breadth twenty-six feet, was in the parish of St. Peter; it was therefore finally settled, that the rector of St. Michael should admit the inhabitants of Vernivele to the sacrament, &c. and they should be accounted his parishioners; and, that the rector of St. Peter should be indemnified, the rector of St. Michael was to pay him xii. pence at the first of the Nativity, yearly for ever, under the pain of sequestration, which composition was confirmed by bishop Braybroke *.

Then hyed I me to Belynges Gate,
 And one cryed "Hoo, go we hence;"
 I prayd a barge man for God's sake,
 That he would spare me my expence;
 "Thou stepst not here," quo' he, "under ij penes,"
 I lyst not yet bestow my almes dede;
 Thus lacking mony I could not spede,

Then I conveyed me into Kent;
 For of the law wold I meddle no more,
 Because no man to me took entent,
 I dyght me to do as I dyd before:
 Now Jesus that in Bethlem was bore
 Save London, and send trew lawyers there mede
 For who so wants mony with them shall not spede.

Explicit London Lyckpenny.

Harl. MSS. vol. ccclxvii. p. 126, 127.

* *Newcourt's Repertorium.*

ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL,



THE history of this church is very remote. Alnoth the priest gave it to the abbot and convent of Evesham, who granted it and all their lands there held, in 1133 to Sparling, the priest, for which he was to pay a yearly rent of one mark to the abbot, and to find him lodging, salt, water, and and fire, whenever he came to London *.

Sir Richard Drope was a great benefactor to the poor of the parish and the ward. His lady having afterwards married Edward Gray Lord Lisle, was buried in this church by the side of her first husband, in 1500. She was also a benefactress to the church, and gave ninety pounds to beautifying the structure, and her *great messuage*, with the appurtenances, to the parson and churchwardens, for ever, on condition that they kept her anniversary to be spent on the poor or otherwise, to the amount of three pounds, the rest to be appropriated to the reparation of the church. The house and appurtenances, called Lady Lisle's Lands, were in the 34th

* Among the registers of charters belonging to the abbey of Evesham, is the following note. "In Londoniis ecclesia S. Mich. de Cornhill, pertinet ad ecclesiam de Evesham, cum tribus domibus, & reddit annuatim ecclesie duas marcas, & semel in anno igaem, salem, & literiam." *Cott. MSS. Fezf. b. xxiv. fol. 9.*

of Henry VIII. leased out for sixty years, at a yearly rent of *8l. 13s. 4d.* But, the parishioners not consulting their own interest, gave up this bequest as chantry lands ; and suffered the tombs of such benefactors to be demolished without remorse.

Another act of carelessness we cannot forbear to mention. Alderman John Tolus, in 1548, gave to the rector, and churchwardens for ever, towards the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor, his tenement and appurtenances in the parish ; but through the knavery of the executors, and the negligence of the parishioners, the benefaction was not claimed for forty years.

There was a chantry founded in this church for the soul of Walter de Billingham, to which bishop Braybroke collated in 1390. Two other chantries were founded by William Comerton and Simon Smith.

Stow describes this to have been " a fair and beautiful church ; but since the surrender of their lands to Edward VI. greatly blemished by the building of four tenements on the north side thereof, towards the high street, in place of a green church-yard, whereby the church was darkened, and otherwise annoyed." These tenements, with the consent of the Draper's company, patrons, and Grindall, bishop of London, were given by Richard Matthew, then rector, 11 Elizabeth, to alderman Hawes, and other inhabitants, and their heirs for ever ; the rector reserving to himself and successors the tythes, towards the support and reparation of the church and its ornaments.

On the south side of the structure, was " a proper cloister, and a fair church-yard, with a pulpit cross, similar to that at St. Paul's cathedral. In this cloister were lodgings for choristers, and in the cross sermons were preached ; this was all at the expence of Sir John Rudstone, mayor in 1528. After his death in 1531, the choir was dissolved, the cross delapidated, his monument was demolished, and every other sacrilege was committed consistently with the barbarity of the despoilers. However, some humane persons having procured the choristers' lodgings, they were appointed for the dwellings of antient widow parishioners, who were decayed, or were unable to bear the charge of greater rents.

The

The steeple was erected in 1421, and a ring of five bells placed in the bellfry; to this a sixth was added by the gift of several benefactors, to be rung out at eight o'clock, every evening. These were afterwards encreased to ten, forming one of the most musical peals in England.

Beside those whom we have already mentioned as having been buried in the old church, there is another of too much consequence to be omitted, Robert Fabian, alderman and sheriff, as well as the most eminent historian of his time*.

The great fire, however, having levelled that, as well as other buildings; the ingenuity of Sir Christopher Wren, rebuilt the present elegant fabric.

It should be mentioned, that towards the rebuilding of the present church in 1672, considerable benefactions were received, among these the following are recorded: Sir John

* ROBERT FABIAN, author of the Chronicle of England and France, or, as he himself calls it, "The Concordaunce of Stories," was born in London, in the fifteenth century, and being brought up to trade, became so considerable a merchant, that he was chosen an alderman, and, in 1493, one of the sheriffs. He was a man of learning for the times in which he lived; was skilled in English, Latin, and French poetry; but applied himself chiefly to history. Stow, in his "Survey of London," has preserved the following verses, which were formerly upon Fabian's monument:

"Like as the day his course doth consume,
And the new morrow springeth again as fast;
So man and woman, by Nature's custome,
This life to passe, at last in earth are cast,
In joy and sorrow, which here their time do waste.
Never in one state, but in course transitory,
So full of change, is of this world the glory."

His Chronicle was first printed at London, in 1516; and afterwards in 1553, and is divided into two volumes folio; the first of which begins with Brute, and ends at the death of Henry II. The second, which is the most valuable, begins with Richard I. and ends at the twentieth of Henry VII. in 1504. Stow calls the work, "a painful labour, to the great honour of the city, and of the whole realm." Fabian is very circumstantial respecting the affairs of London; and notices several things relating to the government of that city, which are not to be met with elsewhere. We are told, that cardinal Wolsey caused as many copies of this book to be burnt, because the author had made too clear a discovery of the large revenues of the clergy.

Langham,

Langham, bart. 500*l*. Sir John Mounson, 20*l*. Sir John Cutler, 20*l*. Sir Andrew Riccard, 100*l*. James Clitherow, 50*l*. and Mary Scottow, 20*l*.

The walls were mostly stone, with a cambered roof, the groyns and imposts are covered with lead, and supported by columns of the Tuscan order: the floor, several steps above the street, is paved with stone, and the chancel with marble. The building is divided into three aisles, on the south side of which are six light windows. The north side is blank. The arches of the church are enriched on the key stones with shields. The pews and pulpit are of oak, and the altar-piece, with two columns, entablature, and pediment of the Corinthian order, are highly ornamented. To correspond, at the west end is an elegant door case and gallery, in which is a good organ. The body is seventy feet long and sixty broad.

The tombs of greatest note within the church, are those erected to the early branches of the noble family of Cowper.

But the peculiarity of this church is its stately tower, one hundred and thirty feet high, containing twelve bells. The lower part of the tower occupies the centre, in St. Michael's Alley, and on each side there is a regular extent of building. The principal door opens in the lower stage of the fabric, which rises with angulated corners from the ground, forming a kind of base, terminated at the height of the body of the church. The second stage, which is plain and lofty, has two tall windows, one over the other, properly shaped for the style of the building, this is terminated by a Saracenic cornice. The third stage is in the form of the two others, except that they are plain, and this is very much ornamented; the angular corners are fluted, and terminated by cherubims heads under a cornice: the plain face between, has four windows in two series. Above the cornice, over the uppermost of these windows, runs a battlement; on the plain faces of the tower, and from the corners are carried up four beautiful fluted turrets, cased a part of their height with Doric turrets; these terminate in pinnacle heads, from within each of which, rises a short spire, ornamented, with crotchets, crowned with finials.

Mr. Ralph observes, " that this Gothic tower is very magnificent, and justly deserves to be esteemed the finest thing of that sort in London*."

In the church-yard were buried the grandfather, and father, (both named Thomas,) of John Stow, the historian. The will of Thomas, the elder, proves that the historian of London, was of respectable ancestry. . It runs thus; and is a very curious document, descriptive of the superstitious manners of those times :

" In the name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord God mccccxxvi, the last day of December, I Thomas Stow, citizen and tallow chandler, of London, in good and hole mynde, thanckes be to our Lord *Jhu*, make this my present testament. Fyrst, I bequayth my soul to *Jhu Christ*, and to our blessed lady Seynt *Mary*, the Virgin, &c. My body to be buryed in the litell grene church-yard, of the parysshe church of Seynt Myghel, in Cornehyll, betwene the crosse and the church wall, nigh the wall as may be, by my father and mother, systers and brothers, and also my own childerne.

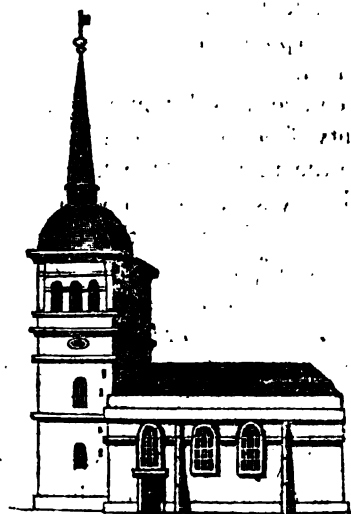
" Also, I bequeith to the hye aulter of the foreseid church, for my tythis forgeten, 12*d*. *Item*, to *Jhus* brotherhedde 12*d*. I give to our lady's and seint brotherhedde, 12*d*. I give to Seynt Cristofer and Seynt George, 12*d*. Alsoe, I give to the vii. aultars, in the church aforeseyd, in the worship of the vii. sacraments every yere, during iii. yerres, 20*d*. *Item*, *vsh.* to have on every aulter a wacchyng candell, burning from vi. of the clocke, tyll it be past vii. in worship of vii. sacraments. And this candell shall begynne to burne, and to be set upon the aulter, upon Allhallowen Day, tyll it be Candlemas Day following; and it shall bee wacchyng candell of viii. in the pound. Also, I gyve to the brotherhedde of Clarke's, to dryncke, 20*d*. also, I give to them that shall bayre me to church, every man 4*d*. : also, I gyve to a pore man or woman, every Sunday in one yere, 1*d*. to say *v. gr. nosters* and *Aves*, and a *crede*, for my soule. Also, I gyve to the reparations of *Polle* (St. Paul's Cathedral) 8*d*. : also, I will have vi. nue torches, and

* *Critical Review of Public Buildings.*

ii. torches of Seynt *Myghel*, and ii. of Seynt *Anne*, and ii. of Seynt *Christofer*, and ii. of *Jhus*, (*Jesus*), of the best torchys.

“ Also, I bequeith Thomas Stow, my son, *xxl.* in stuff of howshold, as here followeth, that is to say, my grete melting panne, withal the instruments that belongeth thereto. Also, I bequeith my son Thomas, *vil. xiiis. iiid.* in plate, as hereafter followith. *Item*, a nut of sylver and gylt, *liiish. iiid.* *Item*, a pounsed pece, weying vi. ounces and more, *xlsh.* *Item*, a mass of a pynt, *xxvish. viid.* *Item*, a litel maser, *xiiish. iiid.* *Item*, of this my present testament, I make Elizabeth, my wife, mine executrix, and Thomas Stowe, my son, my overseer, and Mr. Trendal, as a solicitor, with my son Thomas; and he to have for his labour, *xsh.*”——This will is extracted from the office of the registrar to the bishop of London, *Tunstal, fol. lxxxix. b.* and was proved on the 4th of April, 1527.

ST. PETER, CORNHILL.



Whatever attention may be paid to the evidently fabulous account of this church as the seat of the archiepiscopal see of London, it undoubtedly was a structure of great antiquity; as appears from the circumstance, that

in the reign of Henry III. an affray among some priests, occasioned the murder of Amice, deacon of the church of St. Peter de Cornhull.

A chantry was founded here, besides other benefactions, by William de Kyngston, citizen and fishmonger, 1275.

Stow, however, relates, that the building, in his time, was of the architecture of Edward IV. but that it had lately been repaired, nay almost rebuilt, except the steeple, which was very antient: Newcourt says, at the charge of 1,400*l*.

Here was one of the principal grammar schools erected, in 1425, and Leland mentions a library which was originally constructed of stone; when that decayed, it was repaired by brick-work, agreeably to the will of Sir John Crosby, alderman; but in Stow's time, the books were all dispersed, and a grammar school re-established.

In the parish, were no less than seventeen tenements belonging to chantries, which in the third of Edward VI. were all dissolved, and the premises sold.

The advowson of the rectory was formerly in the disposal of the lords of Leadenhall manor, but having come into the possession of the corporation of London, by gift, they have ever since presented.

The present edifice is substantial, plain, and neat; the body being eighty feet long, and forty-seven broad; it is forty feet high to the roof, and the height of the steeple is one hundred and forty feet. The body is enlightened by a single series of windows, except the east end, where the church forms a sort of front to Gracechurch Street. The tower is plain, having a small window in each stage, and the dome, which supports the spire, is of the lanthorn kind; the spire is terminated by a *fane* in the form of a key.

The interior ornaments most distinguishable, are a handsome carved screen, which divides the chancel from the body of the church, the altar-piece which has a stately appearance, and a neat gallery at the west end, in which is a fine organ*.

* Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, knight and alderman, in 1682, built three shops at the west end of the church-yard, and settled them upon the parish for maintenance of the organ, and the organist to play upon it in the time of Divine Service, on Sundays and holidays, for ever—
Newcourt's Repertorium.

There is a small monument to the memory of Dr. Buck, a pious and learned minister, who died in 1685.

Under the organ gallery is the following inscription; engraven on brass, the authenticity of which being doubted, must speak for itself:

“ Be hit known to all men, that the yeers of our Lord God, an, CLXXIX. Lucius, the fyrst Christen king of this lond, then callyd Brytayne, fowndyd the fyrst chyrch in London, that is to sey, the chyrch of Sent Peter apou Cornhyl; and he fowndyd ther an archbishop's see, and made that chirch the metropolitan and cheef chirch of this kingdom, and so endureth the space of CCCC. yeerys and more, unto the commyng of Sent Austen, an apostyl of Englonde, the whych was sent into the lond by Sent Gregory, the doctor of the chirch, in the tyme of king Ethelbert, and then was the archbishoppys see and pol removyed from the aforeseyd chirch of Sent Peter's apou Cornhyl unto Derebernaum, that now ys callyd Canterbury, and ther'yt remeynth to this dey.

“ And Millet Monk, whych came into this lond wyth Sent Austen, was made the fyrst bishop of London, and hys see was made in Powllys chirch. And this Lucius, kyng, was the fyrst foundyr of Peter's chyrch apou Cornhyl; and he regnyed king in thys ilond after Brut, MCCXLV. yeerys. And the yeerys of owr Lord God a CXXIV. Lucius was crownyd kyng, and the yeerys of hys reygne LXXVII. yeeys, and he was beryd aftyr sum cronekil at London, and aftyr sum cronekil he was beryd at Glowcester, at that plase wher the order of Sent Francys standyth.”

But no one can pass, without the tribute of a pitying sensation, the monument erected over the remains of those who were consumed in the dreadful fire at Mr. Woodmason's house in Leadenhall Street, on Friday, January the 18th, 1782*.

After

* This calamity was of so remarkable and distressing nature, that we cannot avoid stating some of the circumstances. Mr. Woodmason had gone with several friends, it being the queen's birth-day, to see the

After the names of the children is engraved the following :

The whole Offspring of
James and Mary Woodmason,
In the same awful moment, on the 18th January, 1782,
Translated,
By sudden and irresistible Flames
In the late mansion of their sorrowing parents,
from the
Sleep of Innocence
to
Eternal Bliss,
Their remains collected from the Ruins,
are here combined.

A sympathising Friend of the bereaved Parents,
Their companion thro' the night of the 18th January,
In a scene of distress, beyond the power of language,
Perhaps of imagination!
Devotes this spontaneous tribute
of the feelings of his mind,
To the memory of innocence.
I. H. C.

Several eminent persons were rectors of St. Peter's church, among these we select Dr. *Green* alias *Fotherby*, who having company at the ball-room at St. James's palace. Mrs. Woodmason and the rest of the family, consisting of seven children, and three servant maids only, were at home. It was usual for Mrs. Woodmason, every night, to visit her young family before she went to rest; having so done this evening, she retired to her own chamber, but going to another apartment to arrange part of her household economy; on the maid's return to her mistress' bed-room, with some water, she discovered the furniture of the bed on fire. Her screams brought back Mrs. Woodmason, who, in her fright, forgot to shut the door, and thereby confine the flames till the children were brought away in safety; on the contrary, she flew to the other windows, and her cries having brought the neighbours and populace to the house, they requested her to open the street doors. Her recollection urged her to attend to the cries of her neighbours, and instantly running down stairs, had all immediate possible assistance; but by this time the flames had formed a tremendous barrier between the children and those who ran up to save them. All seven were destroyed, as well as two young men in the next house. The catastrophe stood dreadful to dwell upon.

been

been several times commissary of the university of Oxford, was for his merit, promoted to be chanter; residentiary, and prebendary in the cathedral of Lincoln; he died in 1536. Dr. *John Taylor*, dean, and afterwards bishop of Lincoln, 1552. Refusing to be present at mass, in the beginning of queen Mary's reign, he was persecuted, and died of grief at Ankerwyke soon after. Whilst he was dean, he, among others, was selected to compile the liturgy in 1548. Dr. *Fairfax*, deprived by the parliament, after he had been imprisoned in Ely House and on ship-board; was also plundered, and his wife and children driven from their dwelling, for his loyalty, in 1642. Dr. *Hodges*, a preacher before the long parliament, one of the assembly of divines, and dean of Hereford, in 1661. On his death, in 1672, succeeded the pious Dr. *William Beveridge*, bishop of St. Asaph. This prelate was so proficient in learning, that, at eighteen years of age, he wrote a treatise on the excellency and use of the oriental tongues, and a Syriac grammar: in 1661, he was presented to the vicarage of Yealing, in Middlesex, and the following year chosen rector of this church; bishop Henchman promoted him to a prebend in St. Paul's, and bishop Compton to the archdeaconry of Colchester; after refusing the bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacant by the deprivation of the conscientious bishop Ken; he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, in 1704, which he enjoyed little more than three years. He died in 1707, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His "Private Thoughts," and other religious tracts, will preserve his name in all classes of religious society; and his works of erudition place him very high as a literary character. Dr. *John Waugh*, rector, was also prebendary of Lincoln, dean of Gloucester, and in 1723, bishop of Carlisle.

In the centre of the four streets at this place, was a water standard placed in 1582, by Peter Maurice, constructor of the water works under London Bridge. This ingenious person made an artificial forcer, to convey the Thames water, in leaden pipes, over the steeple of the church of St. Magnus, and thence into several houses in Thames Street, New Fish

Fish Street, and Gracechurch Street, up to the north west corner of Leadenhall, the highest ground of all the city; where the water of the main pipe, rising into the standard, provided at the expence of the city, with four spouts, running four ways at every tide, according to covenant, not only supplied the neighbouring inhabitants in a plentiful manner; but cleansed the streets toward Bishopsgate, Aldgate, the Bridge, and Stock's Market. "But," says Stow, "there is now no such conveniency, and from what cause, I know not."

Having thus perambulated Cornhill, it remains to add, that at the time of the Conquest, it did not bear its present name, according to Harrison, in his additions to Hollingshead; nor was it a street of eminence for many centuries, as we find by the very indifferent name which its inhabitants bore, and till 1546, when the back gate of Sir Martin Bowes, as we have mentioned before, opened into Cornhill. However, that it contained a residence of the king's, that the antient weigh-house was formed of the house of Sir Thomas Lovel*, who had built it, and gave it to the Grocer's Company,

* Sir Thomas Lovel, was knight of the garter and treasurer of the household to Henry VIII. His residence was at Worcesters, in Enfield, where he died, May 25, 1524, and was buried in the priory of Holwell, in Shoreditch, within a chapel which he had founded, Mr. Lyson's has given a curious account of the ceremonial of his funeral, copied from the original in the college of arms. After relating the ceremonies at Enfield, and the procession to London, the formula proceeds thus: "On the morrow, beyng Tuesday the 7th day of June, the morners, with all the other, were at the forsaid parish church by 7 of the clok in the morning, where all the thynges beyng in a rediness, the masse was begon singing by the abbot of Waltham; and at the offrygne, the chiefe mornor, with the other, offryd; and so the masse fynished, every man went to horsback, and the chayre beyng prepared and redy, sett forwarde to London, and procedynge in manner as in the day before, came through the parische of the said Enfyld, Edmonton, Tottenham, and Hackney; and every parische aforesaid had for the churches, two longe torches, four schochins, and 6s. 8d. in money; and at the same Edmonton came for to mete the said corps, the venerable Father in God the Lord Cuthberd Tunstall, bushop of London, the lord of Sayat John's,

Sir

pany, of which he was a member, are evident; and that it obtained its present name from a considerable corn market, is equally well founded.

The

Sir Richard Wyngfeld, Sir Henry Wyat, Sir John Dance, Sir Robert Johns, with manye other nobles and gentlemen; wher also did meet the prestes and clerks, the four orders of fryers, and 60 longe torches borne by poure men; and when they were sett all in good order, proceded styl on thourough the highway which was by Shordyche-churche, untill the gatts of his place at Haliwell, wher stode on bothe syds the gentlemen of the innes of court, with certayn crafts of London; and at the gatt stode the maior and all the aldermen of London; and when they were comen to the church doer and every man alyghted from his horse, the corps was taken from the chayre out of yt: and ther was to ensens hym the foresaid abbot of Waktam, and the pryor of Saynt Marie Spyttell, bysyds London, and suffragan to the bushop of London, havyn on their mytets, and in *pontificalibus*; and when he was ensensed, procedyd through the body of the churche and the nonnes quyre, and so in the great quyre, where he was sett under a herse, havyn five pryncipalls, 16 morters with course lyghts, rachements, syde lyghts, and other lyghts, well furnyshchid with pencells and schochins accordyngly; also, there was under the said herse and the corps, a majestic hangyng, over hit the dome, and at the four corners of it, the four evangelistes, and four schochins of his armes, one at the side, another at the feet, and one on every syde; and abowght the said herse was a valence fryngid, and with his words, *Dieu soit loé*, garnischid with his crest and bage, and hys armes; and when he was under the herse, *dirige* began, and all the clerks of London were ther to sing the said *dirige*, the wyche was solemnly done; and in the *dirige*, while the maior of London, with the aldermen, came and stode about the herse, rayles beyng spacious ynough from the herse hangid with blak cloth, where they said *de profundis* for the soule of the defunct; and that endyd, they went their way, and when *dirige* was full endyd and synyschid, with all the seremonies accordyng, the morters with all other went home to the said place of Haliwell; and so rested the body within the churche for that nyght, havyng watche; and durynge the said *dirige* there was a drynkyng in all the cloisters, the nones-hall, and parlors of the said place, and every where els in the said place, for as many as wold come, as well the crafts of London, as gentlemen of innes of court, havyn wyne, beer, ale, and ipocras, confits, spice, brede, in good ordre; wich doone, every man went home for that nyght.

“ On the morowe, beyng Wednesday, and the 8 day of June, the morters, with all other, beyng at the churche in a redynes by 7 of the klok, was begon the masse of our Ladie, songin by the aforementioned

abbot

The many accidents by fire, which have happened in this neighbourhood, have constantly been the means of addi-

abbot of Waltham, at the wich masse did offer, for a masse penny; the Lord Ros a crowne of gold, and no man els; the wiche masse fynychid, the abbot, with them of the quyer, came and buried the body in his chappell, under a tombe of whyte marbell, wiche both hit and the chappell were founded by hym, and it stondesth on the southe syde of the quyre of the sayde churche: and that service ended, the masse of the Trynytye was songin by the foresaid suffragans; and at the offerynge, the Lord Ros offered 3s. 4d.; and when the morners had offered, brought hym to his place agen, each of them offered 4d.; wich offryng and masse doon incontynent, the masse of requiem was begon, songen by the bushop of London, the suffragan, gospiler, and the abbot, Pis-toler; and when it came to the offryng, the Lord Ros offred 6s. 8d.; and after that the cotte of armes was offred by Sir Olyver Manners and Sir Francis Lovell, knyghts, and morners; and bycause there was nobler men in the lyverey of blak present then the other morners were, hit was advysed by garter and clarenceulx to desier them to offer the other hachements, wiche was doon; and after all that was doon and offred, they were seat on the aluterende as accustomed, and then offred; all the other morners offred accordyngly; and next after them came the lord steward erl of Shrewsbury, havynge the maior of London on his lefte arme, and the said lord steward caused the said lord maior to offre afore him; after them offrid lord of Saynt John's, Sir Henry and Sir Edward Guldeford, with many other noblemen, and crafts of London, with gentilmen, and his own servants; wiche offryng done, there was a sermond made by Doctor William Goderick; and the sermond finisched, and the masse, at the gospell of Seynt John, when he said, *et verbum caro factum est*, the banner of his armes was offrid; and all things full fynyshid, every man went to dynner: and thus endid the seremonies doon at the buryall of the most noble knyght Sir Thomas Lovell, banneret and knyght of the most noble order of the garter—on whose soule God pardon.

FINIS.

"Item. It is to be remembered, that the day that he came from En-syld to Holywell, ther folowed a carte with ale and torches, for to re-fresche the poore people; and the torches were often renued by the way.

"Item. There was every day whiles he was at Enfield, two hundred poore folks, and them that had pense apece, and bread and meat.

"Item. There was said the day of his buriall at Holiwell one hundred and forty masses.

"Item. There was servid that day, to people that were there, four hundred messes of mete and above."

tional improvement; not that the effect can compensate the cause.

This induces us to add, that on part of the site which occasioned the litigation between the rectors of St. Michael and St. Peter, as before mentioned, stands THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE. The undoubted responsibility of the company to which this office belongs is a capital of one million, two hundred thousand pounds sterling, subscribed in shares of 500*l*. each, and no member is a subscriber for more than 5000*l*.

When any loss or damage has been duly proved, the company pay the amount without any discount or other deduction whatever; and cheerfully propose paying all expences attending the removal of goods, &c. from houses or premises adjoining those on fire.

We have been diffuse upon these useful and public minded establishments, considering them worthy of praise adequate to the vast and essential benefits they produce.

LEADENHALL STREET is a continuation of Cornhill towards the east, and the first object of notice is the site of the structure whence it takes its name. LEADENHALL, an antient fabric, one side of which stood in the front of the street, within memory, but now forming a handsome row of houses, antiently constituted a manor, which, in 1309, belonged to Sir Hugh Nevil, *knt.* lady Alice, his widow, made a feoffment thereof, by the name of Leadenhall, to Richard earl of Arundel and Surrey, in 1362. After his attainder and cruel execution, at which Richard II. was a malicious witness, this estate reverted to the family of Nevil; for in 1380, Alice, widow of Sir John Nevil, *knt.* of Essex, confirmed the manor to Thomas Cogshall and others; in 1384, it was part of the possessions of Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, who had married Joan, daughter of the attainted earl of Arundel, by whom he had two daughters, Eleanor, married to Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and Mary, wife to Henry duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV.

It seems that this manor had been disposed of by De Bohun; for in 1408, Robert Ripeden, of Essex, and Margaret his wife, confirmed to Richard Whittington and other citizens of

London, the said manor, with all its attingent advowsons and appurtenances; and in the year 1411, Sir Richard Whittington and others, transferred the premises to the mayor and commonalty.

Having thus come into the possession of the citizens, it was converted into a common granary; and in 1443, licence was given by purchase from Henry VI. to John Hatherley, mayor, by which he was empowered to take up two hundred fodder of lead for building of water-conduits, a granary, and the cross in Westcheap, more richly for the honour of the city. But in the following year, a truly liberal magistrate stepped forward; and with a munificence only equalled by his piety, rendered to the city an essential and praise-worthy benefaction. Sir Simon Eyre formed the whole site into a spacious granary, against all cases of scarcity.

For this use it was appropriated till the reign of Henry VIII. Previously to the creation of this granary, it was customary for the inhabitants of Stratford-le-Bow, to bring bread to places appointed, where it was disposed of every day except Sabbaths and holidays; the penny wheaten loaf being two ounces heavier than what was sold in the city. The bread was brought in long carts, and their stations were, three carts in Cheap, from the end of Gutter Lane to the end of Foster Lane; one near the conduit in Cornhill; and one in Gracechurch Street*. An exemplary punishment was inflicted

* An act of philanthropy which has been before hinted at in the preceding history, is worthy of more particular detail under this article. Sir Roger Acheley, mayor, in 1512, when he entered into his mayoralty, found not an hundred quarters of wheat in all the city, its liberties, and neighbourhood; the scarcity indeed, was so great, that when the Stratford bakers came into the city, they were in danger of their lives from the great pressure of the famished populace. But, to his lasting honour be it recorded, Sir Roger made such immediate and effectual exertions, for ample supply, that the wheat came in amazing quantities, so as to weary both the London and Stratford bakers by their labour in housing it, at the same time that he compelled them to take more than they were willing. What remained, the mayor purchased, and stowed it in Leaden-hall.

fioted by Richard Reffeham, mayor, in the reign of Edward II. on a baker named John of Stratford, for making bread less than the assize. The culprit was placed on a hurdle, his head ornamented by a fool's hood, and the deficient loaves hung round his neck ; thus decorated, he was drawn through the streets of the city. The Stratford bakers left their former occupation in 1568.

To return to our subject. By the memorial that was presented to the mayor and commonalty in 1519, it is evident, that this place had degenerated from its primary design. This is proved from the purport of the following memorial, which also recites the antient and accustomed uses to which the fabric was appropriated ;

“ Meekly beseeching, Sheweth unto your good lordship, and masterships, divers and many citizens of this city, which, with your favours, under correction, think, that the great place called the Leadenhall, should, nor ought not to be let to farm, to any person or persons, and especially to any fellowship or company incorporate, to have and hold the same hall for term of years, for such inconveniencies as thereby may ensue, and come to the hurt of the common-weal of the said city, in time to come, as somewhat more largely may appear in the articles hereafter following ;

“ First, If any assembly, or hasty gathering of the commons of the said city, for oppressing or subduing of misruled people within the said city, hereafter shall happen to be called or commanded by the mayor, aldermen, and other governors, and counsellors of the said city, for the time being ; there is none so convenient, meet, and necessary a place to assemble in, within the said city, as the said Leadenhall, both for largeness of room, and for their sure defence

hall, and the other city granaries. The benevolence of this excellent magistrate went farther ; he kept the market so well, that he was constantly at Leadenhall, at four o'clock in the morning, during the summer, whence he proceeded to the other markets, and imposed such regularity, that the year of his mayoralty was a year of comfort to his fellow citizens. Such actions may be recorded ; because they are seldom imitated.

in time of their counselling together about the premises. Also, in that place have been used the artillery guns, and other common armour of the said city, to be safely kept in readiness, for the safeguard, wealth, and defence of the said city, to be had and occupied at times when need required; as also the store of timber, for the necessary reparations of the tenements belonging to the chamber of the said city, there commonly hath been kept.

“ Item, If any triumph or noblesse were to be done or shewed by the commonalty of the said city, for the honour of our sovereign lord the king, and realm, and for the worship of the city; the said Leadenhall is the most meet and convenient place to prepare and order the said triumph therein, and from thence to issue forth to the places therefore appointed.

Item, If any largesse or dole of any money, made unto the poor people of this city, by or after the death of any worshipful person within the said city, it hath been used to be done and given in the said Leadenhall for that the said place is most meet therefore.

“ Item, The honourable father, that was maker of the said Leadenhall, had a special will, intent, and mind, as it is commonly said, that the market men and women, that came to the city with victuals and other things, should have their free-standing within the said Leadenhall; in wet weather, to keep themselves and their wares dry; and thereby to encourage them, and all others, to have the better will and desire the more plenteously to resort to the said city, to victual the same: and, if the said hall should be let to farm, the will of the said honourable father should never be fulfilled, nor take effect.

“ Item, If the said place, which is the chief fortress, and most necessary place within all the city, for the tuition and safeguard of the same, should be let to farm, out of the hands of the chief heads of the same city, and especially to any other body politic, it might at length by likelihoods be occasion of discord and debate, between the said bodies politic—which God defend.

“ For these, and many other great and reasonable causes,
which

which hereafter shall be showed to this honourable court, your said beseechers think it much necessary, that the said hall be still in the hands of this city, and to be surely kept by sad and discreet officers in such wise, that it may always be ready to be used and occupied, for the common weal of the said city, when need shall require, and in no wise to be let to any body politic." This petition was so reasonable, and the observations so cogent, that the city complied with it, and thus Leadenhall was secured for that period.

We have before mentioned, that vast interest was made to create this structure into a burse or exchange, but, without success; that honour being ultimately transferred to Cornhill, by building the Royal Exchange.

This was a place of superstitious mummary in 1546. During the time that the unhallowed corpse of Henry VIII. lay in state in the chapel which his father had founded, Heath, bishop of Worcester, his almoner, distributed vast sums of money here, and in the several wards of the city, as well as at Westminster, among the poor for twelve days; as if their *post mortem* donations were to pay a safe passport to the pure regions of beatification, for one who had been perfidious in every religious opinion; who had sacrificed innocence at the altar of jealousy; who had defiled the land by the blood of martyrs; and who had exhibited in most parts of his terrible reign the undisguised features of tyranny!

In Stow's youth, Leadenhall was employed for the following purposes: "In a part of the north quadrant, on the east side of the north gate, were the common beams for weighing wool, and other wares. On the west side of the gate were the scales to weigh meal. The other three sides were reserved, mostly, as repositories for the pageants for the parade of the city watch; the residue of the building was employed for the stowage of wool-sacks; whilst the lofts were occupied by the artists who were engaged to ornament the pageants."

Having thus chronologically given the antient history of this structure, it remains merely to state, that till lately, the front of the hall in the street, presented a very distinguished specimen of the mode of building adopted by our forefathers

fathers for many centuries past ; but this having given place to a range of buildings of modern date, it is only necessary to add that LEADENHALL MARKET is said to be more considerable for all kinds of provisions than any other in Europe. The hall, which forms a considerable part of it, is of great antiquity : it is a large building with flat battlements, leaded at the top, and in the middle is a very spacious square. Here are the warehouses for leather, the Colchester baize hall, the wool hall, and the meal warehouse. It is surrounded with sheds for butchers, tanners, &c. and as there is but little meat sold here, except beef, it is distinguished by the name of the Beef-market. This square is also a market for leather, baize, wool, &c. ; and it is likewise a market for raw hides.

Behind this market are two others separated by a range of buildings of a considerable length, with shops and rooms on each side. In both these are principally sold small meat, as mutton, veal, lamb, and pork ; and some of the shops sell beef.

In the easternmost of these markets, is a market-house, with a clock and bell tower on the top ; it is supported on pillars, with rooms above, and vaults beneath ; and in it are sold various kinds of provision. Beyond these is a very spacious market for poultry. There is also another called the Herb-market, and is a very handsome square, the entrance to which is from Leadenhall Street. The passages into these markets from Lime Street and Gracechurch Street, are filled with dealers in provisions of various kinds.

That part now called the Green Yard, was formerly part of the garden grounds belonging to the Nevils and their descendants, till it came into the hands of the city.

In *Ram Alley*, are the remains of the antient collegiate chapel, which Sir Simon Eyre founded in 1419, over the porch of which he caused the following motto to be cut : “ *Dextra Domini exaltavit me.* ” “ The right hand of the Lord hath exalted me.”

He gave three thousand marks to the Drapers company, upon condition, that they should, within one year after his decease, establish perpetually a master and warden, five se-
cular



The East India House, London.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Engraved by W. B. 1802. - August 24 1802.

Drawn by W. B. 1802. - August 24 1802.



ular priests, six clerks, and two choristers, to sing daily Divine Service by note, for ever, in his chapel of Leadenhall; also one master with an usher for grammar; one master for writing; and the third for song; with there newly built houses for them for ever. The master to have for his salary 10*l.* every priest 8*l.* every clerk 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* every chorister five marks: If the Drapers refused to do this within one year after his decease, then the three thousand marks to remain to the prior and convent of Christ Church *, in London, with condition to establish as aforesaid, within ten years after his decease: and if they refused, then the three thousand marks to be disposed of by his executors, as they best could devise in works of charity. But this was not performed, as to the establishing of Divine Service in the chapel or the free-school. And how the three thousand marks were disposed of by the executors, Stow says "he could never learn."

In 1406, however, a licence was obtained from Edward IV. by authority of which was founded a fraternity of the Trinity, of sixty priests, beside other brethren and sisters, by William Rouse, John Risby, and Thomas Ashby, priests; some of the sixty priests were every day in the afternoon, to celebrate divine service within the chapel, to such of the market people as chose to resort there to prayer. They also had an annual meeting, a solemn service, and a procession of all the brethren and sisters. This foundation, in 1512, was confirmed to the sixty priests and their successors, by an act of common council; this confirmation was at the will of the mayor and commonalty. This sacred edifice shared the fate of others of the same nature; but it is even now, a respectable ruin.

Returning into Leadenhall Street, and passing the house of Messrs. Richardson and Stephenson, stationers, on which stood Mr. Woodmason's house, a scene of domestic calamity already mentioned, we arrive at

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

It is easy to imagine what a task it would be to attempt at the history of a company, one of whose reports is extended

* Now called Cree Church.

to sixty volumes; we shall, however, give an outline. The East India Company was first established by a charter granted by the politic Elizabeth in 1601. The first subscription for carrying on the proposed trade amounted at that time to 739,782*l.* 10*s.*; which, by an additional subscription of 834,826*l.* completed a stock of 1,574,608*l.* 10*s.*; with this capital a commerce was established, by the Red Sea to Arabia; as well as to Persia, India, China, and several of the East India islands.

In 1620, the articles imported sold at the following prices:—

In INDIA.	In ENGLAND.
A book of muslin, 20 <i>s.</i>	30 <i>s.</i> and 40 <i>s.</i>
Surat satins, 40 <i>s.</i> per pair	3 <i>l.</i>
Taffata quilts	from 10 <i>l.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i>
Raw silk	20 <i>s.</i> per pound.
Indigo	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per pound.
Long pepper	2 <i>s.</i> per pound *

The commencement of Cromwell's usurpation was unpropitious to the welfare of the infant company; for upon a suggestion that an open East India trade would be advantageous to the nation, that commerce became general, and so continued till 1667, when the absurdity and injustice of the

* The consequences attendant upon new establishments, were very evident in the concerns of this company, as appears by a petition which was presented to James I. by Mr. Bragge, in which, after stating his several grievances, he claims 6875*l.* Some of his items were singular; but they do credit to his heart. He charges for thirteen negroes, or Indian people.—“ Well,” he continues, “ for the estimation of these poor souls, they are not to be valued at any price. The cause why, I will shew unto you. Because the Lord Jesus hath suffered death as well for them as for all you. And therefore I will not reckon the price of Christians. For, in time, the Lord may call them to be true Christians; the which I most humbly beseech.”

“ For twenty dogs and a great many cats, which, under God, ridd away and devoured all the rats, (in an island belonging to the company) which formerly eat up all the corn, and many other blessed fruits which the land afforded;” “ well,” says he, “ for these I will demand but 5*l.* a piece for the dogs; and let the cats go.” *Miss. Reg. Br. Mus.* 17 B. 6. xvii,

innovation

innovation being perceived, as well as the disadvantages of a separate trade, the whole reverted to the company from which it had been unjustly wrested.

The transactions of the company could not, however, have been of any considerable importance at this period; and an effectual stop was put to their concerns by the troubles of the Civil Wars.

The reign of Charles II. formed a new company, to which the acquisition of Bombay, as part of the dowry of queen Catharine of Portugal, was of great importance. Yet this trade, during the reigns of Charles and his successor James II. could never have been intended for any other than a very limited prosecution, as the company was circumscribed to six good ships and six good pinnaces to be employed therein. So that either the utility of the trade must have been very strongly suspected, or there were some secret motives for fettering in such a manner so important an undertaking; which, if good in its nature, could not have been prosecuted too far*. But, whatever were the motives for such a regulation, there appears a rational ground for supposing, that the trade was not carried on with any material degree of spirit during those inauspicious reigns.

The shares or subscriptions of this vast establishment were originally only 50*l.* sterling; but the directors having a considerable dividend to make in 1676, it was agreed to join the profits to the capital, which had been reduced to 369,891*l.* 5*s.*

* It may appear strange, that the constitution of England should be so greatly strained, if not violated, for the sake of establishing a commercial monopoly, and at the same time, that there should be such very limited degrees prescribed to its operations. But Portugal in those days had recovered her independence, and India still continued to be a great object with her. One of the national bribes to the marriage of Charles with the Infanta Catharine, was the surrender of Bombay to this kingdom: and it is not improbable that Charles, who was always in want of money, had a secret present given him to render the acquisition of as little importance as possible; which he did by limiting the very trade of the company; though they had likewise paid him for granting them his exclusive charter.

by this plan the shares were doubled, and the capital in 1685, augmented again to 1,703,402*l*.

But a peculiar enemy had also arisen in the person of James, Duke of York; and although the establishment was ascertained and vindicated in the clearest manner by Sir Josiah Child, and other equally able advocates; yet the duke's partiality for the African trade, the losses the company had sustained in wars with the Dutch, and the revolutions which had happened in the political economy of Indostan, were such collective checks, that the ardour of the company's supporters was completely damped; so that at the Revolution their finances were in a very precarious situation: this was in a great measure owing to want of parliamentary sanction, in consequence of which the stock had often sold for one half less than it was really worth.

Those who obtained the first charter, which was granted by William and Mary, were so languid in their measures, as to give encouragement to the establishment of a new company; but the little success of preceding companies, from what causes soever it might happen, served rather to discourage than animate a new one to spirited undertakings; there is great reason therefore to suppose that the East India trade of this country had always been extremely insignificant; but at last, after many parliamentary enquiries, the new subscription prevailed, and the subscribers, upon advancing 2,000,000*l*. to the public at eight *per cent*. obtained an act of parliament in their favour.

The interest which the old company sustained in parliament and in the nation was a constant source of feud; and the act being found defective, the most violent struggle arose between the two establishments*.

ness,

* In the early periods of the East India trade it appears, that the English, as well as all other European adventurers, used to trade freely inland, under the protection of the Mogul government; transporting their goods in the carriages of the country, called hackeries, to the most interior parts of Indostan, where they carried on a considerable trade in many articles, particularly indigo, which used to answer very well before

ness of separate interests, however, suggested an union; and, in 1702, the two companies were consolidated into one body. In the year 1708, the yearly fund of eight *per cent.* for 2,000,000*l.* was reduced to five *per cent.* by a loan of 1,200,000*l.* to the public, without any additional interest; for which consideration the company obtained a prolongation of its exclusive privileges; and a new charter was granted to them, under the title of **THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES.**

In the distressful year occasioned by the South Sea scheme, this company took 9,000,000*l.* of the South Sea stock, at 120*l.* *per* 100*l.* and a premium for its management.

The imports from 1717 to 1720, upon the single article of tea, amounted to 1,388,449*l.*

fore the cultivation of that plant in America. But upon the confusion introduced after the subversion and dismembering of the empire, the security of merchants became extremely precarious; and they were made subject to great impositions in the provinces or nabobships, through which they passed. This was indeed so much the fact, that both companies, while they continued separate, often experienced great inconveniencies from their agents going into the interior parts of the country to transact their business; when they were to pay considerable sums to the Mogul governors, or nabobs, for their releasements, for accommodations of disputes, or for reparation of injuries, sometimes real, but perhaps much oftener pretended. Therefore, after the uniting of the two companies, when their affairs became reduced to a more regular system, it was made a general rule, not to permit any who were in their service, or under their jurisdiction, to go far into the inland country, without leave first obtained from the governor and council of the place at which they resided. There had been, however, at all times, many persons who resided and traded in different parts of the inland country, who were subject to their respective laws: but being acquainted with the Indian languages and customs, they either took care to keep themselves out of scrapes with the natives, or having got into them, extricated themselves therefrom in the best manner they could, from knowing they had no kind of claim to the interference of those who acted for the company. Such restrictions on travelling as have been mentioned were certainly necessary and prudent with regard to the servants of, and dependents on the company, while the country continued in so unsettled a state.—*Bolt's Consideration on India Affairs.*

The immense power which the company had obtained in India, and the influence it created in the scale of politics, at last excited the jealousy and the enquiries of parliament. The conduct of the servants of the company was strictly scrutinized, and many censures passed. But the most material transactions which affected their affairs commenced in 1783, during the coalition ministry. The distresses occasioned to the company by the military operations of Hyder Ally, and his son Tippoo Saib, had completely harrassed their colonial concerns; and the utmost difficulty subsisted for the management of these unwieldy possessions. They were indeed so embarrassed that the most upright minister must have combated unprecedented labour, to reduce their circumstances to any kind of regular system. The plan, however, suggested by the coalition ministry, had more of personal advantage, than the principles of patriotism. This plan, ascribed to the genius of Burke, was brought into parliament, under the name of a bill "for vesting the affairs of India in the hands of certain commissioners, &c." and proposed "the annihilation of the court of directors, the whole government of India to be in the hands of seven commissioners, for four years, the directors to be removed for any specified cause, the commissioners in the first instance to be named by the whole legislature, and all future vacancies to be filled by the sovereign, the directors to be chosen by the court of proprietors, to be entitled to 500*l.* *per annum* each from the company; but to have no place under the company or government." By these means the whole India patronage would have been vested in the seven commissioners. When this bill was introduced into parliament it occasioned violent discussion. It was censured, in the first instance, as a wanton violation of chartered rights; and, in the second, as an infraction of the general principles of the constitution; considering that *the charter of the East India Company was a fair purchase, made from the public, and an equal compact for reciprocal advantages between the proprietors and the nation at large.* The bill passed the Lower House, but was rejected in the Upper; and,

and, in the end, it was productive of the dissolution of Mr. Fox's ministry.

Lyttleton, in the third volume of the History of England, details the consequent measures of government respecting the East India Company in a very illustrative and satisfactory manner.

Upon Mr. Pitt's accession to the administration of the country, the affairs of the East India Company formed one of the first objects of his attention. In the parliament of 1784, he introduced a "bill for the regulation of the India Company." By this bill, commissioners were to be appointed by his majesty from the members of the privy council, who were authorized to *check, superintend, and controul all acts, operations, and concerns which in any wise relate to the civil or military government or revenues of the said India Company.* It stipulated also, that they should have access to all papers or documents; that they should inspect all dispatches, and that the Court of Directors *should be bound in all instances to obey the orders and directions of the said board.* The nomination of commander in chief was vested in his majesty; also the power to remove at pleasure the governors and members of the councils, the vacancies of which were to be filled by the company only with the approbation of the king, who, in case of any neglect of nominating within a limited time, was himself empowered to make the appointment.

The principal feature in which this differs from the former bill, is, that in one the power was vested in commissioners appointed by parliament; in the latter, by commission under the controul of the crown. The *rights* of the company were however equally sacrificed. The court of directors, and the company themselves, were made the very instruments; in the latter instance, of enslaving themselves, by voluntarily surrendering those privileges in one instance, which they had so strenuously contended for in another. Mr. Pitt's bill, though it was rejected on the present occasion, afterwards passed into a law; and thus, in a surprizing degree, was increased the influence of the crown;

crown; and thus were rendered the commercial interests of the city of London dependent on those with whom her independence was of the utmost consequence.

In this state the company continued till the year 1793, when the acrimonious spirit of faction having abated its rancour, the concerns of this vast mercantile corporation again engaged the attention of government. The right honourable Mr. Dundas, the president of the Board of Control, moved in the House of Commons for a renewal of the company's charter; and stated for his reasons, "that the company then employed eighty-one thousand tons of shipping, and seven thousand prime seamen, imported foreign commodities estimated at 700,000*l.* exported British goods to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* paid 1,000,000*l.* in revenue to government; and, if to the value of the imports through their capital were added the imports in consequence of fortunes remitted home by individuals, the aggregate would be 1,500,000*l.*; so that, upon the whole, the trade in every shape added annually 7,000,000*l.* to the circulation of the country."

The plan of the new charter was, that besides the president, two commissioners, not privy counsellors, and having a salary of 5000*l.* among the three, should be appointed; and to counterbalance this addition to the influence of the crown, that the appointment of the vice-treasurers of Ireland should be transferred to the Irish government; and the constitution of the Supreme Council to remain unaltered. He proposed, also, that the company should be obliged to provide shipping at a moderate rate of freight for all British adventurers, and to bring home the fortunes of individuals in raw materials, or in any other mode settled by the parties. "By this plan," adds he, "the public and private interest will be consulted; without endangering the company's trade, or risking actual for imaginary good, the bill will be left open to hardy speculators for experiment to add to our exports and imports, to render London the grand emporium for the distribution of Indian commodities

ties to the rest of Europe, and to pour the riches of the Ganges into the river Thames."

Upon these principles the charter was renewed for twenty-one years, and by which the East India Company is at present governed. The more immediate government, subject to the Board of Controul, consists of a chairman, his deputy, and twenty-two directors, who may be re-elected in turn, six each year, for four years successively. The qualification for a director is 2000*l*. The chairman and directors have a yearly salary for their attendance, which must be at least once every week, or as occasion requires; the body thus assembled is denominated "The Court of Directors." Out of this body are chosen several committees, who have the peculiar inspection of certain branches of the company's business, and are thus divided, a committee of correspondence, a committee of buying, a committee of treasury, a house committee, a committee of warehouses, a committee of shipping, a committee of accounts, a committee of lawsuits, and a committee to prevent the growth of private trade; who have under them a secretary, cashier, clerks, and warehouse keepers.

In this company a proprietor of stock, to the amount of 1000*l*. whether male or female, native or foreigner, has a right to be a manager, and to give a vote in the general council.

The amazing territorial acquisition of the East India Company, has been computed at two hundred and eighty-two thousand square miles, containing thirty millions of people, under the Indian government; added to this the late acquisitions from Tippoo, and the wonderful and extensive commerce with China; we may with great truth say that in antient or modern history, this mercantile fabric has no parallel!

It ought not to escape notice that in 1796, the company furnished, for the exigencies of the state, 3,000,000*l*.; and maintains, cloaths, and trains three regiments of soldiers for the national defence, from among the numerous servants it employs in the various warehouses.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Before we describe this magnificent fabric, we shall notice a few anecdotes concerning the structures which antiently occupied the ground on which it stands.

The first of these was called the *Green Gate*, belonging to Michael Pistóy, a Lombard, who held this tenement and nine shops in the reign of Richard II. It came afterwards into the possession of Philip Malpas, alderman and sheriff in 1439. This gentleman gave 120*l.* to poor prisoners; and every year, for five years, four hundred and three shirts and shifts, forty pair of sheets, and one hundred and fifty gowns of good frize to paupers; one hundred marks as marriage portions; one hundred marks for repairing highways; and to five hundred poor persons in London, 6*s.* 8*d.* each, beside other benefactions. But though so good and benevolent a magistrate, his house did not escape plunder to a considerable value, by Cade and his rebels. In the reign of Henry VII. it was seized by the king; but for what reason we are not informed. Henry VIII. granted it to John Mutas, a Frenchman, who harboured many of his countrymen to calender "*Wolsteds*," and committed many obnoxious acts to the detriment of the citizens. These caused the riot of *Evil May Day* in 1517, when the apprentices spoiled the house, and would have murdered Mutas, had they found him. The executions that followed this riot were as dreadful as the riot itself. Sir Philip Mutas, his son, afterwards sold the premises, part of which was lately standing.

To this adjoined the mansion built by Alderman Kirton, in the reign of Edward VI. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Alderman Lee, lord mayor at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, who rebuilt it. Sir William Craven, lord mayor in 1610, having purchased the building, enlarged it in a handsome manner. This was the structure which Sir William's son, the great Lord Craven, let, or otherwise disposed of, to the first India company. The contrast between this hall, which was standing in 1726, and the present building, is very curious.

A house next to this was the antient residence of the noble family of Zouch, the branches of which distinguished themselves by their loyalty in the Barons' wars during the reign of Henry III. and by their prowess at the battle of Cressy. Edward, the last representative of this family, was appointed ambassador to Scotland by Queen Elizabeth, to palliate her conduct to the unfortunate Queen Mary. He was at that time lieutenant of North and South Wales, and the Marches; and in the reign of James I. was appointed constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports.

The corner of Lime Street was a great messuage, called Benbridge's inn; most probably a corruption of Brembre, from Sir Nicholas Brembre, lord mayor, who was beheaded during the troublesome reign of Richard II. Nearly adjoining to which was another house in Lime Street, formerly belonging to the Nevils; but afterwards inhabited by Sir Simon de Burley, who was in such favour with Edward the Black Prince, for his valour, his wisdom, his loyalty, and his other amiable perfections, that the prince committed to him the government and education of his only son Richard II. who, on his accession to the crown, advanced Sir Simon to various high dignities; and took his advice in all matters of state; had the king followed that advice, the national concerns might have been prosperous. He was at the same time vice-chamberlain to the king, constable of Dover Castle, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, knight of the garter, &c. The obstinate conduct of his sovereign, together with the condemnable favoritism which he evinced towards Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, and duke of Ireland, however, raised such jealousies among the disaffected nobility, as involved the country in anarchy and rebellion. But Sir Simon continuing loyal to his sovereign, was sacrificed to Richard's folly and De Vere's oppressive measures, and incurred equal hatred from their opponents; the consequence to this gentleman was, an impeachment in parliament, condemnation for treason, and decapitation on Tower Hill. A martyr to the machinations of iniquitous times!

The building preceding the present, and of which it only extended the breadth of the west wing, was erected in 1726; but though probably elegant as the residence of a single director, it was unequal in grandeur as the edifice of the opulent corporation to which it belonged. Such considerations induced the construction of the present East India House, of which we are about to give an account.

The front consists of a centre, and two wings. The centre forms a portico, with a pediment resting on six fluted Ionic pillars. The tympanum of the pediment describes various emblems of commerce, protected by George III. in *alto relievo*, who extends a shield over them in his *right* hand, implying his desire to shield commerce, rather than to wield the lance of war. Above the pediment is a fine statue of Britannia; and on the east and west corners are Asia, seated on a dromedary, and a beautiful figure of Europe. The principal entrance forms a recess from the portico, with a handsome pediment and two windows on each side. The wings are plain, except the basement windows, which are arched; above there are others of a square form. The two wings are surmounted by a handsome balustrade.

The interior is commenced by a *spacious hall*, whence a long passage extends in a south direction, on each side of which are apartments and offices, the whole terminated by a court room surrounded also by various offices.

The grand Court Room, on the right of the passage, is very superb. The eastern side of the wall is nearly filled by a beautiful chimney-piece of the finest marble. The cornice is supported by two caryatides of white, on pedestals of veined marble; these, with the brackets, &c. also of white, form a beautiful contrast. But the principal beauty of this room is the fine design on bas relief of Britannia sitting on a globe, under a rock by the sea shore, looking towards the east; her right hand leans on an Union shield, whilst her left holds a trident; and her head is decorated by a naval crown. Behind her are two boys, one, *regardful* of her, as he leans on a cornucopia; the other, *diverting*

diverting himself with the flowing riches. Britannia is attended by female figures, emblems of India, Asia, and Africa; the first, in a reclining posture, presenting a casket of jewels; the second, holding in her right hand an incense vessel, emblematical of her spices; and in her left, the bridle of a camel; the third, her head covered by the usual tokens of her produce, and her left hand on the head of a lion. Old father Thames, with his head crowned with flags, holding in his right hand a rudder, and in his left a cornucopia, fills up the group; whilst the distance displays mercantile labour and ships riding on the ocean. Over the whole are the arms of the company elegantly ornamented; and above the handsome doors, on each side, are pannels on which appear good pictures of Fort St. George, and Bombay.

The north side is decorated by a large folding door of polished mahogany, enriched by Corinthian columns; on each side are fine mirrors, ornamented with white and gold; above these are mathematical instruments, and pannels with views of St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope. The west exhibits a grand Corinthian portico, with an elegant clock, and mirrors, and views of Fort William, and Tellichery. The south side has two ranges of windows. The *tout ensemble* of architecture in this room is excellent; and an uncommonly fine Turkey carpet covers the whole flooring.

From this, on the south east, is an opening to the *Committee Room*; in which, over a beautiful marble chimney piece, is an excellent portrait of General Lawrence*.

* STRINGER LAWRENCE, Esq. from his earliest youth, was exceedingly anxious to acquire military glory. Whilst a subaltern in the army, he gave repeated proofs of his courage in the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1739, till the peace in 1748. The loss of Madras in 1746, had rendered the affairs of the East India Company in the Carnatic in a perilous state, and it required an officer of spirit, fortitude, and integrity, to preserve the company from ruin by the intrigues and enterprises of the Indian chiefs in the French interest. Mr. Lawrence, who had by this time risen to the rank of major, was appointed in the same year.

The Old Sale Room is entered from the Court Room by the great north door. The west end of this apartment is circular. Here are three niches, containing marble statues of Lord Clive, Admiral Sir George Pococke, and Major-General Lawrence, in Roman habits, all dated 1764. An excellent statue of Sir Eyre Coote, in his regimentals, also graces the room.

For the accommodation of bidders, there is a considerable ascent of steps to the east; and on the top is a stately Doric colonade.

In the room for the Committee of Correspondence, is a portrait of Marquis Cornwallis, in a general's uniform; and another of Warren Hastings, Esq. These pictures are on each side of a handsome inlaid chimney piece. The portrait of the famous nabob of Arcot; and another of the same class, decorate the north and south ends, and afford a striking contrast to the plain dress of Mr. Hastings.—In this room are also the following views, painted by Ward, exhibiting interesting specimens of Indian architecture: a view of Trichinopoly; a curious rock, called Viri Malli; the bath of the Bramins, in Chillianbrum; Madura, to the

The many brilliant actions in which he was successful on the coast of Coromandel, the discipline he established, the fortresses he protected, the settlements he extended, the French and Indian armies he defeated, and the peace which he concluded in the Carnatic, in the year 1766, are detailed in an ample manner: suffice it here to say, that the future successes of Lord Clive, and Sir Eyre Coote, were owing to his instructions, whilst they served under him.

An unusual credit, however, is attached to Major Lawrence, for after all his labours, he returned to England without being a nabob; this is peculiarly to his honour, considering the many opportunities his situation offered, of amassing immense wealth; but he detested avarice and rapacity; and his riches in retirement was exceedingly moderate.

He did not long enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*. His death, which proceeded in a great measure from the fatigues he had suffered in the service of his country, was esteemed a public loss; and the company were so sensible of their obligations to him, that they caused a noble monument to be erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

cast;

east ; Tippy Colum ; Tanks, and manselesin of the Seer Shaw ; Choultry, of Seringham ; south entrance to the Pagoda at that place ; besides views of Choultry's.

The *New Sale Room*, is a very fine specimen of the abilities of Messrs, Jupp and Holland ; and is lighted from the cieling. It is ornamented with pilasters, and contains several paintings illustrative of Indian, and other commercial attributes. There is a peculiar convenience attached to this apartment ; by means of subterraneous conveyance, the whole is rendered warm during the sales, in the coldest weather.

Over part of these rooms is *The Library*, a wonderful collection of what is interesting and curious in Indian and other literature. The books are contained in large presses, projecting into the repository.

Under the whole premises are very extensive store rooms and cellars. In these are deposited vast quantities of maderas, and the choicest wines of Indian vintage.

Having already mentioned Lime Street, the west side of which is occupied by the offices and warehouses of the East India Company, we observe that in the reign of Edward I. it contained a royal mansion, denominated the *King's Artirce*.

Betwixt Lime Street and Billiter Lane, previously to the year 1590, was a large garden plat, inclosed from the street by a brick wall, which being taken down, and the ground dug for cellarage, a discovery was made of another wall, with an arched stone gateway ; the gates, which had been of timber, towards the street, were wholly consumed ; but the iron hinges and staples remained, and bars of iron were attached to the frames of the remaining square windows. This wall was twelve feet under ground ; and, as Stow imagined, was the ruin of a mansion which was burnt in the reign of king Stephen ; the fire having begun near London Stone, and consumed the city eastward to Aldgate.

On the opposite side of the street is the church of

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.



THIS building stands at the north-west corner of Aldgate ward; and is nearly obscured from Leadenhall street, except the tower, by houses. It receives its surname from a May-pole, which was usually set up in the middle of the street, and was higher than the tower. It was, however, discontinued after the riot of Evil May Day 1517, and laid along under the pent-houses of an alley, called from that circumstance Shaft Alley. The reformation of religion in the reign of Edward VI. was fatal to this Shaft, for the curate of St. Catharine Cree church, inveighing against all reliques of idolatry, in a sermon at Paul's Cross, condemned the May-pole so effectually, that the inhabitants, on the very Sunday afternoon that the sermon was preached, assembled in great numbers, dragged the idolatrous pole from its hiding place, where it had rested thirty-two years, and sawed it in pieces, each reformer taking, for his share of the booty, as much of the idolatrous spoil as had lain along the breadth of his house, and reduced this mark of superstition to ashes.

In records, this church was also, called St. Andrew upon Cornhill. The former fabric was certainly built before the year 1399, as is proved by a deed concerning a piece of ground

ground let from the church yard by William Gorton, rector, for the term of ninety years, at an annual rent of four shillings sterling, subject to distress and re-entry upon non-payment. Part of this rent was to go to the rector; the rest to be appropriated to the use of the fabric, of the body of the church; and after the expiration of the said term, the said piece of ground, and whatever was built thereon, was to revert to the rector, churchwardens, and parishioners, and their successors for ever.

The present structure was raised by means of Sir Stephen Jennings, lord mayor, in 1508, and the parishioners, during the year 1520. Sir Stephen was at the expence of erecting the north side of the middle aisle, both of the body and the choir; he also roofed the north aisle with timber; besides glazing the whole of the south side, and causing the pews to be made at his sole cost. This benevolent man died in 1524, and was buried in the Grey Friars church. This of St. Andrew was not finished till the year 1532*.

Here we must necessarily mention something of the church of *St. Mary at Axe*.

This building, so called from its situation opposite the Axe inn; as well as St. Mary Pelliper, from a neighbouring plot of ground belonging to the Skinners Company, stood on the west side of St. Mary's Street, now called St. Mary Axe. It originally belonged to the prioress and convent of St. Helen, till its dissolution; after which, in consequence of its surrender to the crown, it was neglected, till Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, united it to the parish of St. Andrew, and granted the patronage to the bishops of London.

In 1634, the parishioners of St. Mary having built a room over the lower part remaining of their church, which had, by this time, been converted to prophane uses, obtained a confirmation from bishop Juxon, that the ground might be

* The author of the New View of London writes, that "this church was new built, and in the year 1532, finished at the charge, for the most part, of William Fitz Williams, Esq. (sheriff of London in the year 1506), and afterward of council to king Henry VIII." But we do not find such notice by any other editor.

restored as a burial ground, and the room established as a free grammar school; the master to be nominated by the rector, churchwardens, and parishioners, and licenced by the ordinary. He was to teach four poor children belonging to this parish gratis; and in consideration of this duty, the room was appropriated to him rent free. In 1741, the school was leased to the trustees of Cornhill and Lime Street wards society, at a pepper-corn rent, and renewed in 1761.

In 1756, St. Andrew Undershaft church was totally hid from Leadenhall Street by a house, under which an entry was made to the porch; but, by an order of vestry, the obstruction was removed, so that the tower is now seen.

The length of this beautiful church is about ninety-six foot, breadth fifty-four, and height forty-two. The altitude of the square tower, in which are six bells, is about seventy-three foot and one-twentieth; and to the top of the turret ninety-one feet. There is no beauty in this part of the building. The north side has a small space of ground, whence only the outside may be seen. It has a range of windows, which are Gothic, and a Sexagon tower rises from the middle of the wall. The east end is entirely closed from view. On the south side is the principal door; with a pointed arch, the angles ornamented with quatrefoils, &c.; and the window at the west end of the church is obscured by the organ. The interior displays ranges of delicate slender pillars, supporting arches equally delicate, and truly proportioned. The cieling is decorated with angels, holding shields, vases, and scrolls, in the compartments. Over the pillars the angles are beautifully painted in imitation of *basso relievo*, from circumstances of the life of Christ. These were the gift of Mr. Tombes, otherwise a considerable benefactor. These are lighted by a range of upper windows, between which are statues in fresco. A fine glow of blue tint is produced by the painted glass introduced into the east window at a late repair. The whole structure is divided into a nave, and north and south aisles. The roof of the chancel is covered by a good painting, representing the heavenly choir in adoration,

ration, with voices and instruments. This was also a gift by Mr. Tombes. Reclining figures, painted to imitate a rustic basement, ornament the sides of the chancel; above is a Corinthian building, and in the intercolumniations are landscapes and architecture. The altar is a magnificent design of the Corinthian order; a rich crimson curtain, fringed with gold, painted in grand folds, and with hovering angels, &c. ornaments this part of the church. The east window is beautifully filled with stained glass, and divided into five compartments; containing whole length portraits of Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second, nearly as large as life. A figure of St. Andrew, " lately finished, and placed in an upper compartment of the same window, serves to shew the progress which that art has made at the close of the eighteenth century. Under King Edward is an open book, inscribed *Verbum Dei*, and the royal arms. This window was the gift of Sir Christopher Clitherow. The pulpit is without a sounding board, and is a very beautiful specimen of delicate carving. The organ, built by Harris, and which cost 1400*l.* is large and handsome: the gallery on which it stands is the only one in the church; the front is placed on the west end of the nave, under the gallery. The windows have forty-four coats of arms of founders and benefactors: the last window, on the south side, is painted as though it were closed; and were it not for the situation, it might almost prove a deception.

The monuments in this parish church which escaped the fire are numerous, and remarkable. Stow mentions the following: Mr. Philip Malpas, sheriff in 1439; Sir Robert Denne and his son, in 1421; Mr. Nicholas Levison, one of the sheriffs, in 1534; Mr. Stephen Kyrton, alderman in 1552; Mr. David Woodroffe, sheriff in 1554; Mr. Stephen Woodroffe, his son; Mr. Thomas Starkey, sheriff in 1578; Hugh Offley, sheriff in 1588; and Henry Man, D. D. bishop of Man.

The principal monuments at present are a large marble monument for Sir Thomas Offley, knight and alderman of

London, with his wife and three children, the figures of all being in a praying posture. He was lord mayor of London in the year 1556.

Dr. Humphrey Brook, fellow of the college of physicians in London, adorned with cherubims, skeletons heads, &c.

Mr. JOHN STOW, to whose memory London is so much indebted for accounts of her ancient state. This is a large marble monument, with his effigies sitting at study, and fenced in with an iron rail; over his head are these words in gold letters upon black:

Aut Scribenda

Aut Legenda

Agere.

Scribere.

Above which is a cornice, and the Merchant Taylors arms; and under the figure these words are cut:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat Johannes Stowe, Civis Londinensis: Qui in Antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus Angliæ Annales & Civitatis Londini Synopsim, bene de sua bene de postera ætate meritis, luculenter scripsit, vitæq; studio pie & probe decurso. Obiit Etatis Anno 80, die. 5 Aprilis 1605.

Elizabetha Conjux ut perpetuum sui amoris Testimonium dolens.

Mr. Moser observes, that this monument seems to be of stone; but Mr. Strype says, "he was told by an ingenious person that it was only of burnt clay (terra cotta) painted." This it is impossible now to discover without injuring the figure; but if it be really composed of burnt earth, of which, upon the authority of Strype, there can scarcely be a doubt, one very natural observation arises in the mind, which is, that the art of making figures in artificial stone, that was thought to have been invented about the year 1769, was of a much more antient date even in this kingdom: in Italy we know it was practiced in the days of Michael Angelo. This ingenious gentleman carries his speculation still farther; he says, "in fact, we might carry the date of this art back to the most remote ages of antiquity. What are the antient bricks, pottery, &c. but artificial stone. Of what but artificial stone was the composition of the altars, vases

vases, and sacrificing vessels of the antients? The same observation will apply to our earthen ware in general, and particularly what used to be termed Staffordshire; as also to the muffles and crucibles of the chymists. What are these but artificial stone? composed of the same materials, and vitrified by nearly the same process. With respect to the revival of the art of forming figures and ornaments of this composition, I think it does honour to the age and country, and that it may be attended with great national advantage*."

On the north side of the church is a very spacious marble monument, erected to the memory of Sir Hugh Hamersly, lord mayor of London in the year 1627, a colonel of this city, president of Christ's Hospital, president of the Artillery garden, governor of the company of Russia merchants, and of those of the Levant; free of the companies of Haberdashers, and of Merchants, Adventurers of Spain, East India, France, and Virginia. He had issue by dame Mary his wife fifteen children, and died the 19th of October 1636, and of his age seventy-one. In memory of whom his lady erected this monument, in the year 1637.

Under an alcove over the inscription, are the statues of Sir Hugh and his lady in a kneeling posture; and on each side, near the extreme parts of the monument, are the figures of four soldiers of the Artillery Company lamenting his death.

Near the north side of the altar, and fronting the church, is a curious white marble monument to the memory of Sir John Jeffreys, with a long Latin inscription; recounting his virtues and his family.

A white marble monument, erected in memory of Sir Christopher Clitherow, lord mayor of London in 1635, and dame Mary his wife.

A monument to the memory of Mr. Mathias Datchelor, merchant, and Mary his wife, who had three daughters. Mary, Beatrix, and Sarah, is also worthy of notice, on ac-

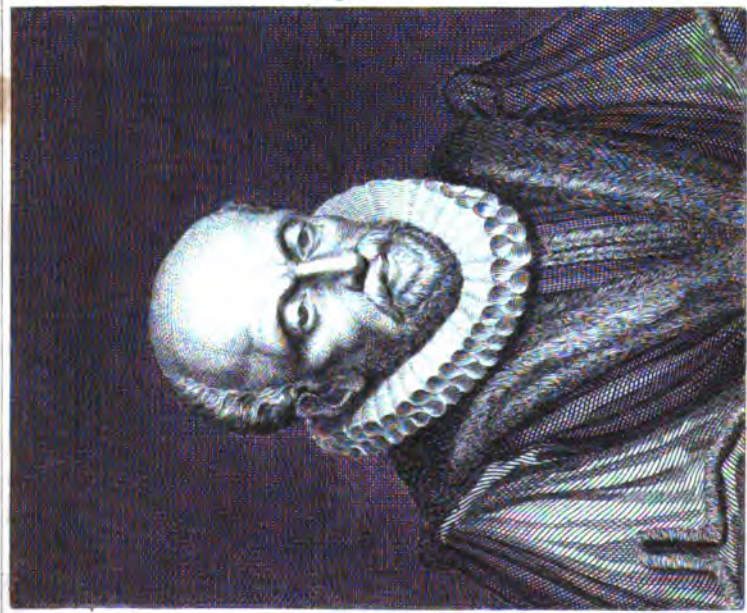
* Vestiges, collected and recollected, No. III.

count of the following particulars : Mrs. Datchelor gave the premises called the Antigallican Coffee House, in trust to the rector of St. Andrew, and six other persons of credit, for the ground on which their vault is built, to keep it and the monument in repair. She also ordered by will, a sermon every New Year's Day, when the purposes of the gift are mentioned. The trustees then deliver the following sums : to the rector, 10*l.* to the clerk, 4*l.* to the sexton, 3*l.* to apprentice two children 20*l.* for expences 2*l.* and the remainder to the poor inhabitants, not exceeding 20*l.* and the clerk and Sexton are compelled, under pain of forfeiture, to make oath, that to their knowledge the vault has not been disturbed the preceding year.

There is also a monument to the memory of William Berriman, D. D. rector 27 years, and 22 fellow of Eton College. " A learned divine, a judicious casuist, a celebrated writer, a vigilant pastor, an excellent minister, and an exemplary christian." This gentleman was born in 1688, and died in 1749.

Sir WILLIAM CRAVEN, lord mayor in 1610, one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of his time, was buried here in grand pomp, but is not remembered by any monument. The bequests of this worthy man evinced at the same time his benevolence and his wisdom. After bestowing his vast fortune on the several branches of his family, and various charitable donations, he appoints his lady governess of his children till they come of age or are preferred in marriage. He also allows that she may draw part of their portions for this purpose, *provided she gives sufficient security to the chamberlain of London* :—and that no idle people may assemble at his burial, as is usual in such cases, he orders 100*l.* to be divided among the several parishes in the city, to relieve the most necessitous. Sir William also seems consistent in every duty ; for he wills to John Gibson, for his better encouragement to be diligent and careful of his business, the free loan of 3000*l.* without interest, for the space of five years. Such a character was worthy of being the founder of a noble family !

His



Prepared by A. W. Benson

STOW.

Published by S. Burgess at the Old and New London Printing Office, 15, Abchurch Lane, London.



Prepared by A. W. Benson

CRESSHAM.

His son WILLIAM, lord CRAVEN, who was born in this parish, gained great reputation as a soldier under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Henry, prince of Orange. He took the strong fortress of Crutzenach, in Germany, by storm; which is one of the most extraordinary actions recorded in the history of the great Gustavus; on these occasions the following lines are placed under his portrait:

“ London’s bright gem, his house’s honour, and
A great asserter of the Netherland:
Bounty and valour make thy fame shine clear,
By Nassau grac’d to Swedeland’s king most dear;
Who, when on Crusnacke walls, he understood
Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy blood;
To whom when folded in her arms he said,
“ Rise bravest spirit that e’er thy city bred !” *

This amiable nobleman assisted his sovereigns Charles I. and II. in their necessities, to a vast amount. He is said to have been married privately to the queen of Bohemia, aunt to the latter monarch. He is particularly mentioned here on account of the more immediate service he rendered his native city. So indefatigable was he in preventing the ravages of the fires of those days, that it was said, “ his very horse smelt it out.” During the dreadful plague in 1665, lord Craven, Monk, duke of Albemarle, and sir John Lawrence, lord mayor, heroically stayed in town, and, at the hazard of their lives, preserved order in the midst of terror.

The account of St. Andrew Undershaft cannot be better concluded, than by a few notices of

JOHN STOW.

This able and faithful historian was born about the year 1525, in Cornhill, where mention has already been made of his family in St. Michael’s church, and is supposed to have followed his father’s occupation of a taylor; he began very early to apply himself to the study of English history and antiquity; and was so indefatigable in this pursuit, that he neglected his business and injured his circumstances. This was at a period that had any liberal minded person assisted his

* Granger.

endeavours,

endeavours, such a source of knowledge might have been preserved to this country, as would be a lasting fund of useful information, of which it is now for ever deprived. There is no occasion to add further strength to this observation, than to refer to the wonderful collection of the Cotton manuscripts. Honest Stow, with a generosity beyond his prudence, collected many important documents, which the dissolution of monasteries had involved in confusion, and from their gleanings formed his invaluable *Survey of London*, his *English Chronicle*, and other works which will hand his memory down to posterity with the highest respect.

But poor Stow, though known, referred to as an authority, and respected by the most exalted personages, was patronized by none but archbishop Parker, who was a generous encourager of his studies, and assisted him during his life by several tokens of his generosity.

In these times of reformation, however creditable in the grand plan, many individuals were great sufferers for their religious opinions; our author had great share of this severity; and his persecutions were as illiberal as they were extraordinary. The jealousy of the state in 1658, occasioned an order to Dr. Grindall, bishop of London, who, narrow-minded, forgetting the merit due to so patriotic a labourer, calls our historian, "Stow, the taylor;" this order was to search his library for superstitious books, of which, in consequence, several were found; and not Camden, to whom he had been of essential service in the *Britannia*, Dudley, earl of Leicester, to whom he was known, and whom he had obliged, and other powerful but useless acquaintances could prevent his experiencing the terrors of the Star Chamber; and in 1570 he was falsely accused before the ecclesiastical commissioners upon no less than one hundred and forty articles; and shocking to state, his accuser was his own brother!

Such persecutions were, unfortunately for Mr. Stow, the fore-runners of poverty, and towards the latter end of his life, at the great age of eighty years, his circumstances

were so reduced, that he was compelled to solicit charitable contributions by brief; and what the city he had so honoured, contributed upon this occasion, may nearly be ascertained by the donations gathered in the most opulent part of Lombard Street; the parishioners of St. Mary Woolnoth collected SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE. *!

Worn out with disease, with labour, and with indigence, this worthy character died of the stone cholic, April 5, 1605.

“As to his literary character, he was an unwearied reader of all English history, whether printed or in manuscript; and a searcher into records, registers, journals, original charters, instruments, &c. Nor was he contented with a mere perusal of these things, but was ambitious of possessing them as a great treasure; and by the time he was forty years of age, he had raised a considerable library of such works. His study was stored not only with antient authors, but likewise with original charters, registers, and chronicles of particular places. He had the greater opportunity of enriching himself with these things, as he lived shortly after the dissolution of the monasteries, when they were dispersed and scattered abroad into divers hands out of those repositories. It was his custom to transcribe all such old and useful books as he could not obtain or purchase; thus he copied six volumes of Leland's collections for his own use, which he afterwards sold to Mr. Camden, for an annuity of eighty pounds for life. He was a true antiquary, since he was not satisfied with reports, nor with the credit of what he had seen in print, but had recourse to the originals; and he made use of his own legs, for he could never ride, travelling on foot to many cathedrals and churches, in order to consult and transcribe from antient records and charters.”

“Papist or protestant, he was an honest and generous man, unspotted in his life, and useful in his pursuits †.”

* Cecil, lord Burleigh, had similar notions of liberality, when he exclaimed before Queen Elizabeth, upon her ordering 100*l.* to Spencer: “*What, all this for a song,*” and ultimately left this admirable poet to starve!

† *Biographical Dictionary.*

Returning

Returning from the church into Leadenhall Street, the nearest object on the north side of the way is, the first of the East India Company's Warehouses, a vast pile of building reaching from this Street nearly to Bury Street; and is denominated the COAST WAREHOUSE, so called from having formerly contained Coast and Surat piece goods; though made use of at present for the purpose of housing drugs.

Billiter Lane originally called from its founder, Belzeter's Lane, was inhabited by such persons as induced sir Thomas More, in a book he wrote against the martyr Tyndal, to use that gross proverb of antient times, "a bawdy beggar of Billiter Lane." This lane, however, is at present much better occupied; it contains another large structure belonging to the East India Company, called the *Private Trade Warehouse*, for the reception of such goods, brought from the east, as belong to private individuals, where they remain till sold at the India House, when all property, public and private must be designated to the hammer, and then delivered to their proper owners. *Billiter Square* also formed part of a lane, which was obliged to be stopped up on account of the iniquity of its inhabitants.

Returning to Leadenhall Street, and having passed a house which has lately been noticed for its filthy condition during several years, owing to the singular humour of the tenant, we proceed to a large building formerly rented by the African Company. It antiently was part of the dissolved priory of the Holy Trinity; but on account of Mrs. Cornwallis having gratified the appetite of Henry VIII. by presenting him with some fine puddings, he granted this, and other tenements to her and her heirs. The house was afterwards the residence of the great sir Nicholas Throgmorton, who was a favourite with queen Elizabeth, and her ambassador to France and Scotland. His ability was firmly attached to the interests of his mistress, which so far excited the envy of the malicious Dudley, earl of Leicester, that it is supposed sir Nicholas was poisoned by a sallad which he eat at the earl's house. "It is certain that he died soon after he had eaten it, before he could be removed from table."

St. CATHE-

ST. CATHARINE-CREE CHURCH.



PREVIOUSLY to giving the history of this edifice, it may be necessary to say something concerning the saint to which it is dedicated. St. Catharine, according to the monkish legends, was a virgin of Alexandria; and having been instructed in literature and the sciences, was afterwards converted to the Christian faith, at the time when the emperor Maxentius persecuted such as were of that persuasion. Being called before the emperor, she not only refused to sacrifice to idols, but reproached Maxentius for his cruelty; for which she was scourged and imprisoned, without sustenance, seven days. When, however, neither promises, threats, nor imprisonments prevailed, she was condemned to suffer death; and the emperor ordered her to be crushed between wheels made of iron, to which were fastened sword blades: this measure was rendered abortive by the prayers of the sufferer; the wheels instantly broke asunder, the blades were scattered, and in a wonderful manner wounded the by-standers. Finding that all other means of death were inefficacious, she was by the emperor beheaded, in the year 310, at the early age of eighteen years.

Newcourt seems not only to doubt the miracle of the wheels, but absolutely asserts his disbelief of others; for, he says, "Of other incredible miracles wrought after she

was beheaded, it is not worth relating; as how milk should flow out of her dead corps; and that the angels should carry her body unto Mount Sinai, and the like. Travelers report, that they have seen her tomb full of oil, and her head, hair, and bones swimming therein."

Such points of religious controversy being mentally settled, we proceed to state that this parish church stands, where was formerly the cemetery of the priory of the *Holy Trinity Christ Church*; and hence derived its present denomination of Christ's, or corruptedly, Cree Church,

From an ancient ledger book belonging to Trinity priory, it appears, that the parishioners frequented the altar of St. Mary Magdalen in the conventual church; but, on account of such inconvenience, occasioned by the dissonance of voices, when service was performing in another part of the church; it was agreed between the prior and convent, and the parishioners, with the consent of Richard de Gravesend, bishop of London, that the chapel of St. Catharine, in the church yard, should be appropriated for more quiet devotion. In consequence of this agreement, the parishes of St. Catharine, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael, and the Blessed Trinity, which had been united, when the priory was founded, were appropriated and confirmed to that community by a bull from pope Innocent II. but without a stated vicar, on account of the scanty revenue; the cure was to be supplied by one of the canons, at the pleasure of the prior. Differences, however, arising between the convent and parishioners, it was in 1414 mutually agreed that the parishioners should support the burthens of their own church or chapel, independently of the convent; which was again confirmed by bishop Fitzjames, in 1509; though the presentation still continued with the priory.

After the surrender to Henry VIII. this church, as part of its possessions, was bestowed on Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards lord chancellor, by the title of Lord Audley. His lordship bestowed it, with all its privileges, on Magdalen College, Cambridge. They leased it to the parishioners, who

who nominate a curate, licenced by the bishop of London, by which the curate holds his title; in consequence, it is not charged with first-fruits and tenths, except procuration to the bishop and archdeacon.

The superstitious consecration of the present building by the imprudent, well-meaning Laud, on January 16, 1630-31, added new force to the discontents and rage of the Puritans; he attempted innovations in the church ceremonies at a season when he ought at least to have left them in the state he found them; instead of which, he urged his opinions to extremities, and used the fierce persecutions of the Star Chamber against his opponents; nor did he desist till he brought destruction on his own head, and highly contributed to that of his royal master, Charles I. *

The church is built of stone, and is a composition of Gothic architecture, with a single series of large square windows, each with three lancet compartments; there are also smaller windows in the same form above the parapet, which altogether affords a great body of light to the internal part of the structure, which is about ninety feet in length; in breadth fifty-one; and the altitude of the tower, on which is an ornamented dome, is about eighty feet; within the tower is a small ring of bells.

The interior consists of a body and two aisles, and a square roof, supported by pillars and pillasters of the Corinthian order; the roof is ornamented with fret-work, interspersed with the armorial bearings of the city, and the several companies of London. The whole is very handsomely wainscoted and pewed; and the gallery, which supports a good organ, is very neatly carved. The altar is also very beautifully painted in perspective; the east window exhibits the arms of Charles Prince of Wales, the city of London, and Sir James Campbell, lord mayor in 1629. The pulpit and communion table are of pure cedar.

Among the monuments the following are the most remarkable:

" Sacred to the memory of Mr. Samuel Marshal, who was a bright scholar to the excellent Dr. Blow, an admired, useful, and

Z 2

sedulous

* Pennant.

sedulous ornament to the choir of St. Paul's; above eleven years the exquisite organist of this church, and master to other good organists. *Ob.* Anno 1713-4. *Ætat. suæ* 27.

"His very artful, solemn, and moving compositions and performances, for, and in, the service of God, &c. though through humility disregarded by himself, have deservedly raised him a great name and esteem among the best and most impartial judges of them."

Another with a long Latin inscription to the memory of the reverend and learned John Tovey.

But the most elegant is the monument to perpetuate to posterity the revered name of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. It is on the south side of the church, and is of fine marble, adorned with the full length of the deceased in armour, reclining on a matted couch; the whole is very spacious in the Doric order, and highly decorated. The inscription is thus:

"Here lyeth the body of Sir Nicolas Throckmorton, knight, the fourth son of Sir George Throckmorton, knight; which Sir Nicholas was chief butler of England, one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer, and ambassador-leiger to the queen's majesty Queen Elizabeth. And after his return into England, he was sent ambassador again into France, and twice into Scotland. He married Ann Carew, daughter to Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, and begat of her ten sons and three daughters. He died the 12th of February 1570, aged fifty-seven."

His arms are seven coats quarterly.

The famous Hans Holbein, painter to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was buried in this church*.

An annual sermon is preached here on the sixteenth of October, in commemoration of a remarkable deliverance.

Sir

* This great genius, whose works ornament several of the public buildings in and about London, was recommended to Sir Thomas More by the learned Erasmus; "and," as Granger observes, "sufficiently recommended himself to Henry VIII. who was struck with just admiration at the sight of an assemblage of his portraits in Sir Thomas's hall. He was the first reformer of the Gothic style of architecture in England." An anecdote is related of this artist; who having highly ad-
fronted

Sir John Gayer, a considerable merchant in Leadenhall Street, and lord mayor in the year 1643, on his return to Europe from a successful voyage, was cast away on the coast of Africa. In the midst of his distress he perceived a lion making towards him; and he immediately fell upon his knees, and after resigning himself to the will of Providence, declared, that "if the Almighty would please to deliver him out of his perilous situation, he would, on his return to England, evince his gratitude, and endeavour, to the end of his life, to inculcate reliance upon Providence in the worst extremes of human wretchedness." The lion passed without molesting him; and the next day, having descried a vessel, he embarked, and had a safe passage to his native land. On his arrival, he immediately placed in trust the sum of 200*l.* the interest of which was to supply bread for the poor of this parish for ever; and he left twenty shillings to be paid to the minister for preaching a sermon every succeeding 16th of October, in commemoration of his escape; which bequest has been strictly applied and attended to for nearly two centuries.

This church was repaired and beautified in a very liberal manner in the year 1805; and exhibits, by its appearance, what a structure dedicated to the service of the Deity should be.

Nearly opposite is **TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS HALL**, which is rented by a congregation of the Jewish persuasion, and used by them as a synagogue. Though the fraternity of Tylers and Bricklayers is of considerable antiquity, they were not incorporated till 1563, by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth. They consist of a master, two wardens, thirty-eight assistants, and one hundred and three liverymen.

fronted one of the noblemen of Henry's court, the peer's vengeance went so far as to threaten Holbein's life. This coming to the king's ears, he commanded, on peril of his utmost displeasure, that he would desist from any further attempt to the danger of the painter's; remarking at the same time, "that he could create nobles daily; but it was beyond his power to create an equal to Holbein!"

afterwards to the abbot and convent of Westminster; and ultimately, by letters patent of Mary I. it was bestowed on bishop Berner, and his successors for ever.

Sir William White, lord mayor in 1489, was a great benefactor to the old church; which having escaped the fire, was much buried in consequence of raising the pavement of the streets. In 1734, this fabric was taken down, and the present church erected at the expence of the parish, under the sanction of two acts of parliament, in the reign of George II. by which the parishioners were enabled to raise money by annuities at the annual rate of 8*l.* per cent. and to rate the inhabitants to pay the said annuities.

This building is a plain and neat brick building, with a lofty body, enlightened by two rows of windows. The tower is also solid and simple; and the floor is raised so much above the surface of the street, that there is an ascent of several steps to the church door. The inside is destitute of ornament, and the organ very plain; the pulpit is supported by two Corinthian pillars, and the altar forms an arch, in which are two Ionic pillars and a pediment, surmounted by an assemblage of clouds and cherubims. The only monument of any consequence is erected to the memory of Lady Higham, in 1634.

The situation of the church is singular; on one side, next the street, its nearest neighbour is an alehouse; and, on the other, the congregation in a Jew's synagogue pour forth their ejaculations of prayer and praise to the Deity; but, though such opposite professions subsist on so contracted a spot, there are no feuds in the neighbourhood.

Returning eastwardly, at the junction of Houndsditch, Whitechapel Street, and the Minories, formerly stood

ALDGATE,

of which not a vestige remains here. This was one of the four original gates of the City, through which passed the Roman vicinal way from the *trajectus*, or ferry at Old Ford. It derived its name from its antiquity, and is mentioned in a charter granted by king Edgar, in the year 967. In digging its foundation, when it was levelled for re-

building

building in 1606, several Roman coins were discovered, a resemblance of two of which, the emperor Trojan, and Dioclesian *, the surveyor of the works caused to be cut in stone, and placed on each side of the east front, where it remained till the gate was taken down in 1761; and its remains having been purchased by Ebenezer Mussell, Esq. who deprecating the destruction of such a relic of antiquity, removed them to Bethnal Green; and having compacted the parts, the restored fabric forms a venerable and respectable addition to his house at that place.

In the year 1215, the Londoners having given encouragement to the barons against king John, they entered the city at this gate. Fitzwalter, Magnavile, earl of Essex, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, the leaders of the baronial army, having destroyed the monasteries and emptied their treasuries, repaired the various gates and walls of the city, with the stones of the Jews dwellings, which their adherents had also demolished. Aldgate, which had so easily given them admittance, on account of its ruinous state, first attracted attention; it was rebuilt with strong arches and bulwarks of Norman stone, and Flanders tile.

During the reign of Edward IV. the bastard Falconbridge, having assembled a riotous body of seamen in Essex and Kent, and placed them in a vast number of ships, anchored near the Tower. The mayor and aldermen, having notice of their rebellious measures, by consent of common council, in 1471, fortified the Thames shore from Baynard's Castle to the Tower with armed men, guns, and other implements of opposition. The bastard and his adherents despairing of advantage on that side of the city, attacked the walls and gates, as well as from the Thames; and, besides constantly annoying the citizens by means of arrows and guns, fired the suburbs. On Sunday the eleventh of May, in the same year, a body of five thousand men entered Aldgate; but the portcullis being suddenly let

* The other coins found were those of Clodius Albinus, Vespasian, Domitian, Carausius, and Valentinian.

down, they were separated from their companions, attacked by the citizens, and defeated with great slaughter. Upon this advantage, Robert Basset, the alderman of the ward, commanded, *in the name of God*, the portcullis to be again drawn up; and making a *sortie*, repelled the enemy to St. Botolph's church. Earl Rivers, and the constable of the Tower, by this time arrived to assist the distressed citizens, and jointly drove the rebels to Mile End, Poplar, and Stratford; many were slain and taken prisoners, and the bastard, finding his fortunes desperate, fled from the justice which he deserved.

Near this gate, in the reign of Edward I. was erected a turret on the wall, which was converted to an hermitage, and was presented at an inquisition before the king's justices at the Tower, as being built four feet without the wall on the king's highway.

Without this gate was a conduit, erected in 1585, to which water was conveyed from Hackney; but this conduit was subjected to many inconveniences, which Stow relates in the following manner: "Although this water conduit was very beneficial to the people inhabiting there round about, yet, in regard of the situation, being upon the street's south side, and immediately descending down many steps or stairs of stone, it was troublesome to the poor people fetching water there, in coming up laden with their tubs, pails, and tankards. Besides, until the turn of each party came by order and due course, their tankards, tubs, and pails, did greatly pester the passage about and through the gate, endangering divers personal harms, and other great inconveniences; which, since then, at the taking down of the old gate, that a new one might be built at the same place, is exceeding commendably amended, to the city's honour, their credit that had care for the disposing of the work, and great ease of the poor water-bearers, and all passengers. For now there is a fair spacious court, wherein all the tankards, and other vessels orderly stand, without any annoyance to the street; and the descent to the conduit is made very convenient, free from offending one another in their

their labour, and the passage to and fro is so aptly ordered, and the room so large for their attendance." A curious retrospect of the state of this street comparatively with the present.

The fine street called the Minories, covers part of the ditch which surrounded the antient city wall. This ditch was open to the foot path, and being often cleansed from filth, its breadth and depth were so great, that persons who were in the habit of watering horses, were often deceived by the supposed shallowness of its banks, and drowned before any relief could be brought to their assistance. The consequence of these disasters occasioned it to be partitioned off, and the banks were let out for garden plots, carpenter's yards, bowling allies, and houses so as to obscure the city wall; and the channel was reduced in its width. Being afterwards filled up, the ditch was covered by the western side of the Minories; the back of which being filled by dunghills, outhouses, and gardens, were esteemed a nuisance. Commerce in these places, as well as many others, has occasioned considerable improvements; for, on this dangerous and filthy site, are now constructed the convenient and elegant districts of Aldgate parish, denominated *George Street*, *America Square*, *the Circus*, and *the Crescent*.

The proximity of the convent of St. Clare, so named from certain poor ladies of the order of St. Clare, or Minorettes, occasioned the eastern side of the ditch to be inhabited from an early period.

This religious sisterhood was founded by Blanch, queen of Navarre, consort of Edmund, duke of Lancaster, in the year 1293; and from this circumstance, when the neighbourhood was formed into a street, it was called *The Minories*.

Father Ribadeniera, an author in great repute among those of the Roman Catholic persuasion, informs us, that "this admirable virgin, light and mother of the poor religious of St. Francis," was born at Alsise, in the province of Umbria, in the Italian states, of rich and noble parents.

Being inclined to a solitary life ; or, as the father has it, " having offered to God her virginity, she made great resistance to her parents, who would have her marry." St. Francis, having conversed with the damsel, so operated upon her mind, that she was soon induced to run away from her parents, who, by the bye, were also of the same persuasion ; and St. Francis, illumined with light from heaven, ordained, that having secretly quitted her father's house, he would admit her into his convent, and give her the habit ; and here she enclosed herself " for the love of her heavenly spouse." Not satisfied with running away herself, she misled her sister Agnes to do the same ; " she prayed," says the father, " for that purpose, and in seventeen days after her conversion, her request was granted * ;" and thus a worthy family was deprived. We cannot enter into the many mortifications which this holy recluse endured ; but we must say something concerning her miracles. " One day it happened, that there was but one loaf of bread in the monastery ; she commanded half of it to be given in alms to the friars, and the other half to be set upon the table before fifty nuns, under her subjection ; St. Clare made her prayers to Almighty God, and he so *multiplied the bread*, that they *all* eat of it, and were *satisfied* ; and one night as she was in prayer, and melted into tears, the devil appeared to her in the shape of a blackamoor, and told her she did not well to weep so much, and she would do better service by governing her monastery, than in shedding so many tears : she gave him a suitable answer, and he fled from her. Pope Innocent IV. was so struck with such an abundance of mortification, miracles, and sanctity, that he wished to canonize St. Clare before she was buried ; but upon the remonstrance of the cardinal bishop of Ostia, the canonization did not take place till the pontificate of Alexander IV. in 1255, two years after her decease.

The length of this abbey was fifteen perches and seven feet near unto the king's highway, as appears by a deed dated 1303. In the fourteenth of Edward II. it was called

* Hence we suppose is derived *St. Agnes et Clare*, not *le Clare*.

" the

“ the abbey of the Minoresses of St. Mary, of the order of St. Clare;” and in a charter granted at that time, there were confirmed to it certain messuages in the Vintry, Wood Street, Lad Lane, Old Fish Street, and two shops in Lombard Street, Christ Church (Cree Church) Lane, and Sherburgh Lane. These sisters had afterwards many other grants, more particularly Appledurcobme, in the Isle of Wight; and Herteshorne, in the parish of St. Mary Mat-fellon, Whitechapel. The yearly revenue at the Dissolution was 418*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

Being a spacious structure, it was inhabited by various nobles, and other great men, by privilege from the king. The first possessor was Dr. Clerk, bishop of Bath and Wells, and master of the rolls; who having been sent ambassador to the Duke of Cleves, to apologize for Henry's treatment of his sister, the bishop is supposed to have been poisoned in consequence of his mission; and was buried in the Minorite's church, but afterwards removed to Aldgate. In the year 1552, Edward VI. granted the chief messuage or mansion, called the *Minory House*, to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, father of lady Jane Grey; besides divers houses in London, belonging to the monastery, of the clear yearly value of 36*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* to hold in free soccage; and the mansion *in capite*. On his attainder it reverted to the crown, in which it continued till the Restoration, when Charles II. granted it to colonel William Legge, who resided there, died in it in 1672, and was buried from thence, with great funeral pomp, in the adjoining church; his descendants of the Dartmouth family still continue to make that church the place of their interment*. It was afterwards appropriated for military stores, and an armoury; and ultimately separated into lesser tenements.

* Pennant.

On the south side of this convent was a farm belonging to the sisterhood, which, among other of their possessions, got into private hands: this farm, and the adjoining fields, having been purchased by one Trolop; and from him bought by a farmer, named Goodman: the latter so increased his property, that he had forty cows for milking*.

Farmer Goodman's son let out the ground for grazing horses, and for gardens; by which he attained such property and riches, as to give to the land the name which it bears to the present period. The appellation of *Fields*, however, is merely nominal; for this vast tract is covered by Mansel, Prescott, Lemon, and other considerable streets, &c. mostly inhabited by rich Jew merchants.

Whilst we are in this quarter, it may not be improper to notice, that in Alie Street, by the Dissenting meeting house, stood the play house, where Garrick, on the 19th of October 1741, first gave proofs of those vast powers which afterwards "astonished and charmed the public." The theatre was first built by a Mr. Odel, in 1728; and rebuilt in a very expensive manner by Henry Giffard, in 1737; but, by means of the licensing act, was suppressed; yet was supported for a few years by evasion, during which, the fascinating powers of Mr. Garrick, drew such audiences, that the whole line of streets from Whitechapel to Temple Bar, were filled with the carriages of the nobility and gentry.

Prescot Street boasts of the first building dedicated to humanity and reformation; the centre of the street, on the south side, was occupied by the Magdalen Hospital, before it was removed to its present situation in Great Surrey Road.

Little Alie Street has a Lutheran chapel, where the benevolent and learned Dr. Wächsel, was, for many years, officiating minister. Of this worthy clergyman we have already made mention in our first volume, p. 538, concerning his benevolent conduct towards the distressed Palatines.

* See Vol. I. p. 172.

By the west end of Prescott Street, through narrow alleys, the perambulator is introduced into that theatre of second-hand commerce, called RAG FAIR. In the fullest hour of business it is amusing, and probably instructive, to view this busy scene of vulgarity. "The articles of commerce," observes Pennant, "by no means belye the name. There is no expressing the poverty of the goods; nor yet their cheapness. A distinguished merchant, engaged with a purchaser, observing me to look on him with great attention, called out to me, as his customer was going off with his bargain, to observe that man, *for*, says he, *I have actually clothed him for fourteen pence!*" We may encrease the wonder, by remarking, that for the more speedy circulation of this traffic, several exchanges are built; that there are other shops of the better sort, the owners of which are men of property; and that the annual circulation of money, by the multitudes who frequent the purlieus of Rag Fair, amounts to 50,000*l*. The street where this fair is daily held, is properly called Rosemary Lane; on the north side of which, near the west end, stands the Merchant Taylor's almshouses for fourteen elderly women, who receive 1*s*. 4*d*. per week, agreeably to the will of the founder; and 8*l*. 15*s*. annually from the company. Richard Hills, master of the company, and founder of Merchant Taylor's school, gave, in 1593, certain small cottages towards founding the almshouses; and alderman Ratcliffe, of the same company, added his benefaction of one hundred loads of timber.

Rosemary Lane was formerly called Hog Lane, and reached to Whitechapel. In the year 1574, eight acres of adjoining land were in the possession of Benedict Spinola, a rich Italian merchant, who converted them to tenter grounds and gardens; and to display in striking colours the estimation in which mercantile speculations were held, at such a late date, these eight acres were presented, *because they were an annoyance to the archers, and to all the queen's liege people*; and a precept was awarded to the tenants and occupiers of the premises *to remove their pales and fences, and all buildings made thereon!*

Such an invasion urged the inhabitants to present to lord treasurer Burleigh the following particulars: "The same field, before it was so converted as it then was, had been a distinct piece of ground, not common, nor never commonly used by any archers, being far unmeet for archers to shoot in, by reason of standing puddles, most noisome laystalls, and filthy ditches in and about the same. Also the way called Hog Lane, was so foul and deep in the winter time, that no man could pass by the same; and in summer time men would not pass thereby for fear of infection, by means of the filthiness that lay there. So that the presenters were utterly deceived, and not well informed in their presentments. Afterwards Benedict Spinola bestowed great cost and charges upon levelling and cleansing the premises, and made divers tenter yards, by means whereof the common ways and passages about the said eight acres were greatly amended and enlarged, that all people might well and safely pass. And poor clothworkers by the tenter yards were greatly relieved: for that of late time divers tenter yards in and about London were decayed and pulled down, and the ground converted to other uses. And, because the queen had lately by proclamation restrained all future buildings and inclosures in the suburbs, they shewed that these tenter yards and gardens were made long before the said proclamation." Such representations according with the prudential measures of Lord Burleigh, Spinola met no further molestation in his useful undertakings; and the tenter grounds, till very lately, were existing in and about Goodman's Fields.

A narrow street in Rosemary Lane, called King Street, forms a passage to the Tobacco Warehouses, lately the Victualling Office. Its present state is very different from its antient designation: here stood a magnificent religious foundation, denominated the NEW ABBEY.

Previous to our account of the foundation of this abbey, it may be necessary to mention, that in 1349 John Cory, a priest, procured of Nicholas, prior of the Holy Trinity, near Aldgate, one toft of ground near East Smithfield, which

which he enclosed, for the purpose of burying those who died of a new disease, called the Pestilence*: this enclosure he denominated the church yard of the Holy Trinity, and it was dedicated to that purpose by Ralph de Stratford, bishop of London.

The year preceding, was that in which Edward III. had besieged Calais; after the famous surrender of which, the monarch, with his queen, eldest son, and the prime of his nobility, returning by sea to England, the fleet was surprised by a tempest, in which he lost many of his ships, and with

* In Stow's Chronicle, this new disorder is peculiarly described: "There began amongst the East Indians and Tartarians, in 1348, a certain pestilence, which at length waxed so general, infecting the middle regions of the air so greatly, that it destroyed the Saracens, Turks, Syrians, Palestinians, and the Grecians, with a wonderful, or rather incredible death; insomuch that those people, being exceedingly dismayed with the terror thereof, consulted among themselves, and thought it good to receive the Christian faith and sacraments; for they had intelligence that the Christians which dwelt on this side the Greekish sea, were not so greatly (more than the common custom was) troubled with sickness and mortality. At length this terrible slaughter passed over into those countries which are on this side the Alps, and from thence to the parts of France, which are called Hesperia, and so by order along into Germany and Dutchland. And the seventh year after it began, it came into England, and first began in the towns and ports joining on the sea coasts, in Dorsetshire, where, even as in other counties, it made the country quite void of inhabitants, so that there were almost none left alive.

From thence it passed into Devonshire, and Somersetshire, and even unto Bristol, and raged in such sort, that the Gloucestershire men would not suffer the Bristol men to have any access unto them, or into their country, by any means: but at length it came to Gloucester, yea, and to Oxford, and London; and, finally, it spread over all England; and so wasted and spoiled the people, that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive: when church yards were not sufficient and large enough to bury their dead in, they chose certain fields appointed for that purpose.

Walter Manny, purchased a piece of ground, called Spital Croft, belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, containing thirteen acres and a rod, in which were interred, during the next year, fifty thousand persons; and John Cory, enclosed another by East Smithfield, for the same purpose. Stratford, bishop of London, dedicated both the grounds.

with the greatest difficulty he came to land. The danger in which himself, a beloved consort, a dutiful son, and a number of faithful subjects were involved, so agitated Edward's soul, that in the agony of his heart, this great warrior, the subduer of kingdoms, prostrated himself in supplication to Heaven; and vowed that if the Almighty deigned to relieve him from such imminent perils, he would evince his gratitude by the foundation of a structure dedicated to religious worship. However the king might have resolved, the promised token of gratitude did not commence till ten years afterwards, when the nation was nearly depopulated by the plague.

In 1359, Edward having obtained the consent of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, founded an abbey of Cistercian, or white monks, which he dedicated to St. Mary of Graces, "in remembrance and acknowledgment of the goodness of Almighty God, and of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the blessed Virgin Mary; whom he had often called upon, and found helpful to him by sea and land, in wars, and other perils; and therefore ordered this house to be called *The King's free Chapel of the blessed Virgin of Graces*, in memory of those graces or favours which he had received from her."

Edward granted the manors of Gravesend, Leybourn, Leach, Wattingbury, Gore, Parrock, and Bykenore, with

In Norwich, no less than thirty seven thousand one hundred and four persons, besides Mendicants and Dominicans; and in Yarmouth, seven thousand five hundred and two; so that the living, which was previously, worth seven hundred marks, was reduced to 40*l.* per year. "What time this pestilence had wasted all England, the Scots greatly rejoicing, mocked, and swore oft times, "By the vile death of the Englishmen;" but the sword of God's wrath, slue and consumed the Scots in no less numbers than it did the other. It also wasted the Welshmen, and within a while passed over into Ireland, where it destroyed a great number of English people that dwelt there; but such as were right Irish born, that dwelt in the hilly country, it scarcely touched, so that few of them died thereof." This terrible calamity commenced in 1348, and continued in one place or other of these realms till 1357.

their

their appurtenances, and the advowsons of their several churches, besides lands in Surrey, &c. to feoffees, for the endowment of this abbey of *St. Mary de Gratiis*, which has denominated also, *Eggestminster*.

These feoffees, in compliance with his will, conveyed all the premises to the abbot and monks. for a term of years, to the intent that they might be given by king Richard II. in mortmain to them for ever. They afterwards granted their interest in the manors at a certain yearly rent, to Sir Simon Burley, of whom we have made mention, in London, hall Street; who, having forfeited them with his life, the king, by his letters patent, in the twelfth year of his reign, at the petition of the abbot and convent, granted to them the rents and profits, as a sufficient endowment, until he should otherwise provide for them. After which, by other letters patent, in his twenty-second year, he granted all the original domains, to hold in pure and perpetual alms for ever, for the performance of the religious purposes therein mentioned, and he gave licence to the surviving feoffees of Edward III. to release these manors and lands to them*.

At the final dissolution of monasteries, the lands and revenues having been *given* to the king, *for ever*, he granted it to Sir Arthur Darcy, second son of Thomas Lord Darcy, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry; but who, on the family honours being restored, was employed in the wars against Scotland. He executed these orders so punctually, and so much to the king's satisfaction, that he was made governor of Jersey; and after he had possession of the dissolved abbey, he entirely demolished it. The greatest part was afterwards occupied by the Victualling Office, and the adjoining grounds converted to smaller tenements. On the removal of the Victualling Office to Somerset House, the premises were occupied by tobacco warehouses. These also are giving way to the foundation of an extensive building, about to be constructed for THE MINT, which is to be removed from the Tower, where it has subsisted for ages; in room of which the site of the Mint, in the Tower, is to be occupied by barracks.

* *Dugdale Monasticon Anglicanum.*

Proceeding to East Smithfield, we find that here was anciently a fair fifteen days, from the eve of Pentecost to the octaves of Trinity, granted by Henry III in 1229; and, for this purpose, the king issued his briefs to the sheriffs of Lincoln, Gloucester, Kent, Worcester, York, Norfolk, and Suffolk, as well as to the mayor and sheriffs of London, by which, the latter were to proclaim the fair, throughout the whole bailiwick; causing all merchants of their bailiwick also to know, that they might *securely come to the fair*. We have before had occasion to speak of the extortions used by this monarch, it was therefore necessary that the above proviso should be particularly specified in the writ, the necessity of which might have induced the continuation of such specification in future instruments of the same kind.

In this neighbourhood was a vineyard belonging to Geoffrey de Magnavilla*, (corruptly Mandevill) in the time of king Stephen.

* This Geoffrey, steward of Normandy by descent from his mother, was sent by king Stephen, with Gilbert earl of Clare, to quell the rebellion in the Isle of Ely, which had been fomented by Baldwin de Rivers, and Nigel, bishop of Ely. Being also constable of the Tower of London, he was raised from a baron to be earl of Essex, but the empress Maud, having bribed him to her interest by large donations and privileges, such as the fortification of his castles at pleasure, the office of hereditary chief justice of Essex, and a confirmation to him of the shrievalty of that county and Hertfordshire, the stewardship of Normandy, and the shrievalty of London and Middlesex, he deserted the cause of king Stephen, of which the latter having notice, seized the earl in the court, then at St. Albans; nor could he obtain his liberty till he had yielded up the Tower of London, and his castles of Walden and Pleshey. So much was he reduced in his circumstances by these seizures, that he became a depredator; he invaded the demesne lands of his sovereign, as well as private property, and plundered the abbies of St. Alban and Ramsey; the latter he surprized in the night, and expelling the religious, sold their religious ornaments, with the price of which, he rewarded his adherents, and fortified the church. Such accumulated outrages urged his public excommunication; and having committed additional enormities, whilst he besieged the castle of Burwell, in the county of Kent, he was shot through the head by an arrow, whilst he was passing without his helmet on account of heat.

From

From East Smithfield a narrow circuitous lane leads to the bank of the Thames, where stood the great Breweries, or as called by the antient maps, the *Bere House*. This part of public sustenance, was subject to regulation as early as the reign of Henry VII. who, in 1492 licenced John Merchant, a Fleming, to export fifty tuns of Ale, called *Berre*; and in the same reign, one Geffry Gate, probably a king's officer, spoiled the brew houses at St. Catharine's twice, either for sending too much abroad unlicenced, or for brewing it too weak for home consumption. The demand for this article from foreign parts, encreased to a high degree; in the reign of Elizabeth, five hundred tuns were exported at once, for the queen's use; probably for the service of her army in the Low Countries, three hundred and fifty barrels to Embden, three hundred to Amsterdam, and again eight hundred to Embden. There seems at this period to have been a free exportation, except when checked by proclamation, on account of the scarcity of corn; but even then it was permitted by royal licence*.

One of the most considerable brewers of the last reign, was Humphry Parsons, Esq. twice lord mayor. This gentleman, upon a hunting party with Lewis XV. being mounted on a spirited English courser, contrary to the *politesse* of the then French court, outstripped the rest of the company, and was first in at the death. His majesty enquiring, who that gentleman was; one of his adulating attendants, indignantly answered, that he was "*un Chevalier de Malte*." The king, however, entering into conversation with Mr. Parsons, asked the price of his horse; which, the *chevalier*, with true politeness, answered was beyond any price, otherwise "*than his majesty's acceptance*." The horse was delivered, and ever afterwards *chevalier* Parsons had the honour of serving the French nation with his extract of *Malte*, exclusively of any other.

* *Pennant*. The same author, from "Customs, &c. of London," printed by Pynson, about 1521, has furnished us with the receipt for making the boasted British liquor: "x quarters malte, ii quarters wheate, ii quarters oates, xi pound weight of hoppys, to make ix barrels of aengyll beer."

Before we dismiss this part of our subject, it will be necessary to make a few observations on the jurisdiction of the city of London within these precincts, as it formerly did, and still ought to exist.

In our first volume, p. 61. mention is made of the soke, denominated Knighten Guild. The object we have in view, renders it necessary, that a more diffuse account should be given in this place.

It appears, as we have before stated, that, in the reign of king Edgar, thirteen knights, well beloved by the king and realm, for the services they had achieved, requested a certain desolate portion of land, on the east side of the city, with the liberty of a guild, or fraternity for ever. On the following conditions, their request was granted: "That each of them should victoriously accomplish three combats, one above the ground, one under the ground, and one under the water;" and that after this, they should, at a certain day, in East Smithfield, run with spears against all comers. The monarch named this tract *Knighten Guild*, and founded it as follows: From Aldgate to the place, where the bars are now fixed, on the East; northernly, to Bishopsgate; and southward to the river Thames, and as far into the water, as a horseman entering the same, might ride at low water, and throw his spear. So that all East Smithfield, with the right side of the street to Dodding pond, (now St. Catharine's dock) into the Thames, and also the hospital of St. Catharine, with the mills, that were founded in the reign of king Stephen; besides the outward stone wall, and the Tower ditch, were all esteemed to be in this see and liberty.

Their descendants having given this domain to the prior of the Holy Trinity; he was constituted by these means, not only the superior of a religious assembly, but in consequence of such acquisition, an alderman of London; so that it appears, the privileges of the city were duly preserved; for the prior and his successors being then seized of the soke, as a part of the suburb, and within the liberties of the city, were admitted, as aldermen, and sat in court, attended the mayor, and rode with the other aldermen, clothed in the usual habiliments of office, till the dissolution of the house
in

in 1531; after which the dignity was supported by a temporal citizen elected by the free inhabitants of the ward.

These various privileges and boundaries were acknowledged and confirmed by several English monarchs, the right being contested by the city, and allowed against all invaders of their property; and they enjoyed, among other liberties belonging to the citizens of London, and ratified by divers parliaments, "That no arrest, attachment, or execution, should be made by any officers of the king within the said liberty, either by writ or without writ; *but only by the officers of the city.* That the inhabitants of Portsoken, and the Tower, were to be impleaded only in the courts of the City, for all matters, causes, and contracts, howsoever arising. That the Tower had no proper court of its own, but only the *court of the baron*, which is no court of record, as appears by various records exemplified in the King's Bench. That when any murder or drowning had been within the said hospital of St. Catharine, or the Tower, the City officers attached the malefactors within the Tower, *notwithstanding that the king himself sometimes happened to be present within the said Tower*; and have carried the said men, so arrested, into some of the king's prisons *within the City.* That, when the justices itinerant have used to come to keep assizes in the Tower, the officers have had the keeping both of the inner and outer gates of the said Tower; and that nothing was executed within the Tower, which pertained to the office of a serjeant, but by the servants of the City. That the sheriffs of London have had the charge of all the prisons in the Tower, so often as the said justices itinerant had come, as appears by the many rolls of pleas of the crown, and of the said itinerant justices."

These valuable privileges, by violence on one side, and by neglect and compliance on the other, have long since been abolished.

Returning towards Tower Hill, over the wooden bridge which crosses the dock, in a small enclosure denominated St. Catharine's Square, stands the *collegiate church* of

ST. CATHARINE, TOWER.



THE hospital, with its precincts, liberties, and particularly the parish church, is reckoned in the bills of morality among the out-parishes in Middlesex; but as Stow, and others, have plainly proved it to belong to Portsoken ward, we describe the whole in this place, as part of the liberties of the city of London. It is situated on the east side of the Tower, and upon the north bank of the Thames.

Historians seem to have mistaken its original foundation; some contending that honour to belong to Maud, queen to king Stephen; whilst others are equally strenuous for Eleanor, widow of Henry III.; the preference is certainly due to the former. By the consent of her husband, in the year 1148, she founded, and richly endowed an hospital dedicated to St. Catharine, in pure and perpetual alms, for the repose of the souls of her son Baldwin, and her daughter Matilda; who, dying in her life time, were both buried in the church of Trinity priory; and she obtained the ground on which it was built, of that priory, with a mill: in exchange for which, she gave a yearly sum of 6*l.* out of the manor of Bracching, in Hertfordshire. Her foundation consisted of a master, brothers, sisters, and other poor persons.

The perpetual custody of this hospital was bestowed by the queen, on Trinity Priory, being at that time the richest
and

and most respectable in London: she, however, reserved to herself and the succeeding queens of England, the nomination of the master, or custos of the hospital, upon every vacancy. The grant was confirmed by the king, queen, and Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, with the sanction of pope Alexander II.; to this, William de Ypres, a short time afterwards, added the grant of a tract of land, called Edredes-hede, since denominated Queenhithe, to the priory, on condition of the payment of the annual sum of 20*l.* to this hospital.

The prior and convent having enjoyed the custody of St. Catharine's hospital for the space of one hundred and seven years, were displaced, and the hospital dissolved in the most arbitrary and unjust manner. An abstract of these extraordinary proceedings may be amusing at this distance of time.

"In the thirty-ninth of Henry III. John de Totynge, prior, and some of the canons of the Holy Trinity, appeared at Westminster before William de Kilkenny, lord chancellor, Thomas Lovell, lord treasurer, and others, in a suit brought against them by one Stephen, a clerk, by virtue of a suit from queen Alienore, concerning their right to the perpetual custody of this hospital. In their defence they exhibited not only the charters of king Stephen and queen Maud; but a more recent one by the present appellant's husband, and their various confirmations. They likewise produced an antient composition entered into between them and the hospital of St. Catharine, by which they had granted thirty-four shillings and fourpence, in small rents, within divers parishes of London, in consideration of twenty-nine marks sterling, paid them in money by the said hospital for an annual service of fourpence. These statements appeared so just to the judges, that they unanimously decreed in favour of the monastery."

Not being able to succeed with the judges, the conscientious Alienore issued a mandate to Ralph Hardel, mayor of London, that an inquisition, in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, might be taken before him and all the aldermen.

But the queen was equally unsuccessful with the magistracy, for their unanimous verdict was very pointed and peremptory. They returned, "that the custody of this hospital did then belong, and always had belonged, to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, from the time of king Stephen to that day, 39 Henry III."

The temporal laws being ineffectual for the purpose which the queen intended, she wrote a letter to Fulk Bassset, bishop of London; wherein she set forth, "that the patronage of the hospital had belonged to her and her predecessors; that it was become destitute of all discipline, and the goods thereof wasted by the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, whom she had often by letters desired to restore what they had unjustly purloined, and to repair the delapidations they had occasioned; all which letters proving ineffectual, she prayed the bishop that he would, for the honour of God and St. Katharine, make proper inquiries concerning the damages, grievances, &c. and the detention of the charters and seals of the said hospital, by good and honest men of the city of London, as well clerks as laymen, that the truth might appear, and the monks be compelled, by law, to do what they had refused at her request; that the persons found guilty might be removed, and justice done to all parties: she further prayed the bishop to restore this house to God and St. Katharine entire, and free from all encumbrances; and appointed one Stephen, a brother of this house, to act as her attorney."

To prove the queen's desire at obtaining possession, the subsequent irrelevant examination by the bishop is very remarkable.

"On St. Giles's day, 1257, the bishop, attended by many other great men, visited this hospital; having previously cited the prior and several of the canons to appear before him, to answer such questions as he should propound to them. On their appearance, he demanded of them what temporal right they had in the said hospital? to which they answered, that they had the same right over the brothers and sisters of this hospital, as they had over others of their
brothers

brothers at different places, who all received the habits of their order in chapter, and took their respective oaths before the prior and convent.

“ Being asked what spiritual right they had? they answered, that they had a spiritual right by reason of their parochial right, because the said hospital was situated in *their parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, and upon their own land.* Moreover, that whatever spiritual right they had in the said hospital, they had it by *grant from the bishop of London.* And being questioned by the said bishop how, and in what manner, they had this spiritual right? it was asserted, *that he himself had appointed the present prior, who was legally constituted such and in as ample a manner as any of his predecessors.* To which the bishop replied that all this was true. He then enquired why the said monks had placed one of their own body at the head of this hospital? They said, that finding the brothers of this hospital used to get drunk, and quarrel every day, they had constituted one of their own body master, in order to reform them, and to bring them to a sense of religion, sobriety, and devotion.”

This plain statement did not operate on the bishop's mind; he had received his instructions from the higher powers, and was determined to act accordingly; he, therefore, without further process, removed their canon from the mastership of this hospital, and inhibited the prior and convent, under pain of ecclesiastical censures, from ever after intermeddling with the custody of the said hospital; he likewise inhibited the brothers and sisters, under the same penalty, from obeying the said prior in any thing; and immediately granted the custody and mastership of this hospital, in spirituals and temporals, to one Gilbert, a chaplain of the house; and he obliged the brothers and sisters to renounce, upon oath, all obedience to the prior, under pain of ecclesiastical censure. This *just* decision continued till the bishop's death in 1261. His successor, Henry de Wyngesham, at the suggestion of Alienore, went another way to work with the prior and convent. In 1261, having.

having called to his assistance Robert Chause, bishop of Carlisle, and Egidius de Bridport, bishop of Salisbury, and other great men of the queen's council, they sent for the prior, and some of the canons. Upon their appearance they were desired *unanimously to consent to the renunciation of their right to the custody of this hospital into the hands of the queen.* This occasioned much altercation, but the bishops and the noblemen having all firmly asserted that if the monks refused to comply, they might incur the king's displeasure, and that the king's will had the force of law; the prior was so much *intimidated* by this declaration that he agreed to the surrender, in their presence, *by word of mouth only.*

In consequence of this the three bishops granted, under their several seals, their letters testimonial, declaring the *free surrender* to queen Alienore of all the right the said prior and convent had hitherto enjoyed; and by these means this antient hospital of St. Katharine and the estates thereof came into the queen's possession, who did not suppress it till some years after.

In the year 1267, pope Urban the IVth, by his bull, endeavoured (but without effect) to prevail upon queen Alienore to reinstate the said prior and convent in the custody of this hospital.

The crafty queen having thus, by her unjust behaviour, compelled the rich monks of the Holy Trinity to surrender into her hands the custody of the former hospital of St. Katharine, together with all the revenues thereof, and being now become the widow of king Henry the Third, dissolved it, and founded here the *present royal hospital*, dedicated to the same saint, for a master, three brothers chaplains, and three sisters, ten poor women called *bedes women*, and six poor scholars.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward III. the famous hermetic philosopher, Raimond Lullé*, resided in this hospital;

* Ráimond Lullé, was a native of Majorca, born in 1236. He was considered in his own time as such a prodigy of learning and science, that

pital; as appears by a MS. copy of his "*Testament*, containing his *Practice of Alkemy*;" at the conclusion of which he says, "that he made it in the chirche of Seynte Katerine nexte London, towards the partie of the castell afor the Thamyse, reigning the king Edward of Wodstok, by the grace of God, king of England; in the hands of whom we putte in kepyng by will of God the present testament, in the year after the Incarnacion 1332, with all hys volumns, which have been named in the present testament."

Another principal benefactress to this hospital was Philippa of Hainault, queen to Edward III. She founded a chantry, and gave 10*l.* in lands *per annum* for the maintenance of an additional chaplain, besides various manors in Kent and Herts.

The charter and statutes of queen Philippa, for the regulation of the hospital, contain, among other things, the colour and manner for the vesture of the brethren and sisters; an account of their diet, stipend, number of daily masses; visitation of the sick, and other internal regulations of the house. She also directed that all savings out of the hospital revenues, and such benefactions as might afterwards be obtained, should be laid out towards finishing the church, begun some years before by William de Erldesby, to which she had liberally contributed; but dying in 1369, had not the satisfaction of seeing her good endeavours accomplished.

In 1412, John de Hermesthorp, formerly master, left estates at Greenhithe, in Kent, as a legacy among the members of the hospital. Henry V. confirmed 10*l.* yearly out of the Hanaper office, for the endowment of the chantry of

that he was honoured with the title of *Doctor Illuminatus*. His logic and art of memory, have been particularly celebrated, but are found not to deserve commendation. After applying himself to every branch of science, he lost his life in the character of a missionary, by being stoned in Mauritania, whither he had volunteered his services to preach the Gospel. His death happened in March 1315, at the age of eighty; and his body was carried to Majorca, where he was honoured as a martyr.—*Biographical Dictionary*.

St. Fabian, and St. Sebastian, founded by Edward III. Henry VI. was also a great benefactor.

But the most considerable was Thomas de Beckhampton *, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1443; who, upon his appointment to be master, finding the revenue insufficient to maintain the members, obtained a charter of privilege to the following purport;

“ The precincts of the hospital were ascertained, and declared exempt, free, and quit from all jurisdiction secular and ecclesiastical, except that of the lord chancellor of England. All privileges, liberties, and immunities, formerly granted, were confirmed. A fair was granted to be held upon Tower Hill, for twenty-one days yearly, from the first of St. James, then next ensuing; and a court-leet, with view of frankpledge, within the hospital limits. The chattels of felons and fugitives, and all manner of waifs and strays, and goods, called *manu-opera* †, all fines for trespass, and other misdeeds whatever; cognizance of all pleas; the assise of bread, wine, and beer; quitting them of all manner of aids, subsidies, contributions, quotas, and talliages; and discharging the hospital from the payment of any clerical tenth, subsidy, or imposition. The master, brothers, and sisters, and their successors, were allowed as many writs as they should see necessary to prosecute in their name, in chancery, or any other court, without fee: and, finally, although they and their successors should hereafter not use; or should abuse any of the aforesaid liberties, &c.; nevertheless it should be lawful for the same master, and the brethren and sisters, to enjoy and use the same liberties, franchises, and immunities; such non-uses or abusing in any wise notwithstanding.”

John Holland, second son of John Holland, duke of Exeter, (who was beheaded at Pleshey in 1399) was in several expeditions in France during the warlike reign of Henry V. and having been restored in blood, was constituted lord high admiral of England and Ireland in 1436, and next year appointed constable of the Tower. In 1443, he was restored

* *Fulgarly* Beckington.

† Stolen goods taken upon a thief apprehended in the fact.

to the honours of the family, by being created duke of Exeter, with the special privilege, that he and his heirs male should have precedence in all parliaments and councils, next the duke of York, and his heirs. The duke of Exeter died in 1438, and was buried on the north side of the chancel, having bequeathed many legacies and benefactions to the hospital *.

His duchess, at her decease in 1457, having by her will directed her executor, Mr. John Pynchebeke, doctor in divinity, to avoid all unnecessary pomp and expence at her funeral †, bequeathed also many donations to the college.

Henry VIII. and his first queen, Catharine of Arragon, founded here the guild, or fraternity of St. Barbara; which was governed by a master and three wardens, and consisted of many of the first nobility of both sexes, among whom were cardinal Wolsey, the dukes of Norfolk and Buckingham, the earls of Shrewsbury and Northumberland, and their ladies. In 1526, the king confirmed all the liberties and franchises of the house, which escaped dissolution in 1534, as is supposed, in compliment to queen Anne Boleyn, who the king had then lately married.

The first year of Edward VI. the lands of all the chantries, fraternities, brotherhoods, and guilds, &c. belonging to the hospital of St. Catharine, were, with all others in the kingdom, given, by act of parliament, to the crown.

Another misfortune befel this religious establishment in the reign of Elizabeth, by the appointment of Dr. Wylson, her secretary, to be master; for this person having great interest at court, surrendered up the charter of Henry VI. and obtained a new one, in which was artfully excluded the liberty of the fair. By this contrivance he was enabled to sell the fair to the mayor and commonalty of London for the sum of 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which became his own property.

* The duke's will is printed in "A collection of Royal Wills, p. 262. where an account of his donations is particularly given.

† This may probably be the reason why her figure was not placed on her husband's monument, where there is sufficient room.

His avarice not being satisfied, it was discovered that he had formed another plan for securing to himself all the estates belonging to the house, within the hospital precincts; but the spirited representation of the inhabitants to secretary Cecil, completely diverted the destruction of them and their property.

It does not appear that this foundation suffered much during the time of the Usurpation. On May 26, 1672, a dreadful fire destroyed one hundred houses in the precinct. In 1705, a school for the education of poor children was instituted; which is at present in a flourishing condition. Another fire, during the dreadful storm of wind on January 8, 1734, destroyed thirty houses.

But the greatest danger which the church, hospital, and liberty sustained, was in the awful year 1780. From the number of seafaring men, of all nations and religions, with their families, who lived in the precinct, it was extremely remarkable that no riot, or breach of the public tranquillity, had been known till this unhappy era; when Macdonald, a soldier with one arm, and two women, the one being a white, the other a negro, headed a numerous mob, crying, "No Popery," and destroyed the house and goods of John Lebarty, a publican in St. Catharine's Lane. Inflamed and intoxicated, the rabble were proceeding to demolish the beautiful collegiate church, then newly repaired, on pretence, as those abandoned women told them, that it had been built in the times of popery; the gentlemen of the London Association, however, arrived before the diabolical measure took place, and prevented the demolition of the fabric. Macdonald and the women, expiated their crimes, at a temporary gallows on Tower Hill.

The CHURCH, or FREE CHAPEL, highly deserves the attention of the curious; but its obscure situation had procured it no peculiar notice till its last repair in 1778, when the little private ecclesiastical society, who had its governance, were enabled, from the savings of many years, to adorn their venerable church, at a vast expence, but in a judicious and admirable manner, after the Gothic stile.

The

The exterior of the building was, till very lately, obnoxious to the eye, on account of the charity school which projected at the west end. This, however, has been judiciously removed, and in its place, a small Gothic tower, with pinnacles, has recently been erected.

On entering the church, the body of which, exclusively of the choir, is sixty-nine feet long, sixty broad, and ninety high, the large east window, free from the incumbrance of heavy stone work, immediately arrests the spectator's attention. The flood of light thrown on every part of the structure from this window, forms a delightful exhibition seldom to be met with.

A handsome Gothic screen separates the body from the choir of the church. This part of the church where choral service was performed till the alienation of doctor Sir Thomas Wylson, caused it to be abolished, is adorned with beautiful stalls, was begun by William de Erdesley, master, in 1340, and finished by John de Heremesthorp, master, in 1369. The antient seats are handsomely carved. The altar piece is of exquisite workmanship; and is the only altar in the pure Gothic stile in England, or perhaps in Europe.

The lofty pillars in the church are remarkably light, airy, and durable; and the windows on each side admit a good light to the whole building. The pulpit is a curious specimen of grotesque carving, round the six sides of which is cut "EZRA, THE SCRIBE, STOOD UPON A PULPIT OF WOOD, WHICH HE HAD MADE FOR THE PREACHER." *Nehemiah, chap. viii.*

A most stately and fine toned organ was built, in 1778, by Mr. Green. It is enclosed in a beautiful mahogany case, with spiral work, and other Gothic carvings. The pipes are of very large dimensions; and the instrument has three sets of keys, full compass, with twenty-one stops, and a swell. The construction of the organ is in many respects entirely new; the swell, however, attracts the attention of musical amateurs; its compass extends from E in alt, to gamut, a whole octave more than usual; and is five notes

lower than that of St. Paul's cathedral; so that this is the largest swell in England. The difficulty of increasing the swell deterred many artists from the attempt; but the successful genius of Mr. Green, happily accomplished the excellent improvement, which is of so much consequence in this scale of science, that the instrument is frequently visited, and constantly approved.

The principal monument worthy notice, is that of the duke of Exeter. This, except those in the Temple church, is the most antient in the city. The figure of the duke, with his first lady and his sister, both on his left side, are all in praying postures, with coronets on their heads, and their fingers ornamented by many rings. On a tablet hung near the tomb is transmitted to memory, by John Gibbon, herald at arms, whose tomb is also here, the following inscription :

John Holland, duke of Exon, earl of Huntington, earl of Ivory in Normandy, lord of Sparr, lieutenant-general of the dukedom of Aquitain, admiral of England and Ireland, knight of the most noble order of the garter, and constable of the Tower of London,

Lyes buried here in the Chapter House belonging to the collegiat church of St. Catharine. He died in the 25th year of Hen. VI. on the 5th of August 1447.

Here lye buried by him his two wives, Ann daughter of Edmund earl of Stafford, by whom he had issue Henry the last duke of Exon, of that sir name, dying without issue and buried in Westminster Abbey. The 2 wife of duke John, was Ann daughter of John Montacute, earl of Salisbury, and by her had issue, Ann mother to Ralph Nevill, third earl of Westmorland.

Mr. Weaver says, she dyed 27th of November 1457.

*Reges atque duces mors ducit ad atria ditis,
Regna pauperibus mors sceptru ligonibus equat.*

Death hath no more respect to crowns,
Than to the pates of meanest clowns.

Mr. Weaver also says, here lies buried Constance, sister of the said duke John; who was married to Thomas lord Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, earl of Nottingham, and earl marshal of England; and remarried to Sir John Grey, lord Grey of Ruthin.

The

The queens consorts of England are, by law, the perpetual patronesses, this hospital being considered part of their dower; and they nominate, appoint, increase, lessen, or remove, alter old statutes, make new ones, and use unlimited power. Should there be no queen consort, the king exercises the same authority; for no queen dowager can interfere; the dignity and patronage ceasing to her on the death of the sovereign. On this account it is called "The Royal Peculiar of St. Catharine."

The business of the establishment is transacted in chapter by the master, brothers, and sisters, the latter of whom have an equal vote with the brothers; and no meetings are lawful, except four members, one a sister, are present. The subordinate officers, elected by a majority in chapter, are a commissary, registrar, steward, surveyor, receiver, chapter clerk, besides a clerk, sexton, &c.

There are also two courts belonging to this district; the *Spiritual Court*, is a royal jurisdiction for all ecclesiastical causes within the precinct: here probates of wills, administrations, marriage licences, &c. are granted, as in other ecclesiastical courts. All appeals are made to the lord chancellor only. To this court belong a registrar, ten proctors, and an apparitor.

The *Temporal Court*, in which the high steward of the jurisdiction presides, takes cognizance of all disputes within the precinct; and forms court leets, &c. This court has, besides, a high bailiff, and prothonotary. A disused prison is also belonging to the liberty.

The whole precinct contains St. Catharine, Thames Street, from the Iron gate eastward to the king's brewhouse; also St. Catharine's Court, Queen's Court, Three Sisters Close, St. Catharine's Lane, Dolphin Alley, Brown's Alley, Cat's Hole, alias New Court.

And from the king's brewhouse, it extends northward on the westward side of the Butcher Row, within five doors opposite to the Maypole; likewise Unicorn Yard, Whiting Bridge, Helmet Steps and Court, and the Island.

Also fronting Tower Hill, abutting on Aldgate parish, southward to the Iron Gate; likewise Plow Alley, Flemish Church

Church Yard, and the other courts, alleys, &c. in this compass.

After the loss of Calais, in the reign of Mary I. the inhabitants sought refuge in England, and this quarter of London, was assigned to them as residence; and a lane, then denominated Hammes and Guisnes, from the places whence they had fled, by corruption, obtained a curious conversion to the name of *Hangman's Gains*.

St. Catharine's Liberty gave birth to *Richard Verstegan*, an eminent antiquary, and a judicious critic in the Saxon and Gothic languages in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His father, though a cooper, was a descendant from an antient and honourable family in Guelderland. Verstegan was educated at Oxford, but left the university without a degree, on account of his professing the Roman Catholic doctrines; for which reason also he quitted England, and settled at Antwerp. When the Jesuits and secular clergy had a misunderstanding in England, Verstegan was in the interest of the former. His works are "*Theatrum crudelitatum Hereticorum nostri temporis*," "*A Restitution of decayed Intelligence in Antiquities, concerning the most noble and renowned English Nation*;" and "*The sundry successive regal Governments of England*." He died about the year 1625.

Little Tower Hill is the usual place for the execution of state criminals who are not of the peerage: the last person that suffered was Charles Ratcliffe, brother to the decapitated earl of Derwentwater, in 1715. This gentleman was beheaded in 1746*.

Having passed *Postern Row*, toward Great Tower Hill, we arrive at an excellent spring, called Postern Spring, which is in great repute for the excellence of its water. At the end of the row was formerly *The Postern*, a gate abutting on part of the city wall.

To a reader in the nineteenth century it must be interesting to be informed that this wall, before the reign of Richard I. reached quite to the Tower; for it is recorded,

* See Vol. I. p. 406.

that in the year 1190, William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor, caused a part of the city wall from the Postern, toward the river Thames to the White Tower, to be broken down for enlarging that fortress; which he compassed to a greater extent than before, by a wall, which is now the centre wall of the garrison. Not satisfied with thus robbing the city of its property, he formed the broad ditch which at present surrounds the Tower, with the intent that the river should flow round at every tide. In this however he failed. These innovations urged the resentment both of government and the people, and proved his disgrace*.

The *Postern*, had before this been erected, a strong arched gate, like Aldgate, of Kentish and Norman stone, and had served as a very convenient inlet to the city; but Longchamp's arrogance and folly, in the encroachment abovementioned, caused the ruin of this gate; for the foundation having been undermined, the superstructure was weakened, and in 1440 fell to ruin. It was never re-edified, but in its place, "a homely cottage, with a narrow passage, made of timber, lath, and loam, inhabited by persons of lewd lives," stood in Stow's time. It was however governed by a custos. The whole is now completely demolished; and nothing of its recollection remains except the name it gives to the row.

We have in the former part of this work traced the circuit of the wall which commenced at this place†; we omitted however to mention, that at the lower end of a street denominated *The Vineyard*, in this neighbourhood, is the basis of a Roman tower, about eight feet high, supporting a building of three stories: in the wall of which was fixed a large stone, with the following inscription:

"Glory be to God on high, who was graciously pleased in a wonderful manner to preserve the lives of all the people in this

* See Vol. I. p. 64.

† The ancient citizens of London thought the walls of so much consequence to the city, that, in order to preserve them from all incumbrances, they made an act that no house should be built nearer to them than sixteen feet.

house, twelve in number, when the ould wall of this bulwork fell down three stories high, and so broad, as two carts might enter a-breast, and yet without any harm to anie of their persones. The Lord santify this his great providence unto them. Amen and amen.

“ It was Tuesday, the 23d of September, 1651.”

In Woodroffe Lane, are fourteen almshouses, founded by Sir John Milborne, mayor, in 1521, for aged poor men and their wives; they are under the patronage of the Drapers Company.

Adjoining is *Savage Gardens*. This was part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery belonging to the brothers of the Holy Cross, or Crutched Friars. Henry VIII. having granted the site to Sir Thomas Wyat, the elder *, that gentleman erected a mansion upon the spot; which afterwards was possessed by John Lord Lumley, a celebrated warrior in the same reign, who distinguished himself at Flodden Field, by his valour and the number of men he brought into the battle. His zeal for the Popish interest, however, urged him to engage in the rebellion denominated “ The Pilgrimage of Grace;” from the effects of which, he with much dexterity extricated himself and his adherents. His only son soon after lost his head for being concerned in another insurrection. John Lord Lumley, grandson of the first, was among the few nobility of that time who had a taste for literature. His sister married Humphrey Llwyd, Esq. the Denbighshire antiquary; by whose assistance Lord Lumley formed a considerable library, part of which is at present a valuable portion of the British Museum.

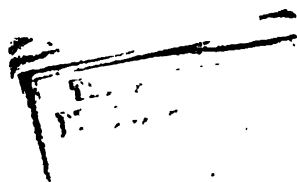
* This was the gentleman whom Anthony Wood calls “ The Delight of the Muses, and of Mankind.” He had the honour to be in great intimacy with the congenial peer, Henry Earl of Surrey. They were the joint refiners of English poetry; and their elegant effusions are united in a little book published in 1585, intituled, “ *Songes and Sonnets*, by the right honorable Henry Howard, late Earl of Surrey, and others.” Sir Thomas died in 1541, of a violent fever, in Dorsetshire, contracted by hard riding, to conduct to court the emperor’s ambassador, who had landed at Falmouth. He was highly celebrated by his noble friend, and by every person of genius in the age in which he lived. *Pennant.*

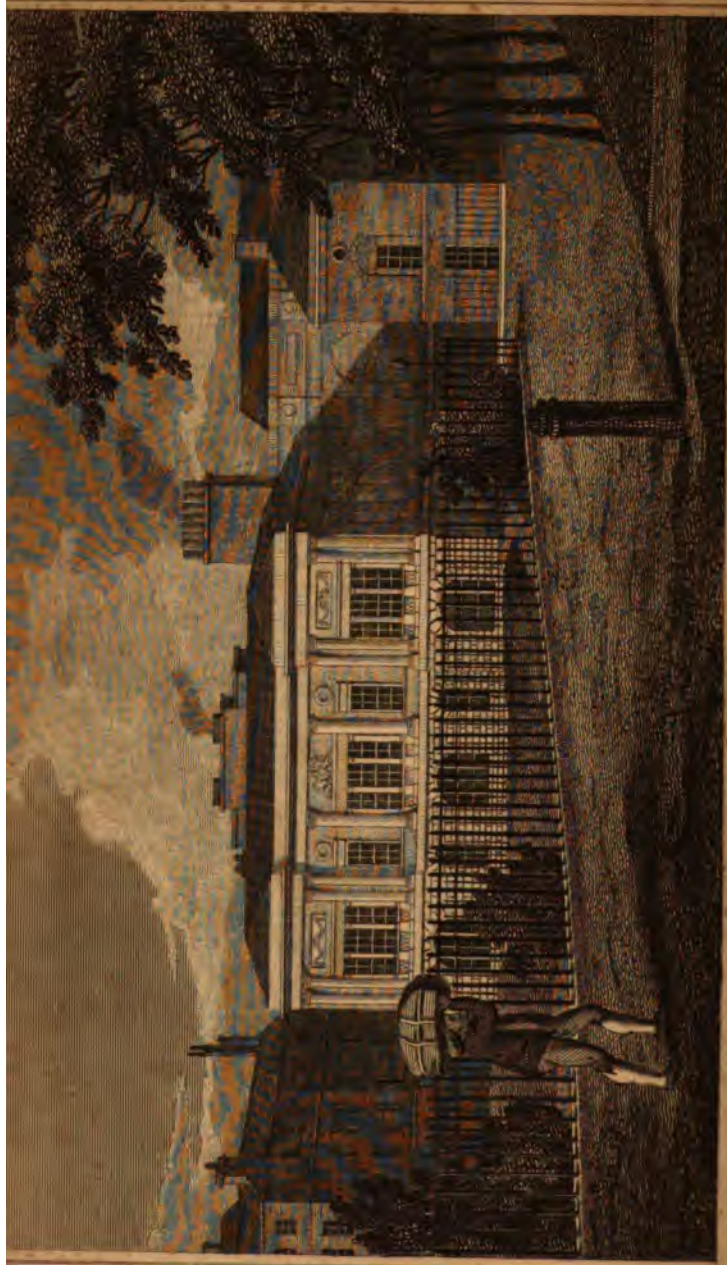
The

feil
ter
be
ued

b6
b7C
b7D

5
0
1
,
h
.
+
2





Engraved by G. Kneller

TRINITY HOUSE, TOWER HILL.

Engraved by G. Kneller

The next inhabitant was Sir Thomas Savage, afterwards Lord Savage, and Earl Rivers, in the reign of James I. and Charles I.; from the latter nobleman the estate take its name of *Savage Gardens*.

Returning to Tower Hill, the perambulator is attracted by a stone building, called

THE TRINITY HOUSE.

This structure is a beautiful specimen of the ability of Samuel Wyatt, Esq. It forms a grand front of two series opposite the Tower, toward the Thames; the lower story is composed of rustic work, with arched windows; the upper, consisting of the court room and adjoining apartments, forms an assemblage of elegance without incumbered ornaments. The two ends of the front project from the centre, the whole being supported by pillars and pilasters; as are the two ends and the middle windows, which afford a spacious light to the inside of the building. The interior is equally chaste and beautiful. The court room is spacious, light, and convenient, and the other offices are properly adapted for transacting the various concerns of this benevolent and useful corporation.

Among the curiosities preserved in the old hall of the Trinity House, situated in Water Lane, Tower Street, were a flag taken from the Spaniards by Sir Francis Drake; the portraits of that great commander, Sir John Leake, and other eminent men; a large and exact model of a ship entirely rigged; two very large globes, and five fine pen-and-ink drawings of naval engagements in the reign of Charles II. These now form part of the furniture of the present fabric.

The society, to which it belongs, was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knt. commander of the great ship *Henry Grace de Dieu*, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of seamen and the convenience of ships and mariners on our coast, and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who confirmed to them not only the antient rights and privileges of the com-

pany of mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. were also confirmed by letters patent of the first of James II. in 1685, by the name of "The Master Wardens and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the Parish of Deptford Strond, in the County of Kent."

This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren; but the inferior members are of an unlimited number, for every master or mate expert in navigation may be admitted as such; and these serve as a continual nursery to supply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death or otherwise.

The master, wardens, assistants and elder brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers:

1. That of examining the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital.
2. The examination of the masters of his majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out of the river Thames; and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as master of a ship of war or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of 20s.
3. The settling the several rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houses and other sea-marks upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation; to which light-houses all ships pay one halfpenny a ton.
4. The granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea service, or when past going to sea.
5. The preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, upon the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence.
6. The punishing of seamen for desertion or mutiny in the merchants service.
7. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants service; but subject to

an appeal to the lords of the Admiralty, or the judgment of the court of Admiralty.

To this company belongs the ballast office for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river; in which service sixty barges, with two men in each, are constantly employed; and all ships that take in ballast pay them one shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships sides.

In consideration of the great increase of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter impowered to purchase in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500*l. per annum*; and also to receive charitable benefactions of well-disposed persons to the like amount of 500*l. per annum*, clear of reprises.

There are annually relieved by this company about three thousand poor seamen, their widows and orphans, at the expence of about 6000*l.*

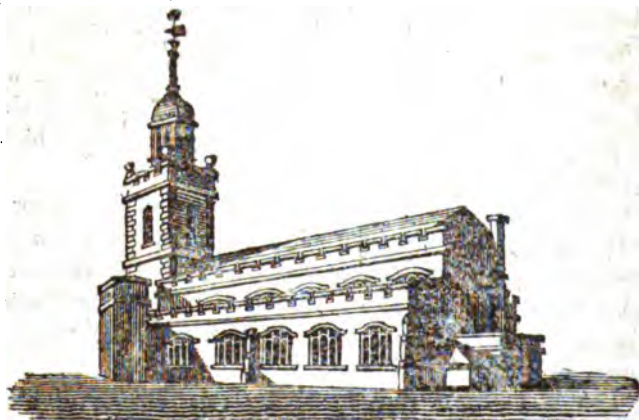
Their meetings are generally on Wednesdays and Saturdays; but their courts are not constantly fixed to a set time.

The area before the Trinity House, formerly the awful scene of public executions and of midnight plunder, is now very handsomely railed in, and encloses a very beautiful shrubbery. So that Great Tower Hill is formed into an airy and beautiful square.

Near Catharine Court, is the house which was appointed for the reception of state malefactors, previously to their execution on the scaffold opposite. The last who underwent this awful sentence of the law which they had offended, were the lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovatt, for the rebellion in 1745, and of whom we have already spoken more particularly.

In Barking Alley stands the church of

ALHALLOWS BARKING.



THIS is an antient, spacious, and beautiful church, and is denominated Barking, as belonging to the abbess and convent of that name in Essex, who possessed a field in this parish called Berkinges Haw; and they were the patronesses of the living till the dissolution of the abbey. On the north side of the church was built a chapel, founded by Richard I. whose heart is supposed to have been buried here. This chapel was confirmed and augmented by Edward I. Edward IV. gave license for founding a brotherhood of a master and brethren, and appointed it to be called the King's Chapel, or *Chantry in Capellæ Beatae Mariæ de Barking*. King Richard III. rebuilt it, and founded a college of priests.

Newcourt mentions a curious circumstance relating to this religious foundation. He says, "But what was most remarkable in the said chapel, was the image of the *glorious Virgin*, erected there by Edward I." The story of which, as I find it among the archives of the bishops of London, you may read at large in the original instrument. (*Lib. Gilb. f. 194.*) The purport whereof is as followeth:

"In the chapel abovementioned king Edward I. before the death of king Henry III. his father, being directed by a

vision in his sleep, caused the image of the *glorious Virgin* to be erected; upon his visiting whereof five times every year, when in England, and keeping the chapel in repair, he was assured by the said vision to be most victorious over all nations wherever he was; to be king of England when his father was dead; and to be a subduer of the Welsh, and all Scotland. The like success was promised to every just English monarch upon the like performances. After this, the said king Edward voluntarily maketh oath before the pope's legate, that all things shewn unto him in his sleep as aforesaid, he had hitherto found to be most true; they thereupon, that the said chapel might with due honour be frequented, released forty days penance to all true confessing penitents, who out of devotion should come and contribute to the lights, repairs, and ornaments of the said chapel, and for the soul of king Richard, *whose heart lay buried there under the high altar*, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; and should say the Lord's Prayer, with the *Salutation* in English, as often as they were piously inclined."

The generality of English historians have written that Richard's heart was buried at Roan, in Normandy. The above words of the instrument, however, contradict most positively their assertion. Be this as it may, the image of *our Lady of Barking* was of such repute, that crowds of pilgrims constantly resorted to pay their devotions here. There were other chantries founded by devotees in this church.

The college was suppressed and pulled down in the year 1548, the second of Edward VI.; and in queen Elizabeth's reign was converted to storehouses for merchants.

On the 4th of January 1649, about sixty houses were blown up by an explosion of twenty-seven barrels of gunpowder, which accidentally took fire at a ship-chandler's in Tower Street. It unfortunately happened, that a parish feast was then held at the Rose Tavern, next door but one to the church, at which the principal part of the parishioners were assembled; all of whom perished, and were mangled in

in a most dreadful manner, except the mistress of the tavern, who was found sitting upright in the bar, and a drawer standing without it, with a pot in his hand, both being suffocated with smoke and dust, and preserved in these postures by the casual falling of timber, without the least sign either of fracture or contusion. But the most remarkable circumstance was, a cradle with a child in it, blown upon the upper leads of this church, and was taken down next day, without receiving the least damage. The church, however, escaped the fury of the great fire.

The construction of this edifice is in the modern Gothic stile; but some of the pillars on the west and south sides are Tuscan. The roof is neatly ceiled with timber, a handsome organ graces the west end, the case of which is ornamented with the figures of Time and Death. There are also very handsome screens, door-cases, and other appropriate ornaments of wainscot, with fluted Corinthian pillars. The altar is of the same order of architecture, and is richly carved.

Among the monuments are the following: A small white marble, to the memory of the excellent divine Mr. John Kettlewell, who died April 12, 1695, aged 42 years. A long Latin inscription records his many virtues.

On the south side, a spacious white marble tomb thus inscribed:

"Near this place lyeth the body of James Hickson, Esq. who died 16 of June, in the year of our Lord 1689, of his age 82. Who in his life time built an alms-house for six poor people in the parish of S. Mims, in the county of Middlesex, and at his death endowed the said alms house with a salary of 24l. per ann. with some other advantages.

He also founded a school in Plough-yard in this parish, for the educating 20 poor children; to the head master of which he appointed 20l. per ann. his dwelling house and two chaldron of sea cole, and to a writing master 8l. per ann.

He also gave to the poor freemen of the Brewers Company 10l. per ann. to the poor of the hamlets of Wapping, White-Chappel, 3l. per ann. And to 15 poor people of this parish two shifts, one pair of hose, and one pair of shoes yearly.

Also

Also to the minister of this parish, 20s. per ann. for a sermon to be preached yearly on new-year's day, and to the clerk and sexton 5s.

For the performing of which, he gave all his manor of Willatts and certain other lands and tenements in S. Minis aforesaid, in trust to the worshipful company of brewers in London.

He also gave several other charitable legacies to be paid by his executors, in memory of which pious and charitable acts, and as a testimony of their gratitude; Elizabeth Peach and Dorothy Wright executors of his last will, erected this monument."

Near the last is the monument of a man and woman in praying attitudes, and thus inscribed:

"In the ile against this place lyeth the body of Francis Covell citizen and skinner of London. He lived in this parish 52 years, was married to his wife 42 years, had issue by her Thomas his only son. He had born all offices in his company and this ward with good reputation; was in his life religious, peaceable and charitable, and at his death gave clothing to the poor of this parish yearly for ever, he lived 69 years, and rendered his soul in peace to God, Sept. 7th. 1625.

"As also in the same ile lyeth Margery his wife, who lived a widow by the space of 19 years, and having attained to the age of 85 years peaceably surrendered her soul into the hands of her Redeemer the 20th of Feb. 1643, leaving behind her a good remembrance of her pious life to the poor of this parish for ever upon record."

On the north side, a white marble monument, from the centre of which rises a large Tuscan column, surmounted by an urn. The shaft of the column has the following inscription:

"Near this place lyeth the body of Giles Lytcott, late of Stratford Langthorne, in the county of Essex, Esq. younger son of Sir John Lytcott of Maulsey, in the county of Surry, by Mary daughter of Sir Nicholas Overbury, and sister to Sir Thomas Overbury who was poison'd in the Tower. He was born 21 of Nov. 1633, and dyed Aug. 11. 1696. in the 63 year of his age. He was the first comptroller general of all the accompts of the customs of England, and of all the English colonies in America; which office he executed from Michaelmas, Anno 1671. to the time of his death. He married Sarah daughter and heir of Richard Culling of Woodlands,

lands, in the county of Devon. Gent. by whom he had 5 sons and 5 daughters; his eldest son Giles dyed in the East-Indies, in the Streights of Molucca, going to China, in the year 1688. His second son dyed in the West-Indies, commander of his Majesties ship the Pembroke, 10 months after his father, and aged 27 years. He had served his Majesty king William in all the war with France, and was in all engagements by sea during the war, but dyed in the squadron under the command of Admiral Nevil, in the fatal sickness, wherein so many brave men lost their lives."

Near this is another, to the memory of Dr. Baldwin Hamey, a respectable physician to the grand duke of Muscovy, and practised for forty-two years with great credit. He died in 1640, at the age of seventy-two.

The exterior of this church has nothing extraordinary, except being kept clean. The tower of brick contains six bells, and is encumbered on each side by dwelling houses, which in case of any accident by fire, might be of great consequence to the destruction of the whole fabric.

Captain John Hotham, who was beheaded on Tower-hill, January 1st, 1644, lies in the church. Granger informs us that, "Sir John Hotham, a man of a timid and irresolute nature, and without any firm principles of attachment to king Charles I. or the parliament, was by the latter appointed governor of the town of Hull, the most considerable magazine of arms and ammunition in the kingdom. Charles, perceiving to what lengths the commons were proceeding, was determined to seize this fortress; but was peremptorily refused admittance, when he appeared before it in person, by the governor, who was instantly proclaimed a traitor. Though Hotham was employed, he was not trusted; his son, Captain Hotham, who was much more devoted to the parliament, was a constant check and spy upon him. At length, both father and son were prevailed upon to listen to the overtures of some of the royalists, and to enter into a correspondence with them. This quickly brought them to the block. They died unlamented by either party; and were, by many, regarded as victims to the just vengeance of heaven, rather than martyrs to the royal cause."

Humphrey

Humphrey Monmouth, draper and sheriff, in 1535, was buried in the church-yard. Strype informs us, that he was a great ornament as well as alderman of the city; being a person of good wealth and great charity, in promoting the true knowledge of the Gospel. He harboured the martyr Tyndall, and encouraged his English translation of the New Testament, to the printing of which he largely contributed. This brought down the vengeance of Sir Thomas More, the lord chancellor, by whose means he was committed to the Tower; the power of Cromwell, earl of Essex, and Sir Thomas Audley, however, reserved him from the persecution which awaited him. By his will, dated 1537, he appointed bishop Latimer, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Crome, and Mr. Taylor, all gospellers and famed preachers, to expound the scriptures in this church, at two sermons each week, till thirty sermons had been preached; which he conceived would be of more utility than saying masses for his soul; and for this purpose he left those divines a legacy; he explicitly forbade the ordinary superstition of candles, singing *Dirige*, and ringing bells at his funeral; and to evince his gratitude for his protectors, he bequeathed legacies to lord Cromwell and lord chancellor Audley.

“ In this church, says Pennant, were also deposited, for a time, the bodies of the accomplished Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, and two eminent prelates, who ended their sufferings by the axe, on Tower Hill. The remains of the earl were removed, in 1614, to Framlingham in Suffolk; those of the pious Fisher, bishop of Rochester, whose head had been exposed on a pole at London Bridge, were removed to the chapel in the Tower, to rest by the side of his equally unfortunate friend Sir Thomas More; those of the venerable, the indiscreet archbishop Laud rested here from 1644 till 1663, when they were finally deposited in St. John's College, Oxford, over which he had presided.”

An hospital for poor priests and for lunatics was intended in this parish as early as the reign of Edward III. but the design not being completed, the revenue was granted to the

hospital of St. Catharine, the custos and chapter of which were to find a chaplain to pray for the soul of Robert Denton, the original founder.

Returning to Tower Hill, previously to visiting the Tower, we cannot dismiss the subject, without offering an opinion concerning the following passage in Shakspeare's *Henry VIII.* act v. scene III.

—"These are the youths that thunder at a play-house, and fight for bitter apples; that no audience, but *the Tribulation of Tower Hill*, or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure. I have some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three days."

Dr. JOHNSON supposes the Tribulation of Tower Hill, to have been a puritanical meeting house; and of the same opinion is WARTON. STEEVENS seems to confirm these opinions by extracts from "*Every Man in his Humour*," &c. and adds that Limehouse before the time of Shakspeare, was a resort for foreigners of every persuasion; the clashing of opinions occasioned quarrels, and this might occasion the denomination "*Limbs, or rather lambs of Limehouse.*" MALONE thinks the expression "to point at some apprentices and inferior citizens, who used occasionally to appear on the stage for amusement." This he endeavours also to strengthen by noticing plays "acted by London 'prentices." HENLEY, with much asperity attacks Johnson and Warton for their notions concerning *the Tribulation*, as a puritanical conventicle; and adds, "It is evident *the Tribulation*, from its situation, must have been a place of entertainment for the rabble of its precincts, and the *Limbs of Limehouse* such persons as furnished out the shew."

With due deference to the opinions of the above learned critics, we presume to differ from them in every point, for the following cogent reasons: The epithet *Tribulation*, was not the name given to the seceders in the reign of queen Elizabeth; nor did any title except that of *puritans*, attach to that body till the Civil Wars furnished the nonsensical titles which the Presbyterian party made use of, and which Butler
and

and the other wits of those times justly satyriized; nor had they any places of worship to give a sanction to Johnson, Warton, or Steevens's interpretation of Shakspeare. Malone is nearer to the mark; though far from the exact meaning of the text; and Henley with all his attempt at shrewdness, has evidently mistaken the whole.

If we take the text with the context, we shall find that the porter, when in a passion on account of the rabble who had forced into the palace at the christening of princess Elizabeth, asks "*Do you take the court for Paris garden? ye rude slaves, leave your gaping.*" Now Paris garden was a place of resort for the lowest rabble, to see bear-baitings; and is denominated by Ben Jonson "*that accursed ground the Paris garden!*" This the porter confirms, by saying to one of them, "*Belong to the gallows, and be hang'd, you rogue. Is this a place to roar in?*" To which the porter's man adds, "*'Tis as much impossible to scatter them, as 'tis to keep them asleep on May-day morning;*" May-day in these times was esteemed the great holiday of vulgarity; as has been noticed in the account of Evil May-day. The porter goes on: "*Is this Moorfields to muster in?*" This might allude to a riot which had taken place in Moorfields some time before. He then proceeds to the above allusion to *The Tribulation*; and here we submit that it related neither to religious or theatrical conventicles; but to the gallows which had been erected on Tower Hill from the reign of Edward IV. and which is represented in all the maps of London to Shakspeare's time. It is well known that the melancholy scenes of execution, are too often subjects of sport and derision among the lower classes, who usually form the audience at such lamentable representations; and here we have no doubt but that this was the poet's meaning. The court at the christening of Elizabeth was at Greenwich, and as Limehouse was opposite, and at that time an obscure habitation of noisy mariners, it is not improbable that the *Limbs of Limehouse* applied to such a noisy, ungovernable set of beings. This conjecture is strengthened by the observation of the lord chamberlain:

“—————Ye have made a fine hand, fellows.

There’s a trim rabble let in; are all these

Your faithful friends o’ the suburbs?”

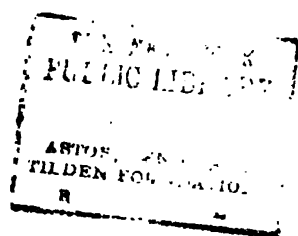
It is well known that the suburbs in this and the preceding reigns were places of irregular, and too often, of dishonest resort.

We have only to add that Tower Hill for many years was the scene of an annual exhibition of fireworks, on account of the king’s birth day, which was discontinued in the present reign.

THE TOWER.

This fortress is in a well chosen situation, and lies to the eastward of London, and near enough to cover all the city from invasion by water, being only eight hundred yards from the bridge; and to the north of the river Thames, from which it is parted by a narrow ditch and convenient wharf: it has a communication, by a drawbridge, for the readier issuing and receiving ammunition, and naval or military stores. The wharf is mounted with upwards of 60 pieces of cannon, nine pounders, chiefly used to fire upon days of state. Parallel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform, seventy yards in length, called the *Ladies Line*, shaded within by a lofty row of trees, and also a delightful prospect of the shipping, with boats passing and repassing on the river Thames. The ascent to this line is by stone steps, whence there is an uninterrupted walk almost round the walls of the Tower, passing three batteries; the first called the Devil’s Battery, which has a platform, mounted with seven pieces of cannon, though on the battery itself are only five; the next, called the Stone Battery, defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the third, called the Wooden Battery, mounted with six pieces of cannon; all nine pounders.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by the west gate, which is large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages; after having been first admitted through an outer gate, and passed a stout stone bridge, built over the ditch, to the main entrance. There is besides, an entrance for
persons





Archer delin et sculpt.

For H. Hays' Description of India

TRAITORS, GATE, TOWER OF LONDON.

Published by J. Stratford, 101, William St., N.Y.

persons on foot, over the drawbridge, to the wharf, opened every day at a certain hour for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the Tower, City, and suburbs. Through a water gate, commonly called Traitor's Gate, it has been customary to convey traitors, and other state prisoners to or from the Tower, for greater privacy, and this is seldom opened on any other occasions; the lords committed to the Tower in the last rebellion were, however, publicly admitted at the main entrance. Over this is a regular building, terminated at each end by two bastions, or round towers, on which are embrasures for pointing cannon. In this building are the infirmary, the mill, and the water-works that supply the Tower with water.

The points of a large portcullis are perceptible within the arch of the principal gate. This was used, in case of close invasion, to be let down, from the inside of which the besieged might shoot arrows, at the assailants through the square apertures of the portcullis; whilst others from the battlements, hurled stones, hot water, or any other destructive materials on their heads. The representation of a portcullis is exhibited in the armorial bearings of the city of Westminster.

Great ceremony is used at opening and shutting this gate every night and morning. Before six in the morning in summer, and at day light in winter, the yeoman porter goes to the governor's house for the keys; whence he proceeds to the innermost gate, attended by a serjeant and six men from the main guard; this gate being opened to let them pass, is again shut, while the yeoman porter and the guard proceed to open the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks, as do the spur guard while the keys pass and repass. At the yeoman porter's return to the innermost gate, he calls to the warders in waiting, to take in king George's keys; the gate is then opened, and the keys lodged in the warders hall till the time of locking, which is usually about eleven at night, with the same formality as when opened; after they are shut, the yeoman

yeoman and guards proceed to the main guard, who are all under arms, with the officers upon duty at their head; the usual challenge from the main guard to the yeoman porter is, "Who comes there?" his answer is, "The keys." The challenger says, "Pass keys;" upon which the officer orders the guard to rest their firelocks; the yeoman porter then says, "God save king George." "Amen" is loudly answered by all the guard. From the main guard the yeoman porter with his guard proceeds to the governor's lodgings, where the keys are left; after which no person can go out or come in upon any pretence whatsoever till next morning, without the watch-word for the night, which is kept so secret, that none but the proper officers, and the serjeant upon guard, ever come to the knowledge of it; the same precaution is used on the same night in every fortified place throughout the king's dominions. When the watch-word is given by any stranger, to the centinel at the spur guard, (or outer gate) he communicates it to his serjeant, who passes it to the next on duty, and so on till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are re-delivered to the yeoman porter, as before; the main guard is then put under arms, and the keys are brought to the outer gate, where the stranger is admitted, and conducted to the commandant. Having made known his business, he is re-conducted to the outer gate and dismissed; the gate is then shut, and the keys are again delivered with all the preceding formalities.

The principal buildings within the walls are the White Tower, the chapel, the offices of Ordnance, of the Mint, of the keepers of the Records, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armory, the grand Storehouse, in which is the Small Armory, houses for the chief officers residing in the Tower, with many smaller houses for other officers, &c. and barracks for the soldiers on duty, besides prisons for state delinquents, which are commonly in the warders houses.

WHITE TOWER. Whether or not there was a fortress erected by the Romans in this place, we have risqued an opinion

opinion upon the subject in our first volume*. We therefore leave this undecided matter of controversy, and refer to the register books of the bishops of Rochester, where it is recorded that the great white and square Tower was erected as a place of security by William I. about the year 1078, lest he should be surprized by the citizens of London, of whom, as an usurper to the English throne, he had reason to be afraid. This bulwark of defence was left to the management of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who was appointed surveyor and overseer of the work, and lodged during the time it was building at the house of Edmerc, a burgess of London.

Having been damaged by a storm, in the reign of William Rufus, it was repaired by that monarch, who, as Henry of Huntingdon writes, "challenged the investiture of prelates; and pilled and shaved the people with tribute, especially to spend about the Tower, and the great hall at Westminster." He, and his successor Henry I. caused a castle to be built under this tower, towards the Thames, and encircled the whole with fortifications.

We have before mentioned that Geffery de Magnavilla, fortified this tower against his sovereign king Stephen; as well as of the encroachment of Longchamp, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Richard I.

Matthew Paris informs us, "that the bulwarks which had been erected by Henry III. at the expence of twelve thousand marks, fell down, to the great joy of the citizens; as they were intended to be prisons for the confinement of those who resisted the king's arbitrary measures. He also repaired the White Tower." Edward I. in 1274, commanded the treasurer of his exchequer to deliver out of his treasury, unto Giles of Antwerp, two hundred marks of the fines taken of divers merchants, or usurers of London, towards the work of the ditch; then new made about the bulwark, called the Lion Tower. The White Tower underwent a considerable repair in 1532, during the reign of Henry VIII. In the reign of George II. the walls

and windows of this tower being very much decayed, two of the turrets were taken down and wholly rebuilt; besides other substantial reparations in the present reign.

This interior fortress is a large square irregular building, situated almost in the centre of the Tower, no one side answering to another. The building consists of three very lofty stories, under which are commodious vaults, chiefly filled with salt-petre. The top is covered with flat leads, whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect.

In the first story are two noble rooms, one a small armory for the sea service, having various sorts of arms laid up for more than ten thousand seamen. In the other room are closets and presses filled with warlike tools and other instruments of death. Over these are two other floors, one filled principally with arms, the other with arms and armourers tools, such as chevaux-de-frize, pickaxes, spades and shovels. In the upper story are kept match, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c. and in another little room are deposited the records, containing many antient usages and privileges.

On the top of this tower a large cistern, or reservoir, supplies the whole garrison with water in case of necessity: it is about seven feet deep, nine in breadth, and about sixty in length; and is filled from the Thames, by means of an engine very ingeniously contrived.

One of the apartments of this fabric was a very antient chapel, dedicated to St. John, for the use of such royal personages as resided here, and is of Norman architecture. It is oblong, and rounded at each end: on each side are five thick short round pillars, with vast squared capitals cut in various forms, with a cross on each side; the arches are round, and suitable to the date of the architecture. At the east end are two pillars of similar form. Above is a gallery with arched windows, looking into the chapel, supposed to be for the use of females. The columns pass through, quite to the ground floor. This chapel is now part of the Record office.

In the room, denominated the Council Chamber, many important consultations were held; but none so infamous as

that in which Richard III. when duke of Gloucester, ordered the murder of the trusty and noble Lord Hastings, on the block; and meditated the destruction of Lord Stanley and others of the nobility.

To the southward of the White Tower is the *Modelling Room*; but to this no stranger is admitted.

The Office of Ordnance is kept in Cold Harbour; to this office all other offices for supplying artillery, arms and ammunition, or other warlike stores, are accountable; and all orders for the disposition of warlike materials for every kind of service are hence issued. This building, having been finished in a very commodious and handsome style, was, in the year 1789, totally destroyed by fire; but it is now rebuilt in such a manner, as will prevent a similar accident.*

The Mint is the office for coining gold, silver, and copper, and is conducted by a number of officers, whose titles and employments are as follow:

The Warden.—His business is to receive the silver, &c. from the goldsmiths, to pay for it, and to superintend all the other persons belonging to the office.

* In antient times, before the use of gunpowder was known, the business of this office was conducted by officers who were distinguished by the names of bowyer, the cross-bowyer, the galeator, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents.

The business of the bowyer was to make and take care of the bows: the cross-bowyer provided accoutrements for the bows: the galeator was purveyor of the helmets or head-pieces: the armourer was the keeper of the king's armour within the Tower: and the business of the keeper of the tents is fully explained by the title itself.

Besides the above-mentioned, there was a master smith, whose pay, in the reign of Edward the first, was four-pence halfpenny per day from the crown, and three-pence per day from the Warders or Tower-guards: likewise a master-mason, and a master carpenter, each of whom had twelve pence per day, payable at the Exchequer, and a robe once a year.

The Office of Ordnance continued under the direction of the above-mentioned officers till the reign of Henry the Eighth, who gave the management of it to a master, lieutenant, surveyor, &c. and in this manner it has continued, some improvements excepted, to the present time.

The Master-Worker, receives the silver, &c. from the warden, orders it to be melted, delivers it, and receives it back from the moniers.

The Comptroller's business is to see that the money is made to a just assize, to overlook and control the other officers, if the money is not proof.

The Master of the Assay weighs the bullion, and takes care that it be according to the standard.

The Auditor inspects and settles the accompts.

The Surveyor of the Melting sees the bullion cast out, and that the metal is not altered after the trial by the assay-master, and being delivered to the melter.

The Clerk of the Irons takes care that the working irons are kept clean and fit for use.

The Engraver is employed in engraving the stamps.

The Melters prepare the bullion for coining.

The Blanchers anneal, boil, and cleanse the money.

The Provost provides for and superintends all the moniers.

The Moniers shear and forge the money; and severally beat it broad, round it, stamp, or coin it.

The process of coining, is kept a profound secret at the English mint, and the men employed are sworn not to reveal it; but as it forms a part of every Cyclopædia, its insertion here cannot be improper.

The machine for this purpose consists of two plates of steel, each in the oblong form of a flat ruler, of about a line thick. Upon their edge is engraved the legend, half upon one plate, and half upon the other. One of these plates is motionless, and fastened with screws to a plate of copper, which is again secured to a very thick table.

Sometimes little plates which bear the legends are fastened in the inside of the above plates of steel, and at other times the legend is engraven upon the latter themselves; but the former seems the best way, if the legend is often changed.

The other plate of steel is moveable, and is placed parallel to the fixed one, at a distance proper to admit the coin between them. The moveable plates slide upon the plate of copper,

copper, to which the other is fastened, by means of a pinioned or indented iron wheel, moved by a handle; the teeth of this wheel cutting an indentation, which is upon the upper saw of the sliding plate of steel, and so moving it along.

The small plates upon which the legend is most commonly engraved, are so cut upon the inscribed edge, that, below the letters in each, and all along that side, runs a small projection of metal, upon which the coin may roll without falling between, or touching the copper plate below. When the machine is, therefore, ready for the insertion of the coin, the two plates with the legend on their edges are even at the ends, and the legend runs so that the first half of it being on the moveable one, for instance, the other half on the fixed plate, stands exactly opposite to it.

Thus the piece, before it is coined, being placed horizontally between the steel plates, is led on by the motion of that which is moveable, joined to the letters catching its edges, so that, when it has described a semicircle, both halves of the legend are entirely upon it, and it is entirely marked. When it reaches the end of the legend, and of the steel plates, it falls off, and drops through a hole in the table, into an appropriate receiver.

The engine works by a spindle, like that of a printing press. It is amazing to see the dexterity of the coiner; for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast does he supply it with metal, putting in the unstamped piece with his fore-finger and thumb, and twitching out the stamp with his middle finger. By this process twenty thousand coins are worked by one man in a day.

At the office of the Keeper of the Records are kept all the rolls from King John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. in fifty-six wainscot presses; those of later date to the present period, are preserved at the Rolls in Chancery Lane: The records in the Tower contain the ancient tenures of all the lands in England, with a survey of the manors; the original of all laws and statutes; the rights of England to the dominion of the British seas; leagues and treaties with foreign princes; the achievements of England in foreign wars; an-

tient grants of our kings to their subjects ; the forms of submission of the Scottish kings ; writs and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity ; the settlement of Ireland as to law and dominion ; privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations during the period before-mentioned : with many other important records, all regularly disposed by the diligence of Sir William Dugdale, the late Thomas Astle, Esq. and other diligent and learned men, and properly referred to in nearly a thousand folio indexes.

Among these indexes are a *Calendar*, called the *Book of Names*, alphabetically arranged, containing the names of all men, whose offices or inquisitions taken after their deaths, are to be found ; what lands they died seized of, with the tenures ; besides many wills and testaments no where else to be found.

Several calendars of escheats bundles, from Henry III. to Edward IV.

The *Book of Heirs*, containing the names of such persons in the reign of Henry III. as held offices, declaring their heirs, &c.

Several books from the reign of Edward I. to Henry V.

A small imperfect calendar, concerning offices or inquisitions in Essex.

Others for the counties of Lincoln, Bedford, Berks, and Buckingham, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.

A calendar and collection out of antient rolls, called *Carta Antiqua*, without date.

A calendar of the rolls of king John ; another of Henry III. to the eleventh year of his reign.

A calendar of grants of inheritance before Richard III.

Rolls of Edward I. during his whole reign.

Two books of free warrens, markets, fairs, leets, &c. during the same reign.

An old calendar of charters to cities, boroughs, cathedrals, &c. during the same reign.

Calendar of parliament rolls, of attainders, restitutions, and resumptions, from 29 Henry III. to the end of his reign.

Certain paper rolls for confirmations of charters to colleges, corporations,

corporations, and religious houses; and licences of lands in mortmain from 1 Edward I. to the last of Edward IV. alphabetically arranged.

Collection of perfect rolls of all presentations to churches, prebends, or chapels, whether by the king or others, from Edward I. to Edward III.

Two books of taxations; one of the spiritual livings; the other of the temporalities, in England.

Antient perambulations of forests.

Several concerning parliament; and foreign businesses.

Here is also preserved the BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, under the Great Seal. This was printed and authorised to be used in the church of England, upon the restoration of Charles II. The signatures of the several divines at that convocation are added to authenticate the book.

The rolls preserved in the Tower were accompanied by those of Scotland; for Oliver Cromwell, after he had beaten the Scots, seized all the public records, and lodged them here, where they were preserved till the restoration; but being sent back by order of Charles II. to be laid up in Edinburgh castle, the ship was cast away near Holy Island, and those valuable documents irrevocably lost.

The JEWEL OFFICE is a dark stone room of small dimensions, a few yards eastward of the grand store-house. In this place are preserved the following costly curiosities, which are shewn by candle light; and between the exhibitor and spectator is a strong iron railing to the top of the ceiling as a prevention of similar attempts to steal the crown, &c. as was effected by a desperado called Blood, in the reign of Charles II.*

The Imperial Crown of England. It is of gold, enriched

* The result was as extraordinary as the attempt; for, while all men thought that some new punishment would be devised to torture so daring an offender, his Majesty thought proper not only to pardon him and his accomplices, but to grant Blood a pension of 500l. a year during his life. What the motives were that induced his Majesty to shew so much lenity to a man, who had engaged in so many plots and conspiracies, is yet a secret, and ever must remain so. *Lyttleton's Hist. of England.*

with

with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls.—The cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffaty, turned up with three rows of ermine. The antient imperial diadem of St. Edward, with the other antient regalia of this kingdom, were kept in the arched room in the Cloisters of Westminster-abbey, till the grand rebellion, when in 1642, Harry Martin, by order of the then parliament, broke open the iron chest in which it was secured, took it thence, and sold it, together with the robes, sword, and sceptre of St. Edward. After the restoration, Charles II. had that made, which is now shewn.

The *Golden Orb or Globe*, put into the king's right hand before he is crowned, and borne in his left, with the sceptre in his right, upon his return into Westminster-hall after he is crowned. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst of a violet colour, near an inch and a half in height, set upon a rich cross of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones. The whole height of the globe, cross, &c. is eleven inches.

The *Golden Sceptre*, with its Cross, set upon a large amethyst of great value, garnished round with table diamonds. The handle of the sceptre is plain, but the pommel is set round with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds. The top rises into a fleur de lis of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones, whence issues the mound or ball. The cross is quite covered with precious stones.

The *Sceptre with the Dove*, perched on the top of a small Jerusalem cross, finely ornamented with table diamonds and jewels of great value. This emblem was first used by Edward the Confessor, as appears by his seal. The antient sceptre was sold with the rest. This now in the Tower was made after the Restoration.

St. Edward's Staff, in length four feet seven inches and a half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, carried before the king at his coronation.

A *rich Salt-cellar of state*, formed like the square White Tower, exquisitely wrought. It is of gold, and used only on the king's table at his coronation.

The

The *Curtana*, or *Sword of Mercy*, the blade thirty-two inches long, and near two broad, without a point; is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two swords of justice, spiritual and temporal.

A noble *Silver Font*, double gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought, in which the royal family are christened.

A large *Silver Fountain*, presented to King Charles II. by the town of Plymouth, very curiously wrought.

The *Rich Crown of State* that his majesty wears in parliament, enriched with a large emerald seven inches round; a pearl, the finest in the world; and a ruby of inestimable value.

His royal highness the Prince of Wales's crown. These last named crowns, when his majesty goes to the Parliament House, are carried by the keeper of the Jewel-office, attended by the warder, privately in a coach to Whitehall, where they are delivered to officers appointed to receive them, who, with some yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms, where his majesty and the prince robe themselves. The king wears his crown upon his head as he sits upon the throne; but that of the prince of Wales is placed before him. As soon as the king is disrobed, the two crowns are reconducted to the Tower by the same person that brought them.

Queen Mary's Crown, Globe, and Sceptre, with the diadem her majesty wore in proceeding to her coronation with her royal consort King William.

An *Ivory Sceptre*, with a dove on the top, made for King James the Second's queen, the garniture of which is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

The *golden Spurs* and the *Armillas*, or bracelets for the wrists, are very antique,

The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil at the coronation. The *golden Spoon*, into which the archbishop pours the oil. These are pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedestal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about seven inches; the whole weighs about ten ounces.

The

The head of the eagle screws off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed, the oil is poured into the spoon out of the bird's beak*.

There are in the Jewel-office, besides those commonly shewn, all the crown jewels worn by the princes and princesses at the coronations, and a vast variety of curious old plate.

The Grand Storehouse is a noble building to the northward of the White Tower, and extends in length two hundred and forty-five feet, in breadth sixty. It was begun by King James II. and by that prince built to the first floor; but finished by King William, who erected that magnificent room called the Small Armory, in which he, with Queen Mary his consort dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in white gloves, and aprons, the usual badge of the order of Free Masonry. This noble structure is of brick and stone, and on the north side is a stately door-case, adorned with four columns, an entablature, and triangular pediment of the Doric order. Under the pediment is sculptured in an admirable stile the King's Arms, with enrichments of ornamental trophy-work; the work of the celebrated Gibbons.

The upper part of this building is appropriated for the **SMALL ARMORY**, to which spectators are introduced by a grand stair-case of forty-nine steps. The entrance into this apartment is awful, interesting, and grand. The appearance of bright instruments of destruction, whether for defence or opposition, is an object at which humanity re-

* Of this eagle take the following legend.—St. Thomas Becket being in disgrace at Sens in France, the Holy Virgin appeared to him, and gave him a stone vessel of oil, enclosed in a golden eagle, and bid him give it to William, a monk, to carry to Pictavia, and there hide it in St. Gregory's church, under a great stone, where it should be found for the use of pious and prosperous kings: accordingly, Henry III. when Duke of Lancaster, received it from a holy man in France, and Richard II. finding it among other riches, endeavoured to be anointed with it; but was supplanted by archbishop Arundel, who afterwards appointed Henry IV. Such is the fabulous history of the ampulla.

coils; and even when necessity is urged, the feeling mind must shudder, when it is considered that the room contains implements of destruction for at least one hundred thousand men—all bright and clean—and fit for service at a moment's notice!—The length of this armory is three hundred and forty-five feet. The arms are disposed in a very ingenious manner by Mr. Harris, who had been a common gun-smith; but having exhibited such proofs of taste and ingenuity in this place, as well as at the royal palaces, he was allowed a pension for life.

The centre of the room seems to be supported by four beautiful columns, entwined with pistols, and on the top pistols representing gilded cornices; and between them a dropping star of pistols, under which King William and Queen Mary dined.

Opposite the door, on the south side of the room, is a very curious small cannon, a two pounder, taken by the French at Malta, in June 1798, which, with the eight flags that are hanging in this room, were sent with other trophies to the French Directory, by *La Sensible* frigate, which ship was taken by the *Seahorse*, Capt. Foote. The cannon is made of a mixture of metal, resembling gold. On it is the head of the Grand Master of Malta, supported by two genii of that place, in bas-relief: it is also highly ornamented with eagles, &c. all of very excellent workmanship. The carriage is a great curiosity; it is of wood, and decorated with the carved figures of two furies, whose features are strongly expressive of rage. One arm of each being entwined together, grasps a large snake, whilst the other hand holds a torch. From the head of one issues a cluster of small snakes; those which were on the other are broken off. The centre of the wheels represent the face of the sun, and the spokes its rays. The whole is executed in a masterly manner. Four of the Maltese colours hang over the entrance, and four others at the corners of the room.

A beautiful rising and setting sun, at the east and west sides of the door, in a square of brass hilted hangers. At the corners the heads of Julius Cæsar and Titus Vespasian.

Military fans, with swords and bayonets.

Bayonets and pistols put up in the form of military fans and half moons, with the imitation of a target in the centre, made up of bayonet blades. These bayonets, of which several other fans are composed, were of the first invention, having plug handles, which go into the muzzle of the gun instead of over it. This weapon was invented at Bayonne, whence its name is derived.

Arms taken at Bath in the year 1715. These are distinguished from all others in the Tower, by having what they call dog-locks, or catches, to secure them from going off at half cock.

At the new end of the room a display of pikes and swords, in imitation of a triumphal arch.

A beautiful eagle, holding the rose and crown in the centre of pistols.

Two beautiful figures of a lion and unicorn, in a circle of pistols and square of muskets.

An eagle, ornamented as before.

The earl of Mar's shield, displayed with marine hangers.

The arms of the Highland rebels, taken in 1715; particularly the earl of Mar's fine piece, exquisitely wrought, and inlaid with mother of pearl; and a Highland broad sword, with which a Highlander struck General Evans over the head, and at one blow cut him through his hat, wig, and iron scull-cap; on which that general is said to have shot him dead; others say he was taken prisoner, and generously forgiven for his bravery. Here is also the sword of Justice (with a sharp point,) the sword of Mercy (having a blunt point,) carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in Scotland in 1715; some of the Highlanders' pistols, the barrels and stocks all iron; a Highlander's Loughabor axe, said to have been that with which the amiable and pious Colonel Gardiner was killed at Preston Pans.

The arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others concerned in the Assassination Plot in 1696, to shoot king William near Turnham Green, in his way to Hampton Court.

A pair

A pair of folding gates made of old halberts, the archway consisting of pistols; formerly in the center hung bandeliers, holding one cartridge each, now replaced by cartouch boxes.

A fine representation in carved work of the star and garter, thistle, rose and crown, ornamented with pitols, &c. and very elegantly enriched with birds, and other creatures.

One of the kind of spears that the unfortunate Captain Cook fell by, at Owhyhee in South America.

Horsemen's carbines, hanging in furbelows and flounces.

On the south side, the last figure that attracts attention, is that of Jupiter, riding in his triumphal car, drawn by eagles, holding a thunderbolt in his left hand, and over his head a rainbow. This figure is finely carved, and decorated with bayonets.

Medusa's head, commonly called the Witch of Endor, within three regular ellipses of pistols, with snakes represented as stinging her. The features are finely carved, and the whole figure well contrived. This figure terminates the north side.

A discerning eye will discover a thousand peculiarities in the disposition of so vast a variety of arms, of which no description can convey an adequate idea; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a taste for the admirable combinations of art, should gratify that darling passion with the sight of a curiosity, the noblest of its kind.

In various parts of the room are the figures of king John, Henry III. V. and VI. A great many thousand stand of arms are also kept ready for service in the White Tower, and a great quantity of naval and military stores.

Beneath the Small Armory, on a ground floor of equal dimensions, is a ROYAL TRAIN OF ARTILLERY. To see so many, and such various engines of destruction, before whose dreadful thunder, churches, palaces, pompous edifices, the noblest works of human genius, fall together in one common and undistinguished ruin, causes nature to recoil, and excites a wish that such destructive inventions had always remained in the most impenetrable obscurity.

At the entrance are shewn two copper cannon, three pounders, on wheels, taken from the gate of the governor's house at Quebec.

Two mortars, and upwards of twenty fine pieces of cannon, taken from the French at Cherburgh in the year 1758, of various descriptions.

Two large pieces of cannon employed by Admiral Vernon before Carthagea; they have each a large scale driven out of their muzzles by balls from the castle of Bocca Chica.

Two carved pieces, of excellent workmanship, presented by the city of London to the Duke of Gloucester, Queen Anne's son, to assist him in learning the art of war.

Four small mortars in miniature, for throwing hand grenades, the invention of Colonel Brown. They are fired with a lock like a common gun.

Two fine brass cannon taken from the walls of Vigo by Lord Cobham, in 1704. Their breaches represent lions couchant, with the effigies of St. Barbara, to whom they were dedicated.

A petard, for bursting open city or castle gates.

A large train of fine brass battering cannon, twenty-four pounders.

A parcel of cannon of a new invention, from six to twenty-four pounders. Their superior excellence consists in their lightness; the twenty-four pounders weighing not quite one thousand seven hundred weight, whereas formerly they weighed five thousand; the rest are in proportion; and in the contrivance for levelling them, which is by a screw, instead of beds and coins. This method as being more expeditious, and at the same time saving two men to a gun, is said to be the invention of William, Duke of Cumberland.

Brass mortars, thirteen inches diameter, capable of throwing a shell of three hundred weight.

A carcase, filled at sieges with pitch, tar, and other combustibles, to fire towns; it is thrown out of an eighteen-inch mortar, and will burn two hours wherever it happens to fall.

A Spanish mortar, twelve inches diameter, taken on board a ship in the West Indies.

Six French pieces of cannon, six pounders, taken from the rebels at the battle of Culloden, in 1746.

A beautiful piece of ordnance, made for king Charles I. when prince of Wales, highly ornamented.

A train of field pieces, called the *galloping train*, carrying a ball of one pound and a half each.

A destroying engine, that throws thirty hand-granadoes at once, and is fired by a train.

A curious brass cannon, made for Prince Henry, eldest son to king James I. the decoration of which is said to have cost 200*l*.

A piece with seven bores, for throwing an equal number of bullets at once : and another with three, made as early as Henry VIIIth's time.

The drum-major's chariot of state, with the kettle-drums placed : this machine is drawn by four horses, at the head of the train, when on a march.

Two French field pieces, taken at the battle of Hochstedt, in 1704.

An iron cannon of the first invention, being bars of irons hammered together, and encompassed from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its bursting. It has no carriage, but was intended to be moved from place to place by means of six rings fixed to it at proper distances.

A huge mortar, weighing upwards of six thousand weight, and throwing a shell of five hundred weight two miles : this mortar was fired so often at the siege of Namur, in the reign of William III. that the very touch-hole is melted, for want of giving it time to cool.

A fine twisted brass cannon, twelve feet long, made in Edward the VIth's time, called by the guides Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol.

Two brass cannon, three bores each, carrying six pounders, taken by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Ramilies.

A mortar that throws nine shells at a time, out of which the balloons were fired at the great fireworks in 1748.

A very

A complete suit of tilting armour, such as the kings, nobility, and gentlemen at arms used to exercise in on horse-back ; at which diversion one of the kings of France is said to have been killed, by a shiver of a spear striking him in the eye.—Likewise the tilting lance, the rest for the tilting lance, with the grand guard, and the slits before the eye, through which they took the sight.

A complete suit of armour made for king Henry VIII. when he was but 18 years of age, rough from the hammer : it is at least six feet high, and the joints in the hands, arms, and thighs, knees and feet, play like the joints of a rattlesnake, and are moved with all the facility imaginable.—The method of learning the exercise of tilting, was upon wooden horses set on castors, which by the sway of the body could be moved every way ; so that by frequent practice the rider could shift, parry, strike, unhorse, and recover, with surprising dexterity. Some of the horses in this Armory had undoubtedly been made use of for this purpose ; and it is but lately that the castors have been taken from their feet.

A little suit of armour made for king Charles II. when he was prince of Wales, and about seven or eight years of age, with a piece of armour for his horse's head ; the whole wrought and inlaid with silver.

Lord De Courcy. This hero, agreeably to the warder's legend, was grand champion in Ireland, and, as a proof, they

of France, being willing to give some notable proof of his valour, caused jousts to be proclaimed ; these jousts continued three days, in which 305 men at arms were answered by their defendants ; of whom some were so hurt, that they died soon after. Francis had chosen the duke and the marquis of Dorset, two of his aids ; and, being hurt himself at first, desired the duke and marquis to fight at barriers, who therefore took the first place against all comers. In the mean time Francis, as was thought, intending an affront to the duke, caused a German, the strongest about the court, to be armed secretly, and to present himself : they both fought valiantly ; yet the duke at last, with the butt end of his spear, struck the German till he staggered ; and then the rail was let fall : having breathed a while, they renewed the fight ; when the duke so beat the German about the head, that the blood gushed out at his nose and ears, and he was secretly conveyed away.

shew

shew the very sword he took from the champion of France, for which valiant action he and all his successors have the honour to wear their hats in the king's presence; which privilege, add they, is enjoyed by the lord Kinsale, as head of that antient and noble family, at this day. It is recorded of this De Courcy, that when a conspiracy was formed against him in Ireland by his own servants, at the instigation of Hugh de Lacy, who was jealous of his power, though he was betrayed at his devotions, he laid thirteen of the conspirators dead at his feet before he was overpowered. He was afterwards committed prisoner to the Tower of London; and it is no improbable conjecture, that what is shewn is the very armour he brought with him to that prison. This nobleman lived in the turbulent times of king John.

Real coats of mail, called *brigandine jackets*; consisting of small bits of steel, so artfully quilted one over another, as to resist the point of a sword, or even, it is believed, a musket-ball; yet as flexible as ordinary clothing.

An Indian suit of armour, sent as a present to Charles II. from the Great Mogul: this is indeed a great curiosity; being composed of iron quills about two inches long, finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row slipping over another very artificially: they are strongly bound together with silk twist, and are used in that country as a defence against darts and arrows, poisoned or otherwise.

A neat little suit of armour, in which is a carved figure representing Richard duke of York, king Edward IVth's youngest son, who with his brother Edward V. was smothered in the Tower by order of Richard III.

The armour of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was the son of a king, the father of a king, and the uncle of a king, but never king himself. Dugdale says, that more kings and sovereign princes sprung from his loins, than from any prince in Christendom. The armour here shewn is seven feet high; and the sword and lance are of an enormous size.

The droll figure of Will Somers, who, as the warders relate, was king Henry VIIIth's jester; an honest man, but had a handsome woman to his wife, who made him

a cuckold; and he wears his horns on his head, because they should not wear holes in his pocket. He would believe neither king, queen, nor any one about the court that he was a cuckold, till he put on his spectacles to see, being a little dim-sighted, as all cuckolds should be; in which antic manner he is here represented.

Reversing the order of their chronology, in returning up the room, the first in the line of kings is his late majesty, king George II. in a complete suit of armour richly gilt, sitting with a sword in his hand on a white horse, richly caparisoned, with a fine Turkey bridle, gilt with gold, with globes, crescents and stars, velvet furniture laced with gold, gold fringe, and gold trappings.

King George I. in a complete suit of armour, sitting with a truncheon in his hand, on a white horse, richly caparisoned, having a fine Turkey bridle, gilt with gold, with a globe, crescent and star; velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings.

King William III. dressed in the very suit of armour worn by Edward the Black Prince. He is mounted on a sorrel horse; whose furniture is green velvet embroidered with silver, and he holds in his right hand a flaming sword.

King Charles II. dressed in the armour worn by the champion of England at the coronation of his late majesty. He sits with a truncheon in his hand, on a fine horse richly caparisoned, with crimson velvet laced with gold.

King Charles I. in a rich suit of his own proper armour, gilt with gold and curiously wrought, presented to him by the city of London when he was Prince of Wales; and the same that was laid on the coffin at the funeral procession of the great Duke of Marlborough; on which occasion a collar of SS's was added to it, with which it is now surrounded.

James I. of England, and VIth of Scotland. He sits on horseback, with a truncheon in his right hand, dressed in a complete suit of figured armour.

King Edward VI. Dressed in a most curious suit of steel armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a vast variety of Scripture histories, alluding to battles,

battles, and other memorable passages. He sits on horseback, like the rest, with a truncheon in his right hand.

King Henry VIII. in his own proper armour, of polished steel, the foliages of which are gilt, or inlaid with gold. In his right hand he bears a sword.

Henry VII. This prince holds likewise a sword in his hand, and sits on horseback, in a complete suit of armour, finely wrought and washed with silver.

Edward V. in a rich suit of armour finely decorated; he holds in his right hand a lance.

King Edward IV. father to the unhappy prince above mentioned. He is here distinguished by a suit of bright armour studded; he holds also in his right hand a drawn sword.

Henry VI. who, though crowned king of France at Paris, lost all that kingdom, and was afterwards murdered in the Tower by Richard Duke of Gloucester.

The warlike and victorious Henry V. and his father: Henry IV.

Edward III. represented here with a venerable gray beard, and in a suit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his sword, alluding to the two kingdoms of France and England. This monarch was the first who quartered the arms of France with his own; adding the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*—God and my Right.

Edward I. in a very curious suit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the shoes thereof are of mail. He is represented with a battle-axe in his hand, perhaps to distinguish him from the rest, he being the only king in the line who had employed his arms against the Turks and Infidels, by an expedition to the Holy Land.

William the Conqueror, in a suit of plain armour. Each of these have their attendant knights in full armour.

Over the door of this armory is a target, on which are engraved, by a masterly hand, the figures of Fortune, Fortitude, and Justice; and round the room, the walls are every where lined with various old uncommon pieces of armour, such as targets, caps, horses heads, and breast plates of various sorts.

SPANISH ARMOURY.

The Relics preserved to commemorate the memorable Victory over the Spanish Armada, so glorious for our Country, together with other curious Antiques, are,

The common soldiers pikes, eighteen feet long, pointed with long sharp spikes, and shod with iron, which were designed to keep off the horse, to facilitate the landing of their foot.

The Spanish officers lances, finely engraven: these were formerly gilt, but the gilding is now almost worn out with cleaning*.

The Spanish ranceur, made in different forms, which was intended either to kill the men on horseback, or pull them off their horses. On one of them is a piece of silver coin, which was intended to be made current.

A singular piece of arms; a pistol and shield, so contrived as to fire the pistol, and cover the body at the same time with the shield; and is to be fired by a match lock; the sight of the enemy being taken through a little grate in the shield, which is pistol proof.

A small train of ten pieces of neat small cannon, mounted on proper carriages; a present from the foundry of London to king Charles I. when a child, to practise the art of gunnery. These, though no part of the Spanish spoils, are yet a curiosity.

The banner, emblazoned with a crucifix, intended to have been carried before the Spanish general. On it is the Pope's benediction before the Spanish fleet sailed: the Pope, on seeing the fleet, blessed it, and is said to have styled it, Invincible.

* There is a story current concerning these, that when Don Pedro de Valdez, passed examination before Lord Burleigh, he told his lordship, that those fine polished lances were put on board to bleed the English with; to which that nobleman replied jokingly, that, "if he was not mistaken, the English had performed that operation better on their good friends the Spaniards, with humbler instruments.

Danish

Danish and Saxon clubs, having lain about eight hundred and fifty years, are supposed to be the greatest mark of antiquity exhibited in the Tower.

Engines of torture, called Spanish cravats, made of iron, and put on board to lock the feet, arms, and heads of English heretics together.

Spanish bilboes, made of iron, to yoke the English prisoners two and two.

Spanish shot, of four sorts; spike-shot, star-shot, chain-shot, and link-shot, all admirably contrived, as well for the destruction of the masts and rigging of ships, as for sweeping the decks of their men. These, however, have been attributed to the invention of Sir Francis Drake, to be used against the Spaniards.

Spanish spadas poisoned at the points, so that the slightest wound proved certain death.

Spanish halberts, or spears, some whereof are curiously engraven and inlaid with gold.

The axe with which Queen Ann Bullen (mother to Queen Elizabeth) was beheaded*. At the time of her death she was not quite thirty years of age, and fell a sacrifice to the jealousy and caprice of Henry VIII. The Earl of Essex, (Queen Elizabeth's favourite) was likewise beheaded with the same axe.

A Spanish pole-axe, used in boarding of ships.

Thumb-screws, of which there were several chests full on board the Spanish fleet. The use they were intended for is said to have been to extort confession from the English where their money was hid, had that cruel people prevailed. Certain it is, that after the defeat, the whole conversation of the court and country turned upon the discoveries made by the Spanish prisoners, of the racks, the wheels, and the whips of wire, with which they were to scourge the English. The most noted heretics were to be put to death; those that survived were to be branded on the

* Stow, in his Chronicle, says, that her head was smote off at one blow with a sword, p. 572.

forehead with a hot iron: and the whole form of government; both in church and state, was to be overturned.

The Spanish morning-star; a destructive engine resembling the figure of a star, of which many thousands were on board, all with poisoned points; and designed to strike at the enemy, in case of a close attack.

The Spanish general's halbert, covered with velvet. The nails of this weapon are double-gilt; on its top is the Pope's head, curiously engraved.

A Spanish battle-axe, so contrived, as to strike four holes in a man's skull at once; it has besides a pistol in the handle with a match-lock.

King Henry the VIIIth's walking-staff, which has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry. With this staff, it is said, the king walked round the City, to see that the constables did their duty; and one night, as he was walking near the Bridge-foot, the constable stopt him to know what he did with such a mischievous weapon at that time of the night; upon which the king struck him; but the constable calling the watchmen to his assistance, his majesty was apprehended, and carried to the Poultry Compter, where he lay confined till morning, without fire or candle. The keeper, however, being informed of the rank of his prisoner, dispatched a messenger to the constable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing less than to be hanged, drawn and quartered; but, on the contrary, the king applauded his resolution, in doing his duty, and made him a handsome present. This, however, is a warder's story.

A large wooden cannon, called Policy.

The last thing shewn of these memorable spoils is, the Spanish general's shield, not worn by, but carried before him as an ensign of honour. On it are depicted, in most curious workmanship, the labours of Hercules, and other expressive allegories, which seem to throw a shade upon the boasted skill of modern artists. The date is 1379.

The inscription upon it is as follows, in Roman characters, tolerably engraven:

ADULTERIO DEIANIRA CONSPICANS OCCIDITUR CACVS AB
HERCVL.

HERCUL. OPPRIMITUR 1879—alluding to the killing of Cacus by Hercules, for the attempt on his wife Dejanira.

Weapons made with scythe blades fixed on a pole, taken from the duke of Monmouth's army at the battle of Sedgemoor, in the reign of James II.

The partizans carried at the funeral of king William III.

At the upper end of the room is a great canopy, inclosed with Gothic arches and pillars, which, when drawn up, presents to view three very striking figures; queen Elizabeth alighting from her horse to review her fleet at Tilbury. She is superbly dressed in the armour she had on at the time above mentioned, with a rich white silk petticoat, ornamented with pearls, spangles, &c. Her robe, or upper dress, is crimson sattin, laced with gold, and fringed.

By her side stands a fine cream coloured horse, his bridle ornamented with gilt metal; the saddle covered with crimson velvet, laced with gold, and fringed.

At the head of the horse stands a page holding the bridle with his left hand, and the queen's helmet with a plume of white feathers in his right. He is dressed in a silk snuff-coloured garment lined with blue, and a blue silk sash fringed with gold, according to the fashion of the time. This group has a very striking effect.

In this Armory are also two standards, taken at St. Eustatia by Adm. Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, in the American war; one, the Negroes colours with a Moor's head in the center; the other, the colours flying on the top of the fort when taken.

SHELL and GROTTO WORK, performed by a lady and her daughter, are to be seen near the Bloody Tower: beautifully representing various structures in his Majesty's gardens, and other particular buildings; such as the Turkish Mosque and Pagoda, in Kew gardens; a view of Lord Holland's, Kew; Woodstock Bower, fair Rosamond's retreat: a church in Northamptonshire; Dunmow Church, where they claim the flitch of bacon; a scene in the Maid of the Mill; with various others, and pots of flowers of all descriptions.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. PETER AD VINCULA.



WE have already mentioned the chapel in the White Tower for the use of the royal family and attendants. It being necessary, however, that the garrison should have a place of devotion, in which they and the inhabitants of the surrounding precincts might more generally assemble; in consequence, Edward III. by letters patent constituted three chaplains, with a rector to be their chief, to celebrate divine service here daily. It was exempt from episcopal cognizance, till Edward VI. in 1551, subjected it to the jurisdiction of the bishop of London; which was confirmed by letters patent of Mary I. This chapel, devoid of ornament, is in length sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-four feet, and altitude twenty-four feet.

The monuments of any note are, one erected to the memory of Sir Jonas More, knight and baronet, who on account of his fidelity and scientific acquirements, was appointed surveyor-general of the Ordnance, and died Aug. 27, 1679, aged sixty-two.

On the N. side of the altar, a very spacious marble monument with columns and entablement of the Corinthian order, in memory of Sir Richard and Sir Michael Blount, with their wives and children all kneeling.

On the south side of the chancel, a marble monument in memory of Sir Allan Apsley, Knight, fourteen years lieutenant of the Tower, and twenty-one victualler of the Royal Navy, who died May 24, 1630.

On the north side of the church a neat black and white marble monument, ornamented with two chambers of cannon instead

instead of columns, enriched with the figure of a ship under sail, in *Basso relievo*; a cherub, cartouches, &c. with this inscription in gold on black.

Erected in memory of Capt. Valentine Pyne, late Master Gunner of England, second son of George Pyne of Currimallet, in the county of Somerset, Gent. Who following the footsteps of his father in loyalty and obedience to his sovereign, trail'd a pike under the command of his said father, in the last expedition at Calais in the year 1625; and in the year 1627, at the expedition at the isle of Rhee. After that he betook himself to his Majesties fleet, where he served at sea till the late unhappy rebellion, and during that rebellion in his Majesties service by land; after whose death he voluntarily followed the command of Prince Rupert for the space of 15 years, both in his expedition at sea, and in his wars in Germany, till his now Majesties happy restauration; since which time he commanded some of his Majesties ships in the first war against the Dutch; and in recompence of his faithful services, his Majesty was pleas'd to elect him Master Gunner of England; in which capacity he departed this life, (which he led single) the last day of April 1677, in the 28th year of his Majesties reign, aged 74 years.

The most antient monument, however, is erected to the memory of Sir Richard Cholmondely, lieutenant of the Tower, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and his lady.

This chapel is remarkable for containing the ashes of the following eminent personages:

JOHN FISHER, *bishop of Rochester*, beheaded on Tower-hill for his conscientious opposition to the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, June 22, 1535, "which" says Burnet, "left one of the greatest blots upon this kingdom's proceedings." He is represented by Erasmus as "a man of integrity, deep learning; sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul." This being uncontradicted, how must the reader's humanity be agitated when he reads the cruel hardships he experienced whilst under confinement in this place! In a letter written by him to secretary Cromwell, he thus expresses his sufferings: "Furthermore I beseech you to be a good master unto me in my necessity; for I have neither

shirt nor suit, nor yet other cloaths that are necessary for me to wear, but that be ragged and torn too shamefully. Notwithstanding, I might easily suffer that, if they would keep my body warm. But my diet also, God knows, how slender it is at many times. And now in mine age, my stomach may not away but with a few kind of meats, which if I want, I deoay forthwith, and fall into coughs and diseases of my body, and cannot keep myself in health. And, as our Lord knoweth, I have nothing left unto me for to provide any better, but as my brother of his own purse layeth out for me to his great hindrance.—Wherefore, good master secretary, eftsoons, I beseech you to have some pity upon me, and let me have such things as are necessary for me in mine age; and especially for my health,” &c.* Secretary Cromwell, however, relieved the anxieties of this great and good prelate, as much as he dared under the control of a blood thirsty and relentless tyrant.

GEORGE BOLEYN, *Viscount Rochford*, beheaded May 17, 1536. This nobleman, the brother of queen Anne, was, with Henry Norris, Mark Smeton, William Brereton, and Francis Weston, all of the privy chamber, beheaded two days preceding his innocent sister; upon a supposed charge of incest, which none of the accused would confess, except Smeton, in hope of life and preferment; he, however, *deservedly* suffered with the rest. Cromwell, in his letter to the king says, “Many things have been objected, but nothing confessed; only some *circumstances* have been acknowledged by Mark Smeton.” This was after the final examination.

QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN. After having been the faithful wife of Henry, three years, three months and twenty-five days, her head was cut off with a sword, by the hands of an executioner from Calais, upon an accusation of the most improbable of all crimes. Her affecting letter to the king in her vindication, which is inserted at length in Lyttleton's History of England,† contains so much nature, and even elegance, at the same time an appeal to his conscience in

* MSS. Cotton.

† Vol. II. p. 198, *note*.

vindication of her innocence, and a firm resolution not to confess "a fault, where not a thought thereof proceeded," that it deserves to be transmitted to posterity. The greatest proof of queen Anne's innocence was, that the day after her execution, Henry was married to Lady Jane Seymour.

THOMAS CROMWELL, *earl of Essex*, beheaded July 24, 1540. This nobleman from a low origin, by means of integrity obtained the highest preferments in the state; but having thwarted the inclinations of the king, was executed by an act of attainder, which it is said he had devised for his enemies; but which is disputed by Speed and others. He was hated because he was an enemy to Popery; but he was beloved for his gratitude, his liberality and other virtues; among his friends were bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More, to both of whom he was beneficent whilst they were in confinement in this place.

QUEEN CATHARINE HOWARD, beheaded February 13, 1541. This lady certainly fell an equal sacrifice to her own crimes and the ambitious views of her family. Her father, the duke of Norfolk, had sat as judge, and behaved with the greatest severity, in the case of his unfortunate niece, the innocent Anne Boleyn;—his own daughter passed the same ordeal, with a much more suspicious character. With her was executed the infamous lady Rochford, who was the cause of the murder of her husband and his sister, the queen. She was condemned as the supposed assistant of queen Catharine's irregularities.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, *duke of Somerset*, *lord protector* in the reign of Edward VI. of whom we have already spoken under that reign, was beheaded January 24, 1552.

JOHN DUDLEY, *duke of Northumberland*, father of the husband of the excellent lady JANE GRAY. Of abilities, courage, and enterprize; but fraudulent, unjust, and of unrelenting ambition. He had the address to prevail with Edward VI. to violate the order of succession, and settle the crown on his unambitious daughter: this occasioned the ruin of his house; lady Jane and her husband, lord Guildford Dudley

were the passive victims to Northumberland's criminal ambition, and he suffered for his treason and rebellion.

JAMES SCOT, *duke of Monmouth*, son of Charles II. beheaded July 15, 1685. The circumstances of his unhappy fate are mentioned in the bloody reign of James II. his uncle, to whose revenge he was sacrificed, and need no repetition here.

Besides these, within the rails of the altar, were deposited the remains of the infamous judge Jeffries.

THE MENAGERIE, OR COLLECTION OF WILD BEASTS, &c.

This repository of ferocious and uncultivated nature is deposited in the south-west corner of the first entrance towards the city.

After having entered the outer gate, and passed what is called the Spur-guard, the keeper's house is distinguished by the figures of lions over the door.

The dens are ranged in the form of a half moon. They are rooms about twelve or thirteen feet high, divided into three apartments, a large one above, and two below. In the upper apartment the beasts generally live in the day, and at night retire to the lower to rest. The animals are seen through large iron grates, with the utmost safety; and are thus exhibited:

Miss Fanny, a Lioness, bred in the Tower, is the most ferocious of the lion-tribe now in the Tower.

Miss Fanny Howe, whelped on the glorious first of June, 1794, and named after the gallant admiral who gained a great victory over the French fleet on that day.

An Asiatic Lion from Bussorah, in the Gulf of Persia; said to be less fierce than those of Africa.

Two African Lionesses, and Tygers, a present from the Dey of Algiers to his Majesty; brought October, 1800, by the Algerine ambassador. Of fourteen slaves sent into the deserts in pursuit of these animals, only six of them escaped with their lives.

A Barbary Panther, called Traveller.

Four

Four Hunting Tygers, sent from the Menagerie of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, a present to his Majesty from the Marquis of Wellesley; with these animals the Sultaun was much delighted, and used them for hunting, having been trained for that purpose.

Harry, a Royal Tyger, brought home in the Pitt East-Indiaman, presented to his Majesty by Sir Evan Nepean: this animal is so docile as to admit the keeper into his den:

Duchess, a young Leopardess from the Malabar coast, a present to his Majesty from Lord Carlisle.

Miss Peggy, a black Leopardess; her spots are very visible, though black; and Miss Nancy, a bright spotted Leopardess; these animals were sent from Anjango, by Governor Hutchinson.

Miss Maria and Master Bobby, a Leopard and Leopardess, from the Prince of Wales's islands.

George, a Leopard, presented to the Prince of Wales by Mr. Devaynes.

An Hyæna, from the Cape of Good Hope, presented to the king by David Scott, Esq.

A young Wolf, from Mexico, sent in a flag of truce from Admiral Masserano, in Spain, to Admiral Lord St. Vincent, and by him presented to the king.

A large Greenland Bear.

A White Fox, from Owhyhee.

Two Racoons, bred in the Tower.

A Jackall.

A large Eagle of the Sun.

The various Bulwarks are thus denominated: The Lions Tower, Middle Tower, Bell Tower, Beauchamp Tower, Dwelling Tower, Flint Tower, Bowyer Tower, Martin Tower, Castle Tower, Broad Arrow Tower, Salt Tower, Well Tower, Cradle Tower, Lantern Tower, St. Thomas's Tower, Hall Tower, and Bloody Tower.

Of these the most remarkable are the *Bloody Tower*;

London's lasting shame
With many a foul and midnight murder fed!

Wake-

Wakefield Tower; so called on account of its being the place of confinement for the prisoners taken at the battle of Wakefield, in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster:

Beauchamp Tower, noted for the imprisonment of illustrious personages; hence it was that Queen Anne Boleyn wrote her celebrated letter to a pitiless tyrant. To her apartments succeeded the innocent Lady Jane Gray, who was commiserated even by the relentless, bigotted, Mary I. and probably might not have suffered; but the rebellion of the Duke of Suffolk hastened her death at seventeen years of age. John Fox, lamenting her catastrophe, has these quaint, though significant lines:

“What eyes thou read'st with, reader, know I not;
Mine were not dry when I her story wrote.”

We might be profuse in recounting the many noble personages, to whom this fortress was either a palace or a prison; we only subjoin a few of the latter: the innocent victim of royal jealousy, Lady Arabella Stuart, whose affinity to Queen Elizabeth and James I. made her an object of suspicion to both those potentates. Her misfortunes and sufferings deprived her of her senses, in which distressing state she ended her life September 27, 1615, and was pompously buried in Henry VII.'s chapel, near her ill-fated sister-in-law, Mary, Queen of Scots. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, confined for the concern he had in the Gunpowder Plot, used to amuse himself with philosophical subjects; his acquaintance with astronomy, and, probably, with judicial astrology, induced the vulgar to assert that he consulted wizards, and dealt with the devil. Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the friend and companion of the unfortunate Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was a prisoner here during Elizabeth's reign. A circumstance is related of his favourite cat, which, if true, excels the romantic story of Whittington's cat. This favourite animal surprized its master by a visit, after having travelled

travelled from his lordship's house in Holborn, near Southampton Buildings, to the Tower; and, as tradition asserts, found its way into his lordship's apartment by means of the chimney. Mr. Pennant saw at Bulstrode, the Duke of Portland's seat in Buckinghamshire, an original picture of this nobleman, in his place of confinement, in a black dress and cloak, with the faithful animal sitting by him. It is probable, that this picture may have given rise to the tradition.

Bishop Wren, uncle of Sir Christopher, was committed prisoner to the Tower, by the parliament, for his loyalty, which was then termed high treason, in company with nine other prelates, on the 31st of December 1641. This bishop continued a prisoner *eighteen* years, till released and restored to his see, at the Restoration.

Sir Richard Gurney, lord mayor, was committed here July 11, 1642. It would be a principal subject of our work were we to recount the many acts of flagrant injustice and tyranny exhibited here during these melancholy times, the present list closes therefore with a culprit of different complexion: Lord Chancellor Jeffries, the cruel instrument of despotism under James II. expired here a prisoner. Devoid of humanity when in his prosperous days, his spirits failed him in his adversity; he died of a broken heart, aided by intemperance. Pennant mentions a hard-hearted insult offered to this fallen peer, during his confinement. Having received, as he thought, a present of Colchester oysters, he expressed great satisfaction at the thought of having some friend left; but, on taking off the top of the barrel, he was surprized by the appearance of—an halter!—The insult was equally vulgar and barbarous.

WARDERS. Henry VIII. on the death of his father, immediately retired to the Tower for some time for the sake of privacy, and to have leisure to form an administration. Here he continued several months, and was attended by his yeomen of the guard. Fifteen of these were left in the Tower, and their name changed to that of *Warders*. They seem not to have been allowed the same distinctions
of

of dress as those who attend the royal person, till the following reign. When the protector, Duke of Somerset, was confined here for the first time, he observed the diligent attendance of the warders; and promised them, that, when set at liberty, he would procure them the favour "to weare the king's clothe as the yeomen of the garde did." Somerset obtained his release, and caused the warders of the Tower to be sworn extraordinary of the garde, and to weare the same livery they do; which had the beginning by this means*.

The government of this fortress is by a constable, who is usually a nobleman; and under him by a lieutenant, and subordinate officers. Strype concludes the account of the Tower, with the following summary:

"This Tower, says he, is a citadel to defend or command the city: a royal palace for assemblies and treaties; a prison of estate for the most dangerous offenders; and the only place of coinage for all England† at this time; the armoury for warlike provision; the treasury of the ornaments and jewels of the crown; and the general conservator of the most (antient) records of the king's courts of justice at Westminster.

"As a fabric of antiquity, it is impossible to pass by the Tower without taking some notice of it; being visited so much by the good people of England, as a place made venerable by the frequent mention of it in history; and famous for having been the scene of many tragical adventures: but I must caution those of my readers, who are unskilled in architecture, not to believe it a place of strength, beauty, or magnificence; it is large and old indeed, and has a formidable row of cannon before it to fire on rejoicing days."

Having rested a long while in our perambulation, in describing the Tower, the route is pursued to the commence-

* *Pennant.*

† The copper coinage has however been lately transferred to the manufactory of Messrs. Boulton and Co. in Birmingham, by order of government.

ment of a long and narrow street, denominated for its proximity THAMES STREET.

Here was antiently a large stone building, which was appointed for the residence of the sovereign princes of Wales, when they came to the metropolis, and to the court in the Tower, to do homage.

GALLEY KEY is so called, because the gallees from Italy, and other mercantile states, discharged there the wines, &c. which had been imported; and it is stated in Stow, that they had halls, storehouses, and other accommodations, equally with the Hanseatic merchants at the Steel Yard; or the merchants of Bourdeaux, at the Vintry.

But the first object of peculiar attention is

THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

The busy concourse of all nations who import their commercial tribute to the support of the British realm.

It appears that as early as 1385, in the reign of Richard II. John Churchman, one of the sheriffs, considering the many inconveniencies attendant upon the want of a proper place to collect the customs, erected a house in this place for that purpose. But at this period, and for many succeeding years, the irregularity of these collections was a cause of much complaint; therefore, in the year 1559, in consequence of the increase of commercial intercourse, and the frauds detected by government, an act was passed "To compel people to land their goods in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue." A Custom House was fixed here as a very eligible situation; but being destroyed by the great fire, another fabric was constructed in the reign of Charles II. at the expence of 10,000*l*. This structure having been also burnt down, with one hundred and twenty other houses in Thames Street, on the 13th of January 1714-15, besides fifty persons who perished in the flames; it was again rebuilt, at the expence of government, in the form in which it at present appears.

The whole building is one hundred and eighty-nine feet long, constructed in a substantial manner of brick and

stone; with large warehouses underneath; and on each side, for the reception of goods and merchandize; and the wharf next the river is spacious, though, considering the vast increase of commerce, inconvenient for all the purposes of landing. The centre standing back from the river, is twenty-seven feet in depth, terminated by deep wings.

Taken in the aggregate, the Custom House is judiciously and elegantly decorated with the various orders of architecture. Under the wings is a colonade of the Tuscan order, and the upper story is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It consists of two floors; the uppermost of which is a magnificent room, fifteen feet high, running almost the full length of the building, and is distinguished by the name of the Long Room; it is equally appropriated for the use of the commissioners, and the various officers of the establishment; and is also the usual place of sale for contraband and other goods by auction*.

The lesser parts of this building are disposed into offices, &c. and are well contrived to answer the various purposes of merchandize.

* The sales at the Custom House, when compared with former years, demonstrated that the quantity of sugar, coffee, and other West India commodities, seized from plunderers of every description, from being extensive in former years, was greatly reduced during the period of the operation of the preventive system, recommended by, Mr. Colquhoun.

	<i>Sugar.</i>	<i>Coffee.</i>
	lb.	lb.
Custom House sales for the year, previous to the establishment of the marine police	28,446	13,577
Sales for the year after the establishment of the marine police - - - -	9,370	3,716
Reduction of seizures	10,076	9,861

It is believed, that upon minute enquiry, it will turn out in point of fact, that little or no sugar or coffee was seized, in the possession of thieves, during the year ending in March 1799, and that the sales were chiefly composed of private adventures seized in the ships, and not of plunder, as on former occasions. *Treatise on River Police.*

In

In a former part of this volume some improvements are suggested which would certainly be of considerable importance in the neighbourhood of the Custom House. But we think it a duty we owe to our fellow citizens, to recommend the structure of a *New Custom House*; for after all that has been said of its present conveniencies, they are inefficient to the purposes of the great currency of trade, which circulates throughout this vast metropolis; and we cannot suggest a better plan than that of Dublin, in one instance, a head without a body; but here a matter of absolute necessity. The Custom House of Dublin is an elegant quadrangle, each side the length of Somerset House. The inattention of the citizens to Sir Christopher Wren's plan of a grand quay from the Tower to the Temple, has been severely felt; it is to be hoped that future inattention will not be productive of similar inconvenience.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CUSTOMS. The establishment of the Board of Customs is employed, "not for the purposes of revenue alone, but also for carrying into effect the laws of navigation and trade; upon which the security of the empire, and the protection and encouragement of its commerce and manufactures, essentially depend."

"The commissioners therefore, under the authority of various acts of parliament, and also under the directions of the Treasury, exercise very extensive and important powers and functions in the general system, which comprises the police of the port of London.

"They superintend the execution of the laws as they relate to regulations, respecting the lading and discharging of all ships and vessels frequenting the port, which particularly apply to the mode of securing, and ascertaining the amount of his majesty's revenue of customs,—the payment of drawbacks and bounties on goods exported,—the granting licenses, and taking bonds and securities from parties concerned in the importation and exportation of goods. They authorise and appoint sufficient wharfs, where goods may be landed when the business cannot be carried on at the legal quays. They empower inferior officers to enter on

board of ships and vessels, arriving and discharging, as well as those that are lading outwards,—and to remain so long as they deem necessary for the protection of the revenue. They appoint, preferable, extra, and glut, officers, for this particular duty. They instruct and control the whole of the numerous officers, of all classes, belonging to the different departments of the revenue of the customs. They exercise their discretion in mitigating the severity of the law (subject to the control of the Treasury) in all cases where, from inadvertency or unavoidable causes, an innocent trader may be aggrieved, and where no injury to the revenue was contemplated.

“ They order prosecutions of illicit traders and others charged with frauds upon the revenue. They direct the sale of seizures, and manage the financial part of the system, with respect to salaries and expences, according to rules which have been established under the authority of parliament, and the Lords of the Treasury. In fine, they superintend all matters and things whatever, which relate to vessels in the service of the customs, or to the control, regulation, or reward of their officers, in every part of England and the colonies.

“ The Commissioners of the Excise have a concurrent jurisdiction with the customs, with respect to the security of those branches of revenue which it is their province to collect on articles imported; but they exercise no general superintendence.

“ They appoint and authorise their officers to board and to watch ships and vessels, where exciseable goods compose a part of the cargo, and they also employ revenue cutters for the detection and prevention of illicit trade.

“ The Finance Committee of the House of Commons, (to whose labours the public are already so much indebted, and whose reports, on a vast variety of subjects, afford ample hints and materials for the most important legislative regulations, in matters of the highest consequence to the improvement of trade and police in this kingdom,) state that the laws respecting the Customs, are “ voluminous in
 2 their

their bulk, and intricate in their details," filling, at present, *six large volumes in folio*, unprovided with any printed Index. They also declare, that they feel themselves warranted in stating, *most decidedly*, that a consolidation and simplification of the Laws of the Customs would greatly contribute to secure and increase the collection of the revenue; that by such a simplification "the revenue officer would be enabled to execute his duty with more promptitude and safety; the merchant would better know how to transact his commercial concerns with the revenue, and the foreign trader would have the means of avoiding those errors which at present so frequently expose his property to seizure for the omission of forms, which it is *almost impossible* that he should know to be necessary *."

We have in our first volume mentioned the extent of this part of the revenue in antient times: we therefore add here that in 1590, the Customs produced 50,000*l.* *per* year. At first they had been farmed at 14,000*l.* and afterwards raised to 42,000*l.* in the person of Sir Thomas Smith.

In the reign of James, the whole amount of the Customs for the port of London, was 148,075*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Previously to the commencement of the Civil Wars they amounted to 500,000*l.* In 1666 they were reduced to 110,000*l.* From 1671 to 1688, they were at a medium 555,752*l.*

In 1700, the imports were 5,970,175*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; exports, 7,302,716*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

In 1785 the official value of imports were from the East Indies and China, 2,703,940*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* All other parts, 13,575,478*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

In 1801, 5,424,441*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* All other parts, 27,371,115*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

In 1785 the official value of British produce and manufactures exported were, 11,081,810*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Foreign merchandize exported, 5,035,357*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

In 1802, 27,012,108*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Foreign merchandize exported, 19,146,948*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

* Fourth Report of the committee, p. 25; 26.

In **HARP LANE** was formerly the house of John Chicheley, chamberlain of London, who was son of William Chicheley, alderman, brother to William, archdeacon of Canterbury, and nephew to Sir Robert Chicheley, lord mayor, as well as to Henry, archbishop of Canterbury.

This John Chicheley had twenty-four children, of whom Elizabeth, one of the daughters, married Sir Thomas Kiryol, and had this house as part of her portion. After passing through various descents, it was ultimately possessed by the Bakers Company, who still continue it as their hall.

BAKER'S HALL

is a very plain structure, the entrance to which is under a colonade of Ionic pillars; the hall or dining room, is ornamented with a screen of the Composite order, in which are two arches with handsome carving. The north end is decorated with three large paintings, the centre of which bears the arms of the company; on the right side is Justice, with her attributes; the painting on the left represents St. Clement, the patron of the company; they being denominated in 1380 "*Fraternitas sancti Clementis Pistorum*."

This is a very antient as well as useful trade; and the most general and extensive branch of it is that of making, as well as baking, *Wheaten* and *Houshold* bread, though there are several others, as

Biscuit baking, which is chiefly to prepare in a particular manner for long keeping what is commonly called sea-biscuit or bread.

Baking of *French bread*, so called for its peculiar delicacy; also the various sorts of the sweet as well as insipid biscuits, or bread.

Baking of gingerbread, or sweet spiced bread and cakes of several kinds; of these three last there are but few of each, not being such a general call for their produce, as for the common bread; the bakers are numerous in London and its neighbourhood, and many of them acquire handsome fortunes. Their employment being even mentioned by Moses (Gen.

(Gen. xi. 2.) in all probability therefore it had its first rise in the east, and they were a brotherhood in England before the year 1155, in the reign of king Henry II. though the white bakers were not incorporated till the year 1307, by Edward the Second, and the brown bakers not till 1621, in king James the First's time.

The stat. 51 of Henry III. was made for regulating the assize of bread; and bakers, not observing the assize, were to be set in the pillory.

King Henry the Fourth granted by charter, to the mayor and commonalty of London, the assize of bread, beer, ale, &c. victuals, and things saleable in the said city; which is likewise granted by several other charters.

By stat. 8 Ann, c. 18. The assize of bread is limited, in proportion to the price of wheat, and mayors, &c. may in the day time enter any shop, house, or bake-house of any baker or seller of bread, to search for, view, weigh and try, all or any of the bread there found; and if the bread be wanting in the goodness, deficient in baking, under weight, or shall consist of any sort than what is allowed, the same bread shall be seized and given to the poor: also a penalty of 40s. is inflicted for want of weight, &c.

But by 1 of George I. c. 25. bakers are to pay 5s. for every ounce deficient in weight, and 2s. 6d. if under an ounce.

By stat. 3 George II. c. 29. Bakers selling bread, in peck, half-peck, or quartern loaves, at a higher price than set by the Lord Mayor of London, &c. shall forfeit 10s.

By an act passed in 37 George III. it is enacted, "That bakers are to leave at the Cocket Office every Monday, accounts in writing, of all such meal and flour made of wheat as shall have been bought by them respectively in the week immediately preceding; that at the sale or upon delivery of meal and flour, a bill of parcels thereof to be delivered therewith; seller and buyer, in default, to forfeit 40s. that the prices of meal and flour shall be fixed at the time of sale, and before delivery; any person selling or buying in any other manner, to forfeit 20*l*. bakers to take an oath for that purpose;

purpose; penalty on any person making bread for sale without taking such oath 5*l*. A return must be made by the meal weighers every Monday of the quantities, sorts, and prices of all such meal and flour made of wheat, as shall be mentioned in the bakers accounts for the preceding week, and the average price thereof; every buyer or seller of wheat, meal, or flour made of wheat, upon request made by the meal weighers, &c. to disclose the true prices; it is lawful for the mayor or court of aldermen, to order bills of parcels of meal or flour to be produced; in case of non-compliance, the fine to be 5*l*. the weekly returns to be in lieu of those of 31 Geo. II. as far as relates to wheat and flour; the quantities to be ascertained by the Winchester bushel; the assize of bread to be every Tuesday, either from the price of wheat or flour, and to take place on Thursday, in London and the bills of mortality, except Westminster, and Surrey; before any advance or reduction can be made: the meal-weighers are to leave at Baker's Hall, a copy of the last returns; the assize according to a table regulated by this act; no six-penny, twelve-penny, or eighteen-penny loaves to be sold at the same time as pecks, half-pecks, and quarterns, under a penalty of 20 to 40*s*. any corn-meter, factor, baker, &c. who neglects his duty, shall forfeit 10*l*.; any buyer who shall refuse to disclose the true prices, to forfeit 10*l*. upon suspicion of false returns, the court may summon any person likely to give information; persons forswearing themselves, subject to prosecution for perjury; bakers, &c. using alum in making bread for sale, to forfeit from 5*l*. to 10*l*. or imprisonment from two to six months; wardmote inquests may search bakers shops, &c. to weigh and try bread, and seize such as shall be found deficient, which shall be disposed of by the magistrates; penalty on obstructing such search, from 5*l*. to 10*l*. but the returns are not to be inspected or made known, except to such magistrates, officers, &c. as such returns are intended to be inspected or examined by, on penalty from 10*l*. to 20*l*." There are a number of lesser irrelevant clauses. This act took place on the first of August, 1797.

The

The following statement is an accurate extract of the price of the quartern loaf, wheaten bread, at the commencement of the several mayoralties herein stated, from the year 1735 to the year 1805, as entered at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall.

The price at the commencement of each mayoralty, shews the price at the conclusion of the preceding mayoralty.

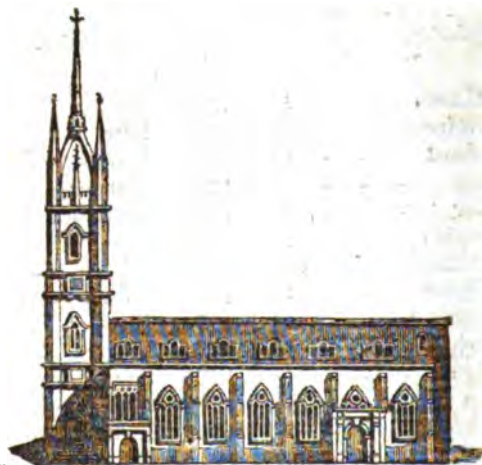
Dates.	Mayoralty.	Price of Qu. Lo. Wh. Br.	Dates.	Mayoralty.	Price of Qu. Lo. Wh. Br.
Nov. 9.			Nov. 9.		
1735	Williams	- - 5½	1765	Nelson	- - - 7
1736	Thompson	- - 5½	1766	Kite	- - - 8
1737	Barnard	- - 5½	1767	Harley	- - - 8½
1738	Perry	- - 5½	1768	Turner	- - - 6½
1739	Salter	- - 6	1769	Beckford	- - - 6
1740	Parsons	- - 7½	1770	Crosby	- - - 6½
1741	Godschall	- - 5½	1771	Nash	- - - 7½
1742	Willmott	- - 4½	1772	Townshend	- - - 8
1743	Westley *	- - 4½	1773	Bull	- - - 7½
1744	Marshall	- - 4½	1774	Wilkes	- - - 8
1745	Hoare	- - 4½	1775	Sawbridge	- - - 6½
1746	Benn	- - 5½	1776	Hallifax	- - - 6½
1747	Ladbroke	- - 5	1777	Esdaile	- - - 7½
1748	Calvert	- - 6	1778	Plumbe	- - - 6½
1749	Pennant	- - 5½	1779	Kennett	- - - 5½
1750	Cockayne	- - 5½	1780	Lewes	- - - 7½
1751	Winterbottom	- 6	1781	Plomer	- - - 7
1752	Gascoyne	- - 5½	1782	Newnham	- - - 8½
1753	Ironsides	- - 6	1783	Peckham	- - - 7½
1754	Janssen	- - 5	1784	Clarke	- - - 7½
1755	Bethell	- - 5	1785	Wright	- - - 8½
1756	Dickinson †	- - 7½	1786	Sainsbury	- - - 6
1757	Asgill	- - 7½	1787	Burnell	- - - 6½
1758	Glyn	- - 6	1788	Gill	- - - 6½
1759	Chitty	- - 5	1789	Pickett	- - - 7½
1760	Blackiston	- - 5½	1790	Boydell	- - - 7½
1761	Fludyer	- - 4½	1791	Hopkins	- - - 6½
1762	Beckford	- - 5½	1792	Sanderson	- - - 7½
1763	Bridgen	- - 6	1793	Le Mesurier	- - 7½
1764	Stephenson	- - 6½	1794	Skinner	- - - 7½

* This year the quartern loaf was at 4d. for two weeks.

† In this mayoralty the bread was at 9½d. the quartern loaf.

1795	Curtis†	- - -	12½	1801	Eamer	- - -	10½
1796	Watson	- - -	8½	1802	Price	- - -	10
1797	Anderson	- - -	9½	1803	Perring	- - -	10
1798	Glyn	- - -	8	1804	Perchard	- - -	13½
1799	Combe	- - -	13	1805	Shaw	- - -	12½
1800	Staines§	- - -	17½				

ST. DUNSTAN IN THE EAST.



THE prelate to whom this church is dedicated was born at Glastonbury, towards the beginning of the tenth century. It is said that previously to his birth a divine pre-sage foreshewed how great a light he should be in God's Church; when in the solemn office of Candlemas Day, in the church of the blessed Virgin in Glastonbury, all the lights being suddenly extinguished, the taper which his mother held in her hand was lighted from heaven, and all the rest borrowed their light from her. The same was also declared after his birth by a heavenly oracle; when his parents carrying him in his childhood to that same church to

† During the year 1795, the quartern loaf was 1s. 3d. for five weeks.

§ Whilst Sir William Staines was mayor, the quartern loaf was at its highest price, being 1s. 10½d. for three weeks in March. This worthy magistrate, however, when he found that he could not reduce the price, by any other means, published the price of corn every week; so that at the end of his mayoralty, bread was reduced to 10½d.

present

present him, as it were, to God, and passing the night there in prayer, were favoured with a vision of an angel, foretelling them the future sanctity of their son, and how illustrious that same place should become by his means. He made for himself a small cell, joining to the church of our Lady of Glastonbury; which Osbern, who had seen it, declares to have been but five feet long and two and a half broad, with a small window in the door to let in the light. In this little hut, in which he could not lie at full length to take his rest, the saint spent his hours in fasting, prayer, and manual labour, and by these arms got the better of his spiritual enemies; who ceased not to trouble and molest him.

His eminences were painting, graving, musick, and as an admirable worker in iron and brass: He was accused to king Athelstane for a magician, and that he made his harp not only to have motion, but make musick of itself.

St. Dunstan's harp fast by the wall
 Upon a pin did hang a,
 The harp itself with Ly and all
 Untouch'd by hand, did twang-a.

And being hereupon banished the court, he returned to Glastonbury, where he made himself another cell; and (the monks who wrote his life) as he was making some iron utensils, a Proteus devil appeared to him in the shape of a woman; which Dunstan perceiving, plucked his tongs glowing hot out of the fire, and with them kept the devil a long time by the nose roaring and bellowing.* After Athelstan's death, Dunstan was recalled to court, but was by king Edmund soon rebanished, and afterward sent out of the kingdom by king Edwy, who dying, St. Dunstan was again recalled by king Edgar, and made bishop both of Worcester and London at once, and then archbishop of Canterbury.

The monkish writers of the life of this redoubted saint assert divers instances of his miracles, visions, and divine revelations. They also inform us, that one day as he was celebrating mass in his church of Canterbury, a milk white

* A tavern formerly exhibiting this circumstance on its sign near Temple-Bar, was profanely called, *The Devil Taverners!*

dove was seen hovering over his head till the end of the sacrifice, and then went and sat upon the pyramid that stood over the monument of St. Odo, which the saint seeing, conceived from that time so great an esteem for this his holy predecessor, that he never named him without calling him Odo the Good, and always knelt down when he passed by his monument. St. Dunstan died at the age of seventy years, having been archbishop twenty-nine years.*

This church is denominated *in the East*, to distinguish it from another of the same name in Fleet-Street; though in antient records it is wrote *juxta Turrin London*. It is of very antient foundation; but being in a state of decay, it was, as Stow says, repaired and worthily beautified in the year 1633, amounting almost to a new building, for it cost upwards of 2400*l.* to which many worthy parishioners largely contributed.

The unhappy flames of 1666, however, reduced it nearly to rubbish, and left only the walls standing; a lofty spire of timber was also consumed. The piety of Lady Williamson, of Hales Hall, in Norfolk, restored the fabric. The walls being still firm, were substantially repaired, in consequence of her benefaction of 4000*l.* The remains of the old tower were taken down and another built in 1698, as it now appears.

The church is situated on a declivity leading to Thames-Street, called St. Dunstan's Hill, within a large burial ground, in which are many tall and flourishing trees, which answer all the purposes of a rookery.

Externally the structure is very plain, except the tower and steeple, which is built in the modern Gothic style, eighty-seven feet in length, sixty-three in breadth, and thirty-three in height to the roof, and contains eight fine bells. The steeple is one hundred and twenty-five feet high, and well constructed in the Gothic manner. The tower is light, supported by out-works at the angles, and divided into three stages, terminating at the corners by four handsome pinnacles, in the midst of which rises the spire on the narrow crowns of four Gothic arches; a bold attempt in architecture, and one

proof, among many, of the skill of that great architect Sir Christopher Wren, by whom this beautiful spire was constructed.

The internal part of the church is supported by five Tuscan pillars and two semi-pillars, with plain arches and key-stones; there are double rows of windows in the modern Gothic stile, and a large one at the east end. The organ is in a handsome gallery, on Corinthian square pilasters. The east end of the church is peculiarly handsome; six Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature, an arch, and an attic, and enriched by carving. This is surmounted by four Composite pillars, entablatures, and circular pediment; the tympanum ornamented also with carved work; the whole, with the paintings of angels, &c. forms a grand assemblage of beautiful workmanship. The pulpit is plain.

MONUMENTS. Stow enumerates the following eminent persons buried in this church:

William Isaac, Draper, alderman, 1508.

Sir Barthol. James, mayor, 1479*.

Ralph Greenway, alderman, 1559.

Tho. Bledlow, sheriff, 1472.

James Bacon, sheriff, 1573.

Henry Herdson, alderman, 1555.

Sir William Hariot, lord mayor, 1481.

Sir Christopher Draper, lord mayor, 1566

Sir William Webb, lord mayor, 1591.

Sir Wolstan Dixie, lord mayor, 1585†.

James Bacon, alderman, 1573.

John Hawkins, knight, one that feared God, was loyal to the queen, kind to his relations, a benefactor to Chatham hospital, the poor of Plimouth, Deptford, and to this parish: he died aged sixty-three †. Among

* His numerous benefactions are recorded at length in Strype's Stow.

† Sir Wolstane Dixie, the friend to his country, and to mankind, is mentioned among the eminent lord-mayors in this volume. There is a portrait of him in Christ's Hospital.

† Sir John Hawkins, who was one of the most renowned seamen, and bravest officers in Europe, was rear admiral of the fleet sent out against

Among the monuments now existing are the following :

On the north side of the church, a handsome black and white marble monument, of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Lady Williamson, the principal benefactress towards rebuilding the church, thus inscribed :

Pietati & Charitati Sacrum.

Hic juxta Depositæ sunt Reliquiæ Richardi Hale, Armigeri, in spem beatæ Resurrectionis, qui decessit Anno Dom. 1620.

Cujus e filio primogenito Gulielmo Neptis Domina DIONYSIA WILLAMSON de Hales Hall in Comit. Norfolk pro summa pietate & Munificentia Ecclesiam hanc incendiò deletam impensis M M M M Libris Maxima ex parte restauravit.

Exiguum hoc honoris & gratitudinis ergo Μνημόσυλον αὐτοῦ ποσὺν P. S. D. or tota hæc extruxit Sacra Moles ipsi exit pro sempiterna Monumento.

Tuum erit Lector tam illustri Exemplo
Discere Fidem sine Operibus mortuam esse.
Domine dilexi decorum Domus tuæ,
Locum Habitationis Gloriæ tuæ.

On the south side of the chancel, a black and white marble monument, of the Composite order, adorned with columns, entablature, and open arched pediment, and an enrichment of cherubims, &c. inscribed

To the pious memory of that truly virtuous and religious lady, Dame Mary Moore (late wife of Sir John Moore, knight and alderman of this city) a person deservedly great by excellent accomplishments of nature, and the more Divine Perfections of Grace : who having filled up her several relations with just honour and applause, and left the world a bright example of piety and virtue, resigned up her spirit the 16th day of May, in the 59th year of her age, and of her marriage the 38th, and lyeth interred in a vault near this place, Anno D. 1690.

against the Spanish Armada in 1588 ; in destroying which he had a principal share. He signalized himself in several expeditions to the West Indies, and died in that against the Isthmus of Darien, which was also fatal to Sir Francis Drake, in 1595. It is a mistake that he was buried here ; for the last offices were paid to him in the element where he acquired his fame. *Granger.*

Under

Under this is a very spacious marble monument, adorned with twisted columns, entablature and pediment embellished with weeping angels, cherubims, deaths heads, ensigns of fame, &c. with the following inscription:

In a vault near this place, is deposited the body of Sir John Moore, kt. sometime lord mayor of London, one of the representatives of this city in parliament, and president of Christ's Hospital; who, for his great and exemplary loyalty to the crown, was impower'd by King Charles the 2d. to bear on a canton one of the lions of England, as an augmentation to his arms.

Who, out of Christian zeal for good works, founded and endowed a free school at Appleby in Leicestershire his native country, and was a good benefactor to the worshipful company of Grocers, to the several hospitals of this city, to his own relations in general, and to this parish.

He departed this life the 2d day of June 1702, aged 82 years.

Having given the inscription on Sir John's monument, we are in justice compelled to add his character by other historians: Sir John Moore, who was son of a husbandman at Norton, in Leicestershire, became a zealous partizan of the court, about the time that Charles II. trampled over his enemies, and was as much a master of his people, as Louis XIV. had promised to make him. He nominated two sheriffs, who, he knew, would be subservient to the ministry; and was careful to secure a successor, who was as much devoted to the court as himself. He is characterized under the name of Ziloah, at the conclusion of the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel:" and there is no doubt but that he assisted in all the *cabal* intrigues, which immolated Alderman Cornish, deprived the city of its liberties, compelled civil war; and was also a remote cause of the glorious Revolution in 1688. He erected the *Writing School* of Christ's Hospital, in the front of which is his statue. His picture is also placed in the Court Room*.

St. Dunstan's is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiarities in this city belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and was originally in the gift of the prior and

* Granger, &c.

chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury; but granted by them, (with Alhallows, Bread Street, and St. Pancras, Soper Lane) in 1365, to Simon Islip, archbishop, and his successors for ever.

Among the eminent rectors are the following: Dr. *John Moreton*, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal of the Holy See, temp. Henry VII. Dr. *David Williams*, master of the Rolls, 1487. Dr. *Adrian De Castello*, bishop of Hereford; afterwards of Bath and Wells, and cardinal. *Richard Palgrave*, a Londoner; who having spent several years in Paris, became such a proficient in the French tongue, as to be appointed tutor to Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VII. and was the first person, English or French, who reduced that language to Grammar rules. Dr. *Richard Smith*, the greatest pillar of the Roman Catholic cause in his time; he died at Doway, where he was dean, in 1563. Dr. *John May*, bishop of Carlisle, 1598. Dr. *William Bartow*, bishop of Rochester, and of Lincoln, 1613. Dr. *John Childerley*, an eminent and frequent preacher, and learned divine; a great sufferer by the Rebellion. The late excellent Dr. *John Jortin*, rector of Kensington, and archdeacon of London; a considerable and excellent writer.

The reverend *Canham Sparke*, curate, gave and distributed many sums for benevolent purposes.

We take leave of this church by relating a circumstance recorded by Stow in his Chronicle. "On Easter Day 1417, in the afternoon, at a sermon in St. Dunstan's in the East of London, a great fray happened in the church, where, though many people were sore wounded, and one Thomas Petwarden, fishmonger, slain out of hand; wherefore the church was suspended, and the beginners of the fray (which was the Lord Strange, and Sir John Trussell, knight, through a quarrel of their two wives) were brought to the Counter in the Pultrie: the archbishop of Canterbury (Chicheley) caused them to be excommunicate, as well at Paul's Cross, as in all other parish churches of the city. The twenty-first of April, the said archbishop sate in St.

Magnus, to enquire of the authors of that disorder, where he found the fault to be in the Lord Strange, and his wife, who, upon the first of May following, in Paul's church, before the archbishop, the mayor of London, and others, submitted themselves to penance, which was enjoined them, that immediately all their servants should in their shirts go before the parson of St. Dunstan's (Dr. Malverne) and the lord bareheaded, with his lady barefooted, Reignold Kenwood, archdeacon of London, following them; and at the hallowing of the church, the lady should fill all the vessels with water, and also offer an ornament of ten pound, and the Lord Strange should offer a pyx* of five pound."

A modern jury would have settled this business in a more summary manner.

The south side of Thames Street being occupied with WHARFS, it is necessary to insert a few remarks concerning them. We have before mentioned that on account of the frauds in the Customs the government was compelled to interfere, and order some regularity to be observed: This was equally the case with respect to the wharfs; the consequence was that an act passed in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, "That no goods should be put ashore at any place in the kingdom, but where she should assign and appoint by her commission;" and for the port of London, the commissioners drew up a declaration, "determining what particular quays, wharfs, and stairs should be for lading and discharging of all manner of merchandizes; and what particular goods should be landed at Billingsgate, the Three Cranes, the Bridge House, and the Stilyard: where Newcastle coals, beer, deal boards, ore, corn, &c. should be laid on land: what creeks, wharfs, and quays, from Gravesend to London Bridge, should be no more used as lading or discharging, but be utterly debarred from it for ever: and that no stranger, denizen or not, should henceforth inhabit upon any of the wharfs allowed, except the Stilyard only: and, lastly, that all keepers of wharfs and quays should be bound to the queen in certain sums of mo-

* A case as against the bench.

ney, that no goods should be landed at their quays or stairs, or put thence upon the water to be carried abroad, before the said goods were entered in the queen's custom books, and to be laden in the presence of some searcher." These quays mostly take their names from their antient owners. One of these, formerly called SOMERS KEY, is worthy of notice; here all the goods belonging to the East India Company are housed previous to exportation; it is therefore denominated EAST INDIA WHARF.

COAL EXCHANGE.

This is a very neat and convenient structure for the use of dealers in an extensive home commodity; and consists of a very handsome front, with a quadrangle behind, where every branch of the coal business is transacted.

In our first volume, we have stated, that this useful article was introduced into the city with great difficulty; and though employed in manufactures for several hundred years*, was not brought into common use till the reign of Charles I. and then sold for about seventeen shillings *per* chaldron. During the Usurpation, the usual price was twenty shillings *per* chaldron; there were three hundred and twenty keels or lighters employed at Newcastle, each of which was computed to carry annually eight hundred chaldron, Newcastle measure, on board the ships for the consumption of the metropolis, and other parts of the kingdom: and that one hundred and thirty-six chaldron of that measure, made two hundred and seventeen of London measure. A few years after the Restoration it appears, that there were two hundred thousand chaldrons consumed in the metropolis; in 1670 two hundred and seventy thousand; at the Revolution upwards of three hundred thousand chaldrons; in 1766, six hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-two chaldrons; and in the year 1800, the monthly supply of coals for the metropolis was estimated at three hundred cargoes of two hundred and twenty chaldrons each, or sixty-six thousand chaldrons; and the coal trade alone, which exceeds the fo-

* In 1590, coals had been raised from four shillings to nine shillings *per* chaldron.

reign commerce in the number of ships annually discharged, requires double the number of craft which is found necessary for the whole import and export trade of the river. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-six barges, averaging about thirty-three tons each, (amounting in the whole to seventy-one thousand nine hundred and three tons), are chiefly employed in the coal importation. On some occasions, above ninety colliers (each requiring on an average thirteen barges) are discharged at once: one thousand one hundred and seventy coal craft will then be laden with coals, occupying different parts of the pool at the same time; while the chief part of the remaining craft above and below bridge, are used as floating warehouses, until the coals can be disposed of to dealers. The total revenue paid for coals by the consumers in the metropolis is upwards of 360,000*l. per annum* *.

LAWS RESPECTING COAL DEALERS. By stat. 16 and 17 Charles II. "All sorts of sea coals brought into the river Thames and sold, shall be sold by the chaldron, containing thirty-six bushels, heaped according to the bushel sealed for that purpose at Guildhall; and all other coals commonly sold by weight shall be sold after the proportion of an hundred and twelve pounds to the hundred, avoirdupois; upon pain of forfeiture of all coals otherwise sold or exposed to sale by any woodmonger or retailer, and double the value

	Per Lond. chald.		
* The average cost of coals free on board at New-castle, was averaged in 1800, at	£.	s.	d.
Freight to London, light money and charges taken on an average	0	12	7
Duty, 9 <i>s.</i> per chaldron, charges of entry, 3 <i>d.</i> per chaldron	0	10	6
Expence of delivery into lighters, including metage, 3 <i>d.</i> coal-heavers, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> factor's commissions, 4 <i>d.</i> per chaldron	0	9	3
Lighterage	0	2	1
Expence from lighters to the house	0	1	4
	0	4	9

Total

£. 2 0 6

Colquhoun's Thames Police.

N n 2

thereof;

thereof; to be recovered by any person in any court of record, or by complaint unto the lord mayor and justices of peace of London, or any two of them, or to the justices of peace of the places where such coals shall be exposed to sale; who are upon due proof to convict the offenders, and to give warrant for levying the forfeitures; the one half for the use of the person prosecuting, and the other half for the poor, or repairing of the highways within the same, or adjoining parish; and the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and the justices of peace of the several counties, or three of them, one of the quorum, are to set the prices of coals sold by retail from time to time.

“ If any retailer of coals shall refuse to sell as aforesaid, the lord mayor and aldermen and justices of peace respectively, are to appoint persons to enter into any place where such coals are stored; and in case of refusal, taking a constable, to force entrance; and the said coals to sell at such rates, rendering to such retailer the money, charges deducted.

“ No person sued by virtue of this act, shall be sued upon any other law for the same offence; and if any action shall be commenced for any thing done by colour of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue; and if the verdict be found for him, &c. shall have his damages and double costs.

“ No person having interest in any wharf used for the receiving or uttering of coals, or that shall trade in that article, shall act in the setting the price.”

This act was found so beneficial, that it was made perpetual in the reign of William III.

In 12 Anne, the coal-measure was ordered to be made round with an even bottom, nineteen inches and an half from outside to outside, and to contain one Winchester bushel and one quart of water; the sack to contain three such bushels; the bushel to be sealed either at the Exchequer office, or at Guildhall, London: persons diminishing it, or using it unstamped, to forfeit 50*l*.

An act of 3 Geo. II. recites, that “ by antient custom in the port of London, one chaldron of coals is allowed in to every

every score bought on board ship, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, which is called *ingrain*; notwithstanding which many persons dealing in coals, do load the same from on board ship bare measure, without the said *ingrain*, to the great injury of the consumers; a penalty of 100*l.* (recoverable in the superior courts) is imposed upon all lightermen, and others selling any quantity of coals as and for pool measure (*viz.* such measure as is usually given or allowed in the Pool or River Thames) and not delivering to such purchaser, the full quantity of coals, together with the *ingrain*, as measured to him from on board by the meter.

Notwithstanding the salutary laws above recited, many speculators in the coal trade pursued every method of extortion, to the detriment of the fair dealer and the consumer. This induced various statutes against the *unlawful combinations of coal owners and others*; wherein it was declared illegal to *engross coals*, under the following penalties; coal owners, 100*l.* fitters, 50*l.* masters of ships, clerks, agents, or servants, 20*l.* It was also enacted, "That every fitter, or person selling or delivering coals, should give to the ship-master a certificate within forty-eight hours, to be registered in the proper offices, stating the voyage, quantity, &c. under a penalty of 10*l.* Any lighterman, &c. receiving any gratuity from owners or fitters, for preference in the quality, or in lading ships, to incur a penalty of 50*l.*—this was, by 3 Geo. II. increased to 500*l.* A penalty of 50*l.* is also imposed on all crimps, &c. selling coals to their own agents, in trust for themselves. All bargains for coals at Billingsgate or elsewhere in the bills of mortality, must be entered in the factor's book, signed by buyer and seller, and witnessed by the factor, who shall give a copy of the contract to both, under penalty of 50*l.*—refusal to sign such contract, or to produce it when required, the same penalty. One hundred pounds penalty is imposed on masters of ships refusing to give yearly accounts to their owners, provided that nothing be contained in such directions, which shall relate to the *restraining or enhancing the price* of coals in the river Thames, or to *keeping of turn* in delivering of coals there. A fine of one hundred

used pounds is also recoverable of owners giving directions to keep turn, and on all persons obeying such directions; and masters of ships are to deliver their cockets within four days after the arrival of the ship at Gravesend, and not let them remain in the hands of any agents on behalf of the owners, under a penalty of 50*l*.

The irregularities of this trade at last compelled the government to establish LAND COAL METERS' officers, in London, Westminster, and Surrey, as well as at the wharfs on the river Thames within those districts. These offices were under the control of the lord mayor and aldermen, and the various justices of the peace; this establishment took place in 1767, and was extended from Tower Dock to Limehouse-Hole, and afterwards to all the parishes lying between Putney and Rotherhithe. In 1786, a like office was established in Westminster and certain parishes in Middlesex, subject to the control of the justices at the quarter-sessions for that city and the county.

The united effect of the various acts for these establishments, with the penalties imposed on offences in each district, is subjoined by way of summary, distinguishing any difference made by the provisions of the respective statutes.

The principal land coal meter, in each district must take an oath respecting the duty of his office, and employ a sufficient number of sworn labouring meters to measure all coals sold by wharf measure. In Surrey, a deputy is appointed at each subordinate office; a general penalty of 20*l*. imposed upon the principal meter, when neglecting to appoint; and 5*l*. for every neglect of the labourer.

A labourer shall attend, upon notice given at the coal office at any wharf, or place named, within an hour or sooner, to measure coals for the person giving notice, upon 20*s*. penalty on his non-attendance, and the same fine exacted upon the principal for neglecting to send.

The principal meter or agents being interested directly or indirectly otherwise than officially, to be dismissed from their employment for ever, and pay a fine of 20*l*. In Westminster the fine is 100*l*. for the principal and 20*l*. for the labourer; here

here also the labouring meter only is dismissed; but in Surrey both parties. To prevent confederacy, the labourers are frequently varied.

Coals sold as and for wharf-measure, shall be measured in the presence of a labouring meter, who is empowered to make good any deficiency out of the seller's stock.

Four-pence per chaldron, is to be paid by the wharfinger or seller to the principal meter toward defraying the expences of his office; for this the seller is to receive a ticket, containing the names of buyer and seller, quantity, &c. which ticket the carman must deliver to the first meter upon penalty of 40s. for neglect. Altering, or refusing to deliver it, 10s. Any cart with any quantity of coals exceeding seventeen bushels, sent otherwise; the forfeiture for such offence 10l.

A wharfinger, &c. using sacks less than four feet in length and two in breadth, forfeit 5l. Labouring meters permitting or using such sacks, pay 40s.

Any wharfinger or dealer directly or indirectly giving any reward, except the allowed 4d. per chaldron, shall forfeit, in London 20l. in Westminster and Surrey 50l.

Labouring meters delivering false tickets to consumers, or in other respects offending as above, shall be rendered incapable of their offices, and the principal coal meter (in London and Westminster) shall pay a fine of 40s. In Surrey the fine imposed, in the first instance, on the labourer; but, if not paid within a month, then on the principal.

Labourers suffering coals to be sent away, unmeasured, or not giving notice of their being sent away, to forfeit 5l. and be disabled.

The act for the regulation of this trade, which took place in 1803, directs "that the carman is to deliver a ticket, called the *vender's ticket* before he shoots any of the coals out of his cart or waggon, and that a bushel measure shall be in such cart or waggon, by which the carman is directed to measure, gratis, (under the penalty of 10l.) the coals contained in any one sack, which the purchaser or his servant may require, which sack is to contain three bushels
.. heaped

heaped up in the form of a cone, the outside of the measure being the extremity of the base thereof." This is to be given besides the meter's ticket.

The last act that passed relative to the coal trade was in 1804; it was enacted "that a regular market for vending coals should be established; and for this purpose it was declared that as the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London had agreed with the owners and proprietors of the Coal Exchange, for the purchase of those premises, for the price of 25,600*l.* and that such purchase should be secured by bonds of 100*l.* under the common seal of the city, bearing interest of five *per cent. per annum*, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty were empowered to make good such purchase, in the most ample manner, with the following provision, that nothing in the act should be construed to extend to the requisition that any crimp, factor, &c. should deliver gratis, a copy of the bargain or contract for the sale of coals by him attested, to the buyer and seller thereof, respectively, save and except such copy shall have been demanded by the buyer or seller thereof; and then and in such case such crimp, factor, or other person having the disposal of such coals, shall, and he and she is and are hereby required to deliver such copy, *gratis*, to such buyer or seller demanding the same."

This act further provides that all penalties under 20*l.* shall be paid within two calendar months, and recovered before any justices of the peace.—Any appeal to be made to and decided by the justices at the quarter-sessions.

We conclude this interesting article, by observing, with the ingenious Dr. Campbell, "that the coal trade is in a high degree useful to the national interest, not only by affording the principal nursery for seamen in the world, but by raising exceedingly the real value, and of course the purchase, of those lands in which coals are found, and those through which it is necessary to pass from the works to the places where they are embarked, and from the general improvements they have occasioned. Thousands of laborious
2
people

people are maintained in and about the mines, thousands more in conveying them to the ports and on board the ships; to say nothing of those that draw their subsistence from the carriage of them by land. We may join to these the multitudes that obtain their living from the many manufactories in which they are employed, and which could not be carried on but by the help of coals." To all these services the opulence of the city of London has largely contributed.

BILLINGSGATE.

Under the ward which bears this name, we have presumed in the present volume to attempt at an etymology, and in the first volume, under the reign of William III. in 1699, have stated the regulations of the fish market by act of parliament; we therefore only give a few historical notices concerning this place of piscatory avocation.

The antient customs of Billingsgate are upon record in the reign of Edward III. when it appears that every great ship paid for strandage 2*d.* every little ship with ore-locks 1*d.* the lesser boat, called a *battle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The king was to have $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for every two measured quarters of corn; of a coomb of corn, 1*d.* every weight going out of the city, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* One farthing for every two measured quarters of sea coal; for every ton of all going out of England beyond the seas by merchant strangers, 4*d.* and for every thousand herrings, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* except the franchises, &c. That these payments, however, were made long before Edward's reign is evident from Brompton's Chronicle, where mention is made of them *inter leges Ethelredi*, an. 1016.

Billingsgate is also a harbour for small vessels which arrive with salt, oranges, lemons, onions, and other commodities; and in summer the influx of cherries from Kent, &c. is wonderful. At this place the Gravesend passage boats, and Margate hoys ply for passengers; the first of these are obliged to depart, under a penalty, upon the ringing of a bell at high water.

An account of fish in use among our ancestors must be
 VOL. II. No. 39. O o curious

curious at this period; we therefore subjoin a list of those brought to market in the reign of Edward I. who descended even to regulate the prices, that his subjects might not be left to the mercy of the venders:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
The best plaice	0	1½	Best Thames or Severn		
A dozen of best soles	0	3	lamprey	0	4
Best fresh malvil, <i>i. e.</i> mol-			Best fresh oysters, a gal-		
va, either cod or ling	0	3	lon for	0	2
Best haddock	0	2	A piece of rumb, gross and		
Best barkey	0	4	fat, isenbeck holibut,		
Best mullet	0	2	which is usually sold in		
Best dorac, John Doree	0	5	pieces, at	0	4
Best conger	1	0	Best sea hog, <i>i. e.</i> porpesse	6	8
Best turbot	0	6	Best eels a strike, or a ¼ 100	0	2
Best bran, sard and vetulo	0	3	Best lampreys, in winter,		
Best mackrel in Lent	0	1	the 100	0	8
And out of Lent	0	0½	Ditto at other times	0	6
Best guarnaud	0	1	These must by their cheapness		
Best fresh mulango, <i>i. e.</i>			have been the little lampreys		
mulangi, whittings, four			now used for bait.		
for	0	1	But lampreys were also imported		
Best powdered ditto, 12 for	0	1	from Nantes, the first which		
Best pickled herrings, 20	0	1	came in was sold for not less		
This shews that the invention			than	1	4
of pickling was before the			A month after	0	8
time of Wm. Benkelon, who			Best fresh salmon from		
died in 1397 *.			Christmas to Easter for	5	0
Best fresh ditto before Mi-			Ditto after ditto	3	0
chaelmas, six for	0	1	Best smelts the 100	0	1
Ditto, after Michaelmas,			Best roche in summer	0	1
twelve for	0	1	Best lacy or pike at	6	8

By the very high price of the pike it is very probable that this fish had not yet been introduced into our ponds, but was imported at this period as a luxury, pickled or some way preserved.

Among those fish, let us observe that the conger is at present never admitted to any table, and to speak of serving up a porpesse, whole or in part, would surprize modern guests. Yet such is the difference of taste; both these fishes were in

* See Pennant's *British Zoology*, iii. article HERRING.

high esteem. King Richard's master cooks have left a most excellent receipt for congur in sauce *; and as for the other great fish, it was either eaten roasted or salted, or as broth or furmente with porpesse; the learned Doctor Caius even tells us the proper sauce, and says that it should be the same with that for a dolphin †, another dish unheard of in our days. From the great price that lucy or pike bore ‡, one may reasonably suspect that it was at that time an exotic fish and brought over at a vast expence.

Mr. Pennant confesses himself unacquainted with the words barkey, bran, and betulo. Sard was probably the sardine or pilchard. He is equally at a loss about croplings and rumb; but the pickled baleses were certainly the *pholas dactylus* of Linnæus, 1110. The *balanus* of *Rondeletius de Testanius*, 28, and the *dattili* of the modern Italians, which are to this day eaten and even pickled.

To this list of sea fish which were admitted in those days to table, may be added the sturgeon and ling, and there is twice mentioned in archbishop Neville, a great feast of certain fish, both roasted and baked, at present unknown called a thirl poole.

The seal was also reckoned a fish, and with the sturgeon and porpess were the only fresh fish which by the 33d of Henry VIII. were permitted to be brought of any stranger at sea between England and France, Flanders and Zealand.

Mr. Pennant, on passing through Billingsgate, observed on the ground some large pieces of ice, in which, he was told, the salmon from Berwick and others of the northern fishery were packed in boxes. The ice is preserved in ice-houses throughout the winter entirely for that purpose.

Mr. Colquhoun, to whose excellent treatise on river police we shall often have occasion to refer, has made several pointed observations on the frauds practised in the fish trade.

"It has been repeatedly remarked," says he, "by successive writers, that there is not perhaps a country in the world better situated to be plentifully and constantly supplied with

* *Form of Cury.* † *Caii Ophascula.* ‡ *British Zoology*, 3d, 320.

fish than Britain; yet it is well known that in London fish is seldom seen but at the tables of the rich; and, excepting sprats and herrings, which are caught only during a short season, none are tasted by the poor, though fresh fish of some kind or other, might be sold all the year, much cheaper than butchers' meat, if no sinister acts were used to prevent it. These acts, however, have been known by their effects; the consequence was that several laws passed for the better preservation and improvement of the fishery, which was placed by act of parliament, in 1710, under the control of the court of lord mayor and aldermen; with allowing of all rights of the city and lord mayor, as conservator of the river, and several bye laws and regulations were accordingly made. From the year 1727 few exertions were made on this subject till 1757, when the common council petitioned parliament for more ample power to remedy the grievances complained of. An act was in consequence passed, which declared "that the lord mayor and aldermen of London should have full power, and they were required, to make rules and ordinances, for ascertaining THE ASSIZE of the several fish to be taken," and other extensive jurisdictions. This act was further enforced by another statute, 33 George II. regulating the sale of fresh fish at Billingsgate, with fines for unsizable fish, &c.

The detection of various artifices, however, discovered that it had been customary for the fishmongers to contract with the fishermen for their whole cargoes, and oblige them to stop at Gravesend, instead of coming up to Billingsgate; they then carried the fish to be brought up to market only by boat-loads at a time, the remainder of the cargo being shifted into a well-boat, under the care of some servant, who sent it up by degrees, as the fishmonger directed. Thus the best fish was dealt out in small proportions; whilst a vast remainder was detained in the river, A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS! before it was ordered up; and having then been so wasted as to be unwholesome, it was destroyed towards furnishing a future supply of fresh fish, and fresh pecculation! It has been ascertained, that at the time the poorer classes in this metropolis

metropolis have been pining in want and misery on account of the scarcity of other food, and to whom a supply of fish would have been essential to, probably, the saving of their lives; that these piscatory forestallers and haters of their fellow citizens, wilfully kept back the supplies of the Almighty, and, with an iniquity, peculiar to itself, kept back the whole produce, except a twentieth part, which they permitted to come to market at extravagant prices! "To secure a continuance of this diabolical fraud, they became owners of fishing vessels, hired fishermen to go masters, and obliged the fishermen's apprentices to be bound, not to the fishermen, but to them, as fishmongers, though the fishmongers were a distinct company."

"As to the fish brought to market by the fishermen, the fishmongers in conjunction employed persons as their buyers at the market, to take up all the best fish, and then divided it among themselves by such lots or parcels as they thought proper; so that when it came into their shops, they enhanced the price at pleasure, and were sure not to be undersold.

"When a new fish market was, in the year 1749, attempted to be established at Westminster, (by statute 22 Geo. II. cap. 49.) the trustees and the inhabitants, raised a large sum of money by subscription, and purchased fishing vessels, to be employed solely in supplying this new market. Yet such was the influence of the fishmongers, and the fishermen in their interest, over those employed in these fishing vessels, that though they were bound under covenants, with large penalties, they broke through them all, so that the market was deserted for want of a supply, and the subscribers ultimately lost their money.

"Manifold have been the attempts to put a stop to these frauds and monopolies: the statutes 29 Geo. II. cap. 39. and 30 Geo. II. cap. 21. were passed containing such regulations, as it was hoped would prove effectual. And jurisdiction was given to the justices in Kent and Essex, as well as to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen (being justices) of the corporation of Queenborough and Gravesend, to enforce the penalties.

"The

“ The fishmongers, however, still continued to keep the fish wasting in their well-boats at Gravesend, beyond the time limited by law, by causing the holds of these well-boats to be divided into several cells, with partitions between them. When a fishing vessel came in, as part of the fish only was forwarded to the market directly, the remainder was put into one of these cells or receivers: another vessel, two or three days after, left part of her cargo in another receiver of the same boat, and so on till all the receivers were full; where it was kept as long as the fisherman pleased. When the inspector (appointed by virtue of the acts last mentioned) came to see whether the fish had been forwarded to market as it ought, and found it remained beyond the time, he was told, that what he saw came by after vessels, and that the time for sending it forward was not expired; which he not being able to disprove, the fraud passed unpunished. It had been provided by these acts, that an entry should be made of the fishing vessels, as they came in, under a very considerable penalty; but this was frequently eluded by prevailing upon those who had the charge of making the entry, to leave the entry to be made by some waterman, who took the entering money, and made the entry upon pieces of paper, which remained with him, before they were posted in the entering book, perhaps twenty days. If the inspector, upon finding no entry made, gave himself no trouble, the end was answered; if he did and prosecuted, the defendant produced the waterman's paper, which brought the entry within time: and though this paper might be forged, as the proof of the forgery was scarcely possible; the end of the fisherman was still answered, and he cheated the public with impunity.

“ To remedy these evils and some others the last act of parliament passed, and now in force, material to be considered, as respects the port of London, the statute 33 Geo. II. cap. 27. of which the following is the substance:

“ The master of every fishing vessel, within three days after his arrival at the Nore with fish, shall report the time
of

of his arrival to the deputed clerk, in the coast-office at the Custom House in London, under 50*l.* penalty, and the clerk is to enter the report in a book kept for that purpose. The master is also to leave a true account of all fresh fish which have been brought alive to the Nore in his vessel, upon pain that the owners of such vessel shall forfeit 20*l.* If any person on board such a vessel after her arrival, shall destroy or cause to be destroyed, any fish which shall have been brought from sea, that is not unmarketable, such offender shall be committed to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. The clerk at the coast-office is on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week, to return to the mayor of London, and to such persons as the trustees of the fish-market at Westminster shall appoint, in the city of Westminster, and to the inspector of the fishing vessels, at such place as the said trustees shall appoint; a true account of the time when every such vessel shall have been entered as arrived at the Nore, and also of the fish, &c. which shall have been entered; under the penalty of 5*l.*

“None of the fish mentioned in the act (*viz.* salmon, salmon trouts, turbot, and ling, fresh cod, and half-fresh cod, haddock, scate, fresh ling, lobsters, soles, and whiting,) shall, at any time after their arrival at the Nore, be put into a well-boat, or store-boat, under the penalty of 20*l.* nor be delivered out of any fishing vessel (unless when sold by retail) but into the vessel employed to carry it directly to Billingsgate or Westminster; and no vessel is to remain above one tide with the fish, accidents of wind and weather excepted. If any one offends in the premises, he is to be committed to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month: and the inspector of the fishing vessels is duly to execute his office under the penalty of 20*l.*

“By the statute 2 Geo. III. cap. 15, made to encourage the supply of the metropolis with fish, by land-carriage, but which did not succeed to any beneficial extent; no person who shall sell or be concerned in the sale of any fresh fish

fish by commission, is to buy or be concerned in the buying of any fresh fish to sell again, on his own account, or for the joint account of him and any other person, under the forfeiture of 50*l*. No person is to sell at any fish-market within the bills of mortality, or within one hundred and fifty yards of such fish-market, and during the market hours, any of the fish specified in the act, before he shall have first placed up a true account of all the fish which he shall then have to sell, distinguishing the several sorts of such fish, and the quantity of every sort respectively, under 10*l*. penalty; and no person is to have in his possession, or expose to sale, any spawn of fish, or any fish unsizeable or out of season, or any smelt, which shall not be five inches from the nose to the utmost extent of the tail.

“By the two last stated acts, a general jurisdiction over offences created by them, is given to all justices of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions.”

BOSS ALLEY, nearly facing this market, was so called on account of a boss or spring of clear water which was erected for the use of the ward, by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington.

On St. Mary's Hill stands

WATERMEN's HALL.

This is a small, but convenient building for transacting the affairs of the company, who are under the power and controul of the lord mayor and aldermen; this court appoints eight persons of good character among the watermen, and three persons out of twelve annually nominated by the watermen, which eleven persons are stiled rulers and overseers of all wherry-men, watermen, and lightermen, that shall row, or exercise any rowing upon the river Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor. These rulers are enabled annually to appoint and direct the watermen of the principal towns, stairs, and plying places within the above districts; and to chuse certain free watermen, who are housekeepers, for each of those plying places, to be their assistants, so that they do not exceed the number of
sixty,

sixty, nor are less than forty; to which nine lightermen being added, they altogether compose the assistants to the company.

The persons composing this body are empowered to appoint any number of watermen, not exceeding forty, to ply and work on Sundays, between Vauxhall and Limehouse; at such places as shall be appointed, to carry over passengers, at a regulated rate; the money earned by such labour, is carried to the hall by each waterman, who, having been paid his proper wages, the rest is consolidated as a fund for the relief of the poor belonging to the fraternity. The sums raised by these means are very considerable*.

Should the lord high admiral, or the commissioners of the Admiralty, at any time give notice to the Watermen's Company, that there is occasion for a certain number of that fraternity to serve in the royal navy; then all such persons as shall be duly summoned, and do not appear, shall not only suffer one month's imprisonment, but be rendered incapable of enjoying any privilege belonging to the company for two years. The above are the provisions of the act of William III.

In the year 1701, during the same reign, an order was made by the court of rulers, auditors, and assistants of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the river Thames, observing, "that several watermen and their apprentices, while they are rowing upon that river, or at their plying places between Gravesend and Windsor, *often use immodest, obscene, and lewd expressions towards passengers, and to each other, that are offensive to all sober persons, and tend to the corruption of youths*; it was therefore ordained, That watermen or lightermen, convicted of using such expressions, forfeit 2s. 6d. for every such

* The watermen of Westminster being exempt from the immediate direction of the company, in this circumstance, annually appoint their own watermen to ply and work on Sundays, for carrying passengers across the Thames; which money is applied to the use of the poor watermen, or their widows, in the parishes of St. Margaret, and St. John the Evangelist, in that city.

offence; and if any waterman or lighterman's apprentice shall offend in the same manner, his master or mistress shall on his conviction, forfeit the like sum; or, in case of their refusal, the offender shall suffer such correction as the rulers of the company shall think fit and necessary. The forfeitures, when paid, to be applied to the use of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed members of the company, their widows and children."

All boats belonging to the company must be numbered, and entered in the company's register; and to prevent imposition, the rates of passage upon the river are regulated by the lord mayor and court of aldermen; a list of which, framed and glazed, are hung up in the passage to the court rooms of aldermen and common council, Guildhall. Any exaction or extortion beyond the rates fixed, subjects the offender to a fine, or imprisonment for a stated time. The application for this purpose is to the clerk of Watermen's Hall, giving the number of the boat; the offender will then be summoned to answer the complaint, whether for exaction, abuse, or any other misbehaviour; and, if convicted, properly punished.

In our first volume * we gave an extract from an act, passed in the reign of Geo. II. for the preservation of the lives of persons passing on the river Thames.

We further state that by the same statute, it is enacted, "That every tilt boat shall be of the burthen of fifteen tons; and that no Gravesend boats, or wherries, with close decks or bailed down, and not moveable, be navigated, tilt-boats only excepted, on the penalty of 10*l*." †

Any watermen or wherry-men who wilfully or negligently lose their tide from Billingsgate to Gravesend, or from thence to Billingsgate, by putting ashore for other passengers, or by waiting or loitering by the way, so that the first passengers shall be set on shore two miles short of the place to which they are bound, shall not be entitled to claim any fare of the passenger.

* Page 363.

† Thames Police.

The rulers of the Watermen's Company are to appoint two or more officers to attend, one at Billingsgate, at every time of high water at London Bridge; and the other at Gravesend, at the first of flood; who shall publicly ring a bell for fifteen minutes, to give notice to the tilt-boats and wherries to put off. And if such wherry-men, &c. do not immediately put off on ringing the said bell; and do not effectually proceed on their voyage, but put on shore within two miles of Billingsgate, or Gravesend, as the case may be; or if such boats are not navigated by two sufficient men, the youngest to be eighteen years old at least; in every such case the owners of such boats shall forfeit 5*l.* to be levied on the boats or goods of the owners of such boats.

And if the Company of Watermen neglect setting up the bells, and appointing proper persons to ring them, they shall forfeit 50*l.* persons appointed to ring the said bells, shall forfeit 40*l.* for every neglect.

The statute of 34 Geo. III. after reciting the various preceding laws, repeals the statute of Philip and Mary, inflicting severe punishments on watermen for extortion, and places them more immediately under the government of the magistracy.

" The court of lord mayor and aldermen are empowered to make rules and orders for the government of watermen, wherry-men, and lightermen, between Gravesend and Windsor: and jurisdiction is given to the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman within the city, and the justices of the peace of the counties and places next adjoining to the river, to put all laws, rules, and orders, made by the said court of mayor and aldermen, or by the rulers of the Watermen's Company, and approved of by the court, in execution against watermen and others, guilty of any offence against such laws, rules, and orders.

" Such rules may be enforced by penalties and forfeitures, not exceeding 3*l.* for any offence, and are to be approved of by one of the chief judges. A copy of them being thirty days previously sent to the Watermen's Com-

pany, who may submit objections to the judges. Within thirty days after, being allowed, copies of the rules are to be sent to the public offices in Middlesex and Surrey, and to the clerks of the peace of the counties and places adjoining the river:

“ Authority is also given to the lord mayor, recorder, or one alderman of London, and to any justice or justices of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions, to summon offenders (within six days after any offence is committed) and, on the refusal to appear, to apprehend them by warrant, and to punish them by fine, not exceeding the penalty imposed for the offence; or, in case of refusal, to pay the fine, by imprisonment not exceeding one month.

“ A like authority is given to summon, apprehend, and punish persons refusing to pay watermen their fares, &c.

“ Authority is also given to two of the rulers of the Watermen's Company (as well as to the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and justices) to hear complaints between watermen and watermen, their widows, apprentices, &c.

“ An appeal is by this act given from the mayor, aldermen, recorder, justices or rulers of the company, to the quarter sessions.”

Persons refusing to pay the fares of watermen, or give their names and residence, or giving fictitious names or places of abode, incur the penalty of 5*l*.

The Watermen's Company was first founded in 1556; and, according to the report of the Dock Committee in the House of Commons in 1796, they were thus estimated:

Freemen	-	-	-	8283
Persons not free	-	-	-	2000
Apprentices	-	-	-	2000

12,283

In war about three hundred apprentices are annually admitted, and four hundred in time of peace. These watermen navigate three thousand wherries, and the chief part of the craft employed in the river.

On St. Mary Hill is also

FELLOWSHIP

FELLOWSHIP PORTERS HALL.

THIS is a small building for the regulation of the fraternity, from which it is named.

The porters of the metropolis are divided into the following brotherhoods; COMPANIES PORTERS, FELLOWSHIP PORTERS, TICKET PORTERS, and TACKLE PORTERS.

The Companies Porters land and ship off all goods and merchandize exported and imported to and from all parts near the west side of the Sound, in the Baltic, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, &c.

The Fellowship Porters land, ship off, carry or house, all merchandize, as corn, salt, coals, and other commodities, measurable by dry measure. Their number is from seven hundred to one thousand; and their chief governor the alderman of Billingsgate ward for the time being. They pay 12d. each for quarterage.

A remarkable custom, in use among the fellowship porters, is worthy of notice: by an act of common council, it was ordered that an annual sermon should be preached before them, in the parish church of St. Mary at Hill, the Sunday next after Midsummer Day; they, therefore, on the preceding night, furnish the merchants and respectable families in the neighbourhood with nosegays, and in the morning proceed from their hall to church, each having a large nosegay in his hand. On their arrival at the church, they walk up the middle aisle to the altar, and every porter deposits his benevolence for the use of the poor, and to defray the expences of the day, into two basons provided for the purpose; and after having performed this ceremony, the deputy, merchants, with their wives, children, and servants, walk in order, from their separate pews, to perform the same solemnity. The nosegays used on this occasion are very expensive, and the custom is very antient.

The Ticket Porters land and ship off goods imported or exported to all parts of America, &c. and house all merchants' goods, metals, &c. They ply also at various quarters of the city, for other species of portorage, and give ample

ample security for their fidelity and honesty; such as employ them, have only occasion to notice their names, stamped on a silver ticket, hanging at their girdles, in cases of insolence or other misbehaviour; and upon complaint being made to their governor, satisfaction is speedily obtained.

Tackle Porters are such of the last class as are furnished with weights, scales, &c. their business being to weigh such goods as come under their inspection.

There are various rates taken by these different classes of porters for shipping, landing, housing, and weighing, which are regulated to prevent imposition.

Any porter has the liberty of bringing goods into London; but may not carry any out of the City, or from one part of it to another, unless he be a freeman, or covenanted servant; otherwise he is liable to be arrested.

ST. MARY AT HILL.



THIS church is so named on account of its situation; it is of antient date, Richard Hackney, sheriff of London, having presented to the living in 1337*.

The

* In 1497, when some labourers were digging for the foundation of a wall in this church, they found a coffin of rotten timber, containing a female

The walls of the building having withstood the injury of the Great Fire, the interior was rebuilt at the public charge, and finished in 1672. Within a few years also, it has been again repaired and beautified in a very judicious manner; the old tower taken down and rebuilt, and the west front correspondently built of brick. Towards the hill the front is very handsome; it is of stone, as are all the other walls, except the west; and the side windows were Gothic, till the piers were taken out, and the whole formed into single frames, which gives a light appearance to the church.

The interior, over the middle aisle, is graced with a very light and beautiful cupola. The roofs of the side aisles flat, supported by four columns; at each end of the church are two pilasters of a composition of Doric and Corinthian. The whole church is well wainscotted eight foot high, with oak pews, and enriched with cherubims, festoons, &c.

The altar-piece is of Norway oak, with a handsome cornice and pediment. The length of the church is ninety-six feet, breadth sixty, altitude to the ceiling of the roof, twenty-six feet; and to the centre of the cupola, thirty-eight feet.

There are no monuments worthy peculiar attention. Stow mentions the following eminent citizens who were buried here:

Richard Gosselyn, sheriff, 1422. He gave his house, called Stue House, in Love Lane, and a tenement in Foster Lane, for the support of religious foundations.

John Bedham, fishmonger, who gave in 1472 several largacies for the same purpose.

Nicholas Exton, mayor, 1387.

William Cambridge, mayor, 1420.

Robert Revell, sheriff, 1490, a benefactor towards rebuilding the church.

female body, apparently uncorrupted, and the joints pliable. The body was discovered to be that of Alice, lady of the above sheriff Hackney, who had been buried upwards of a century and an half. After exposure for four days without any hoisome smell, it began to grow putrid, and was therefore again deposited in its present earth.

William Remington, mayor, 1500.

Sir Thomas Blanke, mayor, 1582.

Sir Cuthbut Buckle, mayor, 1594.

Sir Robert Hampson, alderman, 1607.

The organ is esteemed a very melodious instrument. Among the incumbents there are no persons of remarkable character.

Within this parish was a place called *Septem Camerae*; which was either a house, or so many rooms or chambers belonging to a chantry, the rent of which was appropriated towards the maintenance of a priest to pray for the soul of the founder. These, with other chantry lands in the city, were sold by Edward VI. for 988*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

To the parish of St. Mary at Hill is united that of St. Andrew Hubbard, the church of which was destroyed by the fire, and the site now covered by the Weigh-house.

Crossing Love Lane, through St. Botolph's Alley, we come opposite to the parish church of

ST. GEORGE, BOTOLPH-LANE.



THE patron saint of this church was born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents; and on account of his active life, was made a military tribune by the emperor Dioclesian, who, not knowing him to be a Christian, heaped favours on him; St. George was, however, unhappily discovered by the emperor and his court, on account of his remonstrances against the persecution which Dioclesian had projected:—the sovereign therefore urged the saint to sacrifice to idols; but finding his persuasions

persuasions and remonstrances vain, had recourse to torment. St. George was placed upon a wheel, armed on every side with sharp steel points, which tore the flesh of the sufferer in a shocking manner; but in the midst of torment, as say the monkish writers, he was comforted and encouraged by a voice from heaven, which spoke thus, "Fear not, George, for I am with thee;" and also by a person clothed in white, who appearing to him, gave him his hand, embraced him, and inspired him with courage.

"As the torments which St. George was put to increased, so did the patience and greatness of his courage, wherewith he endured them. The joy also of the Christians was augmented, and the confusion of the Gentiles, as also the fury and rage of the emperor, who knew not what course to take to daunt the blessed martyr, who remained still invincible amidst such cruel and unheard-of torments. At length he resolved to speak him fair. Therefore with a sweet and flattering countenance he exhorted him not to be so obstinate, nor to lose his favours, promising to do great things for him, and to advance him to the highest honours and preferments, if he would obey him as his father. And the saint, the more to manifest the power of God, said to him, If you please, O emperor, let us go into the temple, and see the gods, which you adore. And the emperor being overjoyed, believing that George was now come to himself and had changed his mind, commanded both senate and people to resort to the temple, to be spectators and witnesses of the sacrifice which George was to offer. When all assembled into the temple, and had their eyes and minds fixed upon the saint, he approaching near the statue of Apollo, and stretching forth his hand, said,—Wilt thou have me offer sacrifice to thee?—and withal made the sign of the cross. And presently the devil, that was in that idol, crieth out:—I am no God, nor is there any other God besides him, whom you do preach. Then replies the saint,—How darest thou stay here in my presence, who do acknowledge and adore the true and living God? And as soon as the saint had spoken this, there was heard a most hideous screech and howling, which came from the mouth,

or rather from the hollow places of the idols, and they all fell down to the ground and were broken in pieces. The priests seeing their miserable gods thus destroyed, stirred up the people, who in a mutiny laid hands upon the saint, bound him, and gave him many blows; then called upon the emperor—to dispatch that magician, and take away his life before they came to lose their own for seeing their gods so basely affronted. The emperor moved both by their clamours, and by his own fierceness and implous cruelty, as also for that a multitude of gentiles, seeing their idols hurled down and broken into little bits by the powerful prayers of St. George, gave sentence that he should have his head cut off, before the mischief spread farther.

“ Upon being taken to the place of execution, and having loudly prayed, the martyr stretched forth his *sacred* neck to be severed from his shoulders by the sword, in Persia, in the city Diospolis. The martyrdom of St. George is very famous and honourably solemnized in all the churches of the east and west; and by the Grecians he is commonly styled, *The Great Martyr St. George*. His martyrdom was not more cruel, however, than the profane dispersion of his bones. St. German, bishop of Paris, returning from a pilgrimage, he made to Jerusalem, brought with him an arm, which the emperor Justinian gave him as a most precious treasure; and he placed it in St. Vincent's church in Paris. His head is kept at Rome in a church built to his honour, and called from his name, being placed there by pope Zachary. The other arm of St. George was translated to Cologne.

“ His heart is said to have been buried in St. George's chapel at Windsor; being a present from the emperor Henry V. Kings in battle esteem him their particular patron and advocate, and the Roman church call upon St. George, St. Sebastian, and St. Maurice, as special protectors against the enemies of the holy faith.” *

We have been very minute in our account of St. George and his *asserted* miracles, as being undoubtedly the patron

saint, not only of this and other churches, but of England, and of the Order of the Garter.

Recurring to more certain documents, it appears that this church formerly belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey. At the dissolution of monasteries it came to the crown, and is still in that patronage.

Having been repaired at the charge of the parish in 1627, but sharing the fate of others by the conflagration, it was rebuilt in 1674.—And this parish, with that of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, were united by act of parliament.

The church, though small, is extremely neat, and in the most chaste Grecian stile. The roof over the centre aisle is arched, and those on the side flat. Four Ionic pillars support the vault of the nave and chancel, as well as the ceilings of the aisles; a rich cornice extends round the building, and terminates in the entablature of the pillars. A band, ornamented with scrolls, crosses the nave from each column, and the spaces are judiciously filled with ornamented pannels.—Several large windows, partaking more of the square than the arch, render the church light; it is also free from damp.

The altar takes up the entire east end of the fabric, and is ornamented with the usual tables of the Ten Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, paintings of Moses and Aaron, pillars in imitation of *lapis lazuli*, cherubims, &c. forming altogether a stately appearance. The organ is supported by the only gallery in the church; this instrument was erected in 1723, and its case is very beautiful. On the outside, the case is composed of a grand front with a cornice and pediment, and enriched with appropriate ornaments. The tower is surmounted by four vases, and the whole building is constructed of stone.

There are no monuments of any note; but in the south side of the chancel, in a large pew, is a high piece of iron scroll work, embellished with the arms of William Beckford, Esq. who was alderman of this ward, and the arms of England, the city, sword and mace, &c. thus inscribed:

“Sacred to the memory of that real patriot the Right Honourable William Beckford, twice lord mayor of London,

Q q 2

whose

whose incessant spirited efforts to serve his country hastened his dissolution, on the 21st of June, 1770, in the time of his mayoralty, and sixty-second of his age."

The church of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, stood opposite Botolph Lane in Thames Street, and was said by Stow to have existed from the time of Edward the Confessor. After it was burnt, the site of the chancel was rented by Sir Josiah Child, for 100*l.* per year, in 1693, and he formed out of it the passage to Botolph's Wharf. A large house occupies the spot where the body of the church stood.

Having been given to the canons of St. Paul's cathedral by Ordgar, in the 12th century, it has continued in their possession, and they now jointly present with the king to the united living.

We mention this church more particularly on account of its having contained the remains of an excellent citizen, JOHN RAINWELL, mayor, 1426, with the following epitaph;

" Citizens of London, call to Remembrance

The famous JOHN RAINWELL, some time your Mayor,
Of the Staple of *Calice* so was his chance.

Here lyes now his Corps; his Soul bright and fair
Is taken to Heav'n's bliss, thereof is no Despair.

His Acts bear witness, by matters of Accord,
How charitable he was, and of what Record;
No man hath been so beneficial as he
Unto the City in giving liberally."—&c.

" He gave a stone house to be a vestry to that church for ever.

" He gave lands and tenements to the use of the commonalty, that the mayor and chamberlain should satisfy, to the discharge of all persons inhabiting within the Wards of Billingsgate, Dowgate, and Aldgate, as oft as it should happen that any fifteenth was to be granted to the king by parliament.

" Also to the Exchequer in discharge of the sheriffs ten pounds yearly, which the sheriffs used to pay for the farm of Southwark; so that all men of the realm coming or passing with carriage, should be free quitted and discharged of all toll and other payments aforetime claimed by the sheriffs.

“ Farther, that the mayor and chamberlain shall pay yearly to the sheriffs eight pounds; so that the sheriffs take no manner of toll or money of any person of this realm, for their goods, merchandize, victuals and carriages for their passages at the great gate of the bridge of the city, nor at the bridge called the Draw-bridge, &c.

“ The overplus of money coming of the said lands and tenements divided into even portions; the one part to be employed to restore the graineries of the city with wheat, for the relief of the poor commonalty, and the other moiety to clear and cleanse the shelves and other stoppages of the river Thames, &c.”*

In the church of St. George, were interred:

Adam Bamme, mayor, 1397.

Hugh Spencer, Esq. in 1424.

William Combes, Fishmonger, one of the sheriffs in 1452, who gave forty pounds towards the works of that church.

John Stocker, draper, one of the sheriffs, 1477.

Richard Dryland, Esq. steward of the household to duke Humphrey (of Gloucester).

Nicholas Patrick, one of the sheriffs, 1519;

William Forman, mayor, 1538.

James Mountford, Esq. surgeon to king Henry the Eighth, buried 1544.

ST. BOTOLPH'S WHARF is of very antient date; it was held by the crown in the reign of Edward I. that monarch granted it to Richard de Kingston, upon yielding a silver penny at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, for all services, &c.

In Stow's time, 1598, the parish of St. Botolph and its neighbourhood were inhabited by foreigners; and the honest historian makes great complaint on account of their refusing their proportion towards the relief of the poor: “ In Billingsgate Ward,” says he, “ were one hundred and fifty houses of strangers, whereof thirty of these households inhabited in the parish of St. Botolph, in the chief and principal houses,

In 1302, Hugh Pourt, one of the sheriffs, and Margaret, his wife, founded here a perpetual chantry. In 1623, 24, and 25, the church underwent repairs to the amount of 500*l.* and upwards; and, in 1629, it was again beautifully repaired and ornamented, at the charge of the parish; but, in 1633, a dreadful fire destroyed a third part of the parish, which so decreased the tythes, that three years afterwards, from 109*l.* they were reduced to 83*l.* The general conflagration of the city, reduced the church to ashes.

In 1676, the present handsome structure was erected, though the steeple was not finished till 1705.

The fabric is substantially built with stone; the corners have rustic quoins, and the body was ornamented with tall arched windows, which have lately been filled up on the north side, so as to appear circles. The roof is hid by a kind of attic course, from which the tower rises square and plain, whence a dial projects over the street; the course above this is adorned at the corners with coupled pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting an open work in place of a balustrade, with large urns at the corners. Hence rises the beautiful lantern, ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and arched windows in the intercolumniations: on these pilasters rests the dome, the crown of which is surmounted by another elegant piece of open work, as a balustrade; from the dome rises a spiral turret, which supports the fane. This steeple has a ring of ten good bells.

Within, the church is very highly though chastely decorated; being enriched with arched work, and handsomely pewed and wainscoted. Here is a good organ. By means of some recent repairs, the roof of this church has been much improved; the whole structure is elegant, without appearing gaudy; and has all the requisites proper for a place of serious worship.

This church was built on the present footway, and abruptly projected into the street: it continued in this state till the fire in 1759, the church being damaged, and great part of the neighbourhood consumed. When the confusion

confusion had subsided, and the inhabitants began to rebuild, an improvement was suggested to form a foot path; to this the projecting steeple seemed an insurmountable obstacle, and the parish, if possible, did not wish to destroy such a beautiful specimen of architecture. A surveyor, however, was employed, and he had the ingenuity to discover that Sir Christopher Wren, conceiving that such a convenience must at a future period be rendered necessary, had contrived the arch, on which the steeple stood, of such strength, that it required only to clear away the intermediate part of the building to render the improvement effectual. This being done, St. Magnus's steeple and its porch exhibit another instance of the vast abilities of the great restorer of London.

In the old church were buried

John Blund, mayor, 1307.

Henry Yeuell, freemason to Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. 1400.

Henry, his son, who founded a chantry here in 1400.

Richard Winter, stockfishmonger, who, in 1407, gave a shop in this parish to the rector and churchwardens for his anniversary, and to lay out 20s.—The remainder to be given to poor housekeepers.

John Mitchel, mayor, 1436.

John French, baker, yeoman of the crown to Henry VII. 1510.

Richard Turke, one of the sheriffs, 1549.

Sir Richard Morgan, knt. chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1556.

Dr. Maurice Griffith, bishop of Rochester, 1559.

John Couper, fishmonger, alderman, nominated for mayor, 1584.

Sir William Garrard, mayor, 1555.

Robert Harding, salter, sheriff, 1658.

Sir John Gerrard, and dame Jane his wife; he had been lord mayor in 1601.

The modern monuments are of no peculiar consideration. There was a famous guild, dedicated to *Our Lady de*

Salve Regina, in the church of St. Magnus; an account of which was brought in to the king upon an act of parliament, in the reign of Edward III. when some particular inquisition was taken concerning the guilds of fraternities throughout England. The following is a translation of the certificate, extracted from the Tower records:—"17 Edward. Be it remembered, that Rauf Chapelyn, du Bailliff, William Double, fishmonger; Roger Lower, chancellor; Henry Boseworth, vintener; Stephen Lucas, stockfishmonger; and other of the better of the parish of St. Magnus, near the bridge of London, of their great devotion, and to the honour of God, and his glorious Mother Our Lady Mary, the Virgin, began and caused to be made a chantry, to sing an anthem of Our Lady, called *Salve Regina*, every evening: and thereupon ordained five burning wax lights at the time of the said anthem, in the honour and reverence of the five principal joys of Our Lady aforesaid; and for exciting the people to devotion at such an hour, the more to merit to their souls. And thereupon many other good people of the same parish, seeing the great honesty of the said service and devotion, proffered to be aiders and partners to support the said lights and the said anthem to be continually sung; paying to every person every week an halfpenny. And so that hereafter, with the gift that the people shall give to the sustentation of the said light and anthem, there shall be to find a chaplain singing in the said church for all the benefactors of the said light and anthem. And after the said Rauf Chapelyn, by his testament, devised 3s. by quit rent, issuing out of one tenement in the parish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap."

To this parish is united that of St. Margaret, New Fish Street, which was destroyed by the fire in 1666.

Among the rectors of St. Magnus were the following eminent persons; Maurice Griffith, bishop of Rochester, 1554. John Young, bishop of Rochester, 1557. Among those of St. Margaret, occurs Samuel Harsnett, afterwards archbishop of York.

LONDON BRIDGE.

Our limits forbidding us to enter into the remote history of this bridge, we content ourselves by stating from William of Malmsbury, that A. D. 994, Sweyn, king of Denmark, in his attack upon London, was so valiantly opposed by Ethelred II. and the citizens, that many of the Danish army were drowned in the river, because in their rage they took no heed of the bridge.

In 1122, Thomas Arden gave to the monks of Bermondsey, and the church of St. George, Southwark, 5s. rent, out of the lands pertaining to London Bridge.

We have before mentioned that the bridge of stone was first begun by Peter of Colechurch, in 1176, westwardly of the timber bridge, which had stood opposite to Botolph's Wharf in the reign of William I. and was thirty-three years before it was finished.

In the night of the 10th of July, 1213, a great fire broke out in Southwark, and the flames catching St. Mary Overy's church, were spread, by a strong southerly wind, to the north end of the bridge, which taking fire, prevented the return of the multitude, who had run from London to extinguish the fire in Southwark; and while the crowd were endeavouring to force a passage back to the city through the flames, at the north end of the bridge, the fire broke out at the south end also; by means of which the people were so enclosed between the two fires, that, notwithstanding all assistance that could be given, upwards of three thousand people perished, either by being burnt to death, or drowned in the river.

King John gave several void pieces of ground in the city for building, the profits and rents of which were appropriated towards the reparation of this bridge; and during the same reign, the master mason, built the large chapel on the centre at his own expence; which chapel was then endowed for two priests, four clerks, &c. besides chantries, since founded for John Hatfield, and others. In the reign of Henry VI. it maintained four chaplains. This was the first structure erected on the bridge; and after it was finished,

other buildings were added, and ultimately a street with posterns was formed, which continued till the latter end of the reign of George I. Towards the maintenance of these structures several well disposed persons contributed; and their donations were registered in the chapel, and remained there till it was converted to a dwelling house.

Henry III. in 1269, granted the custody of the bridge, with its liberties, to his queen, for the term of six years. This was the lady whom we have mentioned before, for depriving the prior of the Holy Trinity of St. Catharine's hospital.

The bridge, after its first construction, became ruinous in less than seventy years; the consequence was the licence of Edward I. to collect the godly aids of devout people throughout the kingdom; and the laying customs and duties on goods either carried over the bridge, or brought by water carriage.

The city not approving of the custody of their bridge to continue in the queen, the ward jurats in an inquisition taken by the judges itinerant at the Tower, presented, "That the custody of the bridge, and the soke thereof, was in the queen's hands; they knew not by what warrant, when the soke thereof antiently was in the hands of the king's mother, from the time of the battle of Evesham, to that time*."

It was several times presented, the rents and revenues being very considerable; but the queen monopolized the whole, and she substituted keepers under her, as had been formerly done by the city. These keepers proved complete engines of oppression; they exacted considerable personal gains, at the same-time that they suffered the repairs to be neglected, and the bridge to be decayed. The citizens often complained; but no attention was paid to their remonstrances.

* This was the fortunate battle in which Henry III. overthrew Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and his adherents. The city had unfortunately sided with the insurgents; and, therefore, among other punishments, was deprived of the privileges of its bridge.

In

1282, the structure was so shamefully out of repair, as to render the passage dangerous; a subsidy was granted by patent from Edw. II. towards its restoration.

In 1381, whilst Sir John Britain was custos of the city, in the reign of Richard II. a vast collection was made of all archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical persons, towards the repairs of London Bridge.

A tournament was held here, on St. George's Day, 1395, betwixt the Earl of Crawford, of Scotland; and Lord Wells, of England: in the third onset of which Lord Wells was borne out of the saddle.

The tower on the north end of the drawbridge, was erected in 1426, during the mayoralty of Sir John Reinwell, which served to repel the bastard Falconbridge, in his general assault on the city in 1741, with a set of banditti, under pretence of rescuing the unfortunate Henry VI. then confined in the Tower; sixty houses were burnt on the bridge on the occasion. It also served to check, and in the end, annihilate, the ill-conducted insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the reign of Queen Mary. The top of this tower, in the sad and turbulent days of this kingdom, used to be shambles of human flesh, and covered with heads or quarters of unfortunate partizans. Even so late as 1598, Hentzner, the German traveller, with German accuracy, counted on it above thirty heads. The old map of the city, in 1597, represents them in a most horrible cluster.

The state of the bridge in the beginning of 1632, is thus recorded by Burton: "This bridge, with a chapel on the east side, and a gate on the south end, being built all of stone, and houses of timber over the stone piers, and arches on both sides thereof; yet there were, and still are, in the whole length of the bridge, three vacancies with stone walls and iron grates over them, on either side opposite to each other; through which grates, people as they pass over the bridge, may take a view of the river, both east and west; and also may go aside more to each side, out of the way of carts and coaches, the passage being but narrow, and not only troublesome, but dangerous. These

three vacancies are over three of the middle arches, for all the piers are not of a like thickness, nor stand at equal distance one from the other; for those under these three vacancies are much wider than the rest, and are called the Navigable Locks, because vessels of considerable burden may pass through them. One of these is near unto the gate, and is called the Rock Lock. The second is under the second vacancy, where the drawbridge antiently was, and is called the Drawbridge Lock. And the third is near the chapel, and is called St. Mary's Lock. There is a fourth, between St. Magnus's church and the first vacancy, and is called the King's Lock; for that the king in his passage through bridge in his barge, goes through this lock."

The dreadful fire which happened on the 13th of February, in this year, and of which we have made some mention, under St. Magnus's church, broke out between eleven and twelve at night in the house of Mr. Briggs, a needle maker, at the north end; and it was occasioned by the carelessness of a female servant, by setting a tub of hot sea-coal ashes under the stairs. The fire consumed, before eight the next morning, all the buildings from the end to the first vacancy, including forty-two houses. The Thames was frozen over, and owing to the consequent scarcity of water, the fire continued burning in the vaults and cellars upwards of a week. From this period till 1646, the bridge was in a desolate state; deal boards were set up on each side, to prevent passengers falling into the Thames; many of these, by high winds, were often blown down, and the passage was very dangerous by night, although there were lanthorns and candles hung upon all the cross beams which held the boards together.

In 1646, the buildings were re-constructed, in, what was then termed, a very substantial and beautiful manner of timber. The houses were three stories high, besides the cellars, which were within and between the piers. Over the houses were stately platforms, surrounded with railing, with walks, gardens, and arbours, and other embellishments, necessary for enlivening the prospect up and down the river, and over the adjacent country.

The

The south side did not partake of these convenient additions, but appeared a heterogeneous mass of awkward structures and narrow passages, the street at this end being not above fourteen, and in some places twelve feet broad, whilst that at the other side was twenty feet wide.

The year 1666, however, again desolated the north end, whilst the old buildings erected in the reign of king John, again escaped destruction ; after having continued four hundred and ninety years.

The fall of the buildings on the north end, and the violence of this fire, had so battered and weakened the stone work, that the repair of the arches and piers before they could again be rendered strong enough to support the houses about to be rebuilt, amounted to an expence of above 1500*l.* which was paid out of the rents of the bridge.

The reparation of the stone work having been finished, leases for sixty years were taken of a certain number of feet on both sides the street, to build on, at 10*s.* *per* foot ; by such means the north end was rebuilt in the space of five years ; the houses being four stories high, and the street of its accustomed breadth of twenty feet.

This being so quickly and completely accomplished, an expedient was suggested to make the south end answerable both in appearance and convenience ; but as the leases were undeterminable on account of their various dates, a balance was contrived, by which all persons might have equal right ; and the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, who composed the Bridge House committee, with the assistance of Mr. Odde, clerk comptroller, were appointed to compromise differences.

The means used were as follow : First, they caused to be measured how many feet every proprietor had in front of his house. Secondly, what rent he paid annually to the Bridge House. Thirdly, what number of years of his lease were unexpired. The next rank were of those whose leases were unexpired. These they purchased at a valuable consideration of the tenants, who were not able to build. And, for such as had longer time, they, in consideration thereof, added

added a competent time to what they had to come of their old leases, with an abatement of rent, answerable to what the house or houses would cost rebuilding, which was to be in the same form of building as the north end; the city being at the charges of repairing and making good the stone work, fit for the new buildings: these reparations cost the city an additional sum of 1000*l*. The south was then finished answerable to the other end; and thus it continued till 1756.

It was at length discovered that, besides its great inconvenience, this street had become a losing concern; measures were therefore taken to improve the bridge; the street estate being in such a bad condition, that it must be taken down; and beside, that the city in building ten houses, had not received any other remuneration than 2*per cent.* for their money.

Many obstacles were started against the proposed improvement, and when these were obviated by parliament, a temporary bridge, which had been constructed whilst these improvements were going on, was wholly consumed by fire on the 11th of April 1759*. Nothing could equal the vigilance of the magistrates on this occasion, and the diligence of the workmen to restore the communication between the City and the Borough, which was, in a manner, cut off by this accident; and indeed the old bridge was passable in so short a space of time, as did honour to the undertaker. Till the passage could be effected, the lord mayor licensed forty boats more than were allowed by the statute, to ply on Sundays, for the convenience of ferrying passengers†.

* Mr. Pennant well remembered the street on London Bridge, narrow, darksome, and dangerous to passengers, from the multitude of carriages: frequent arches of strong timber crossed the street, from the tops of the houses, to keep them together, and from falling into the river. Nothing but use could preserve the rest of the inmates, who soon grew deaf to the noise of the falling waters, the clamours of watermen, or the frequent shrieks of drowning wretches. Most of the houses were tenanted by pin or needle-makers; and economical ladies were wont to drive from the St. James's end of the town to make cheap purchases.

† *Gent. Mag.* xxviii. 192.

Having



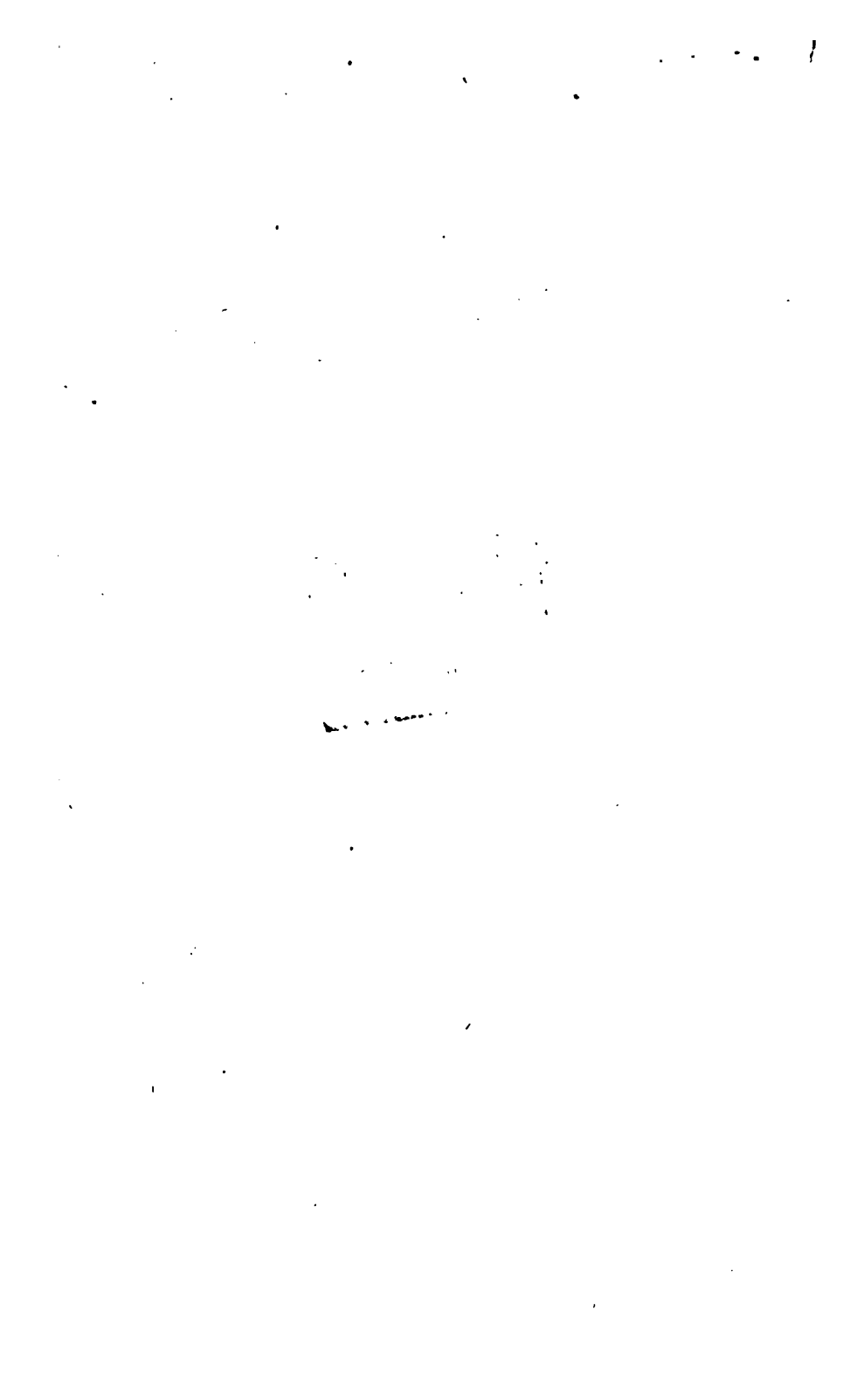
Engraved by Warren from a Picture by Saw

LONDON BRIDGE.

in the Year 1757

Engraved by Warren from a Picture by Saw

Engraved by Warren from a Picture by Saw



Having been dismembered of its nuisances, London Bridge at present affords a conclusive proof of national improvement; and when an inhabitant of London reflects on the absurd idea of a street upon a bridge, without wondering that his ancestors should, for ages, voluntarily obstruct their *only* communication from shore to shore? What must have been the thronged passage for carriages, horses, and pedestrians, *saved* from a space of forty feet, incumbered by buildings, and the weight pressing upon the piers and arches!

Although the revenues of the structure were considerable, the demands for constant repairs were more so; and the embarrassments arising from this circumstance, added to those attending the difficulties and dangers, occasioned by a vast increase of population and trade, rendered repeated applications to the legislature necessary*.

London Bridge forms one grand street across the river, having on each side a broad foot pavement, and a massy stone balustrade, at once affording safety to the passenger, and extensive views of the river and country. These are supported by nineteen strong arches; but on account of the heavy fall of water, occasioned in a great degree by the broad sterlings, and the contracted space of free water way, many accidents have happened, and the obstruction to the navigation of the river has been considerable. Such cogent reasons have induced the interference of the city and the legislature; several plans have been suggested for the removal of the present bridge, and building another.

The present structure is nine hundred and fifteen feet long, and forty-five broad; but the widest arches, except the centre, are only twenty feet wide. Two of those arches, on the London side; and one on the Southwark side, are filled by the machinery of

THE WATER WORKS.

Having in our first volume † given an account of the invention of this great undertaking, and its history, to the year

* *Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum.*

† P. 150.

1701, when the proprietors were formed into a company, as they at present continue, we shall in this place describe the properties of these wonderful pieces of machinery, in the language of the late learned Dr. Desaguliers :

“ The wheels placed under the arches are moved by the common stream of the tide-water of the river Thames. The axle-tree of the water wheel is nineteen feet long, and three feet diameter ; in which are four sets of arms, eight in each place, whereon are fixed four rings on sets of felloes, twenty feet in diameter, and twenty-six floats, fourteen inches long, and eighteen inches deep.

“ The wheel lies, with its two gudgeons or center pins, upon two brasses, fixed on two great levers, whose *fulcrum* or top, is an arched piece of timber, the levers being made circular on their lower sides to an arch, and kept in their places by two arching studs, fixed with a sock through two mortises in the lever.

“ By these levers the wheel is thus made to rise and fall with the tide : the levers are sixteen feet long, that is, from the fulcrum to the gudgeon of the water wheel six feet, and thence to the arch ten feet. To the bottom of this arch is fixed a strong triple chain, made like a watch chain, but the links are arched to a circle of one foot diameter, having notches or teeth to take hold of the leaves of a pinion of cast iron, ten inches diameter, with eight teeth in it, moving on an axis. The other loose end of this chain has a large weight hanging at it, to help to counterpoise the wheel, and to preserve the chain from sliding on the pinion. On the same axis is fixed a cog-wheel, six feet in diameter, with forty-eight cogs ; to this is applied a trundle or pinion of six rounds or teeth ; and upon the same axis is fixed another cog-wheel of fifty-one cogs, into which a trundle of six rounds works, on whose axis is a winch or windlass, by which one man with the two windlasses raises or lets down the wheel, as there is occasion.

“ By means of this machine, the strength of an ordinary man will raise about fifty tons weight. But, besides these levers and wheels, there is a cog-wheel eight feet diameter,
fixed

fixed near the end of the great axis, and working into a trundle of four feet and a half diameter, and twenty rounds; whose axis or spindle is of cast iron, four inches diameter, and lying in brass at each end: a quadruple crank of cast iron, six inches square, each of the necks being turned one foot from the center, which is fixed in brass at each end, in two head-stocks fastened down by caps. The end of one of these cranks is placed close abutting to the end of the axle-tree last mentioned, and fixed thereunto by an iron wedge drove through a slit in them both for that purpose. The four necks of the crank have each an iron spear or rod fixed at their upper ends to the respective lever, within three feet of the end; which levers are twenty-four feet long, moving on centers in a frame, at the end of which are jointed four rods, with their forcing-plugs, working into four iron cylinders, cast four feet three quarters long, seven inches bore above, and nine below, where the valves lie, fastened by screwed flanches over the four holes of a hollow trunk of cast iron, having four valves in it, just at the joining-on at the bottom of the barrels or cylinders, and at one end a sucking pipe or grate, going into the water, which supplies all the four cylinders alternately.

“From the lower part of these cylinders come out necks, turning upwards arch-wise, whose upper parts are cast with flanches to screw up to a trunk; which necks have bores of seven inches diameter, and holes in the trunk above, communicating with each of them; at which joining are placed four valves. This trunk is cast with four bosses, or protuberances, standing out against the valves, to give room for their opening and shutting; and on the upper side are four holes stopped with plugs, which take out, on occasion, to cleanse the valves. One end of the trunk is stopped by a plug; and iron pipes are joined by flanches to the other end, through which the water is forced up to any height or place required.

“Besides these four forcers, there are four more placed at the other ends of the levers, which work in the same manner, with rods and cylinders, as above. And the same works are

repeated at the other end of the water-wheel, viz. a cog-wheel, a trundle, a spindle, a crank, sucking-pipes, four levers, eight forcing-rods, eight cylinders, &c. four trunks, and two forcing-pipes : so that one single wheel works sixteen pumps.

" In the first arch next the city, is one wheel with double work of sixteen forcers. In the third arch, where the first wheel has double work at the one end, and single at the other, there are twelve forcers ; the second wheel, placed in the middle, has eight forcers ; and the third wheel sixteen forcers. In all fifty-two forcers.

" One turn of the four wheels makes one hundred and fourteen strokes ; and when the river is at best, the wheels go six times round in a minute, and but four and a half at middle water ; so that the number of strokes in a minute are six hundred and eighty-four ; and as the stroke is two feet and a half in a seven inch bore, which raises three ale gallons, they raise two thousand and fifty-two gallons in a minute ; that is, one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and twenty gallons, or one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four hogsheads in an hour, which is at the rate of forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six hogsheads *per day*, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, including the waste, which may be settled at a fifth part of the whole."

Returning from the bridge, the most striking object is

• THE MONUMENT.

This is a noble fluted column, erected by order of parliament, in commemoration of the burning and rebuilding of the city, after its destruction by fire in the fatal year 1666.

It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and is of the Doric Order ; its altitude is two hundred and two feet from the ground, the greatest diameter of the shaft (or body) of the column is fifteen feet, the ground bounded by the plinth or lowest part of the pedestal twenty-eight feet square, and the pedestal is in altitude forty feet, all of Portland stone ; within is a large stair-case of black marble, containing three hundred



Designed by Gifford & Co. Engraved by J. Gifford

FISH STREET HILL.

Published by J. Gifford, 112, Holborn Hill, London, W.C.

1
C
NATIONS
L

hundred and forty-five steps, ten inches and an half broad, and six-inch risers, and a balcony within thirty-two feet of the very top, which is terminated by a curious and spacious gilded flame. In this gallery persons are admitted, at a small price, to gratify themselves with a very extensive prospect.

On the north side is a Latin inscription ; in English thus :

In the Year of Christ 1666, the 2d day of Sept. Eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 Foot (the height of this column) about Midnight a most terrible Fire broke out, which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also Places very remote, with incredible Noise and Fury : It consumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, Guild-hall, many Publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast number of stately Edifices, 13200 Dwelling Houses, 400 Streets ; of 26 Wards, it utterly destroyed 15, and left 8 others shattered and half burnt ; the Ruins of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the Thames side, to the Temple Church, and from the NE. Gate along the City Wall to Holbourn bridge : To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable ; that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World.

The Destruction was sudden ; for in a small space of time, the same City was seen most flourishing and reduced to nothing.

Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all Human Counsels and Endeavours in the Opinion of all, as it were by the Will of Heaven it stop'd, and on every side was extinguish'd.

On the south side is also another inscription in Latin ; Englished thus ;

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of things, while the Ruins were yet smocking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens and Ornament of his City, remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, That Publick Works should be restored to a greater Beauty with Publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals ; That Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's should be rebuilt from their Foundation with all Magnificence ; That Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made ; the shores cleansed, the Streets

Streets made straight and regular; such as were steep, level'd, and those too narrow, made wider; and Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places. They also enacted, That every House should be built with Party Walls, and all in Front raised of equal height, and those Walls all of squared Stone or Brick; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law to prevent law suits about their bounds. Anniversary Prayers were also enjoined; and to perpetuate the Memory thereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored, but it is uncertain, whether with greater Speed or Beauty: A three years time finished what was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

On the east side is another inscription; thus English'd:

This was begun, Sir Richard Ford, Kt. being Lord Mayor of London, in the Year 1671.

Carried on by

Sir Geo. Waterman, Kt.	} Lord Mayors.
Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.	
Sir Will. Hooker, Kt.	
Sir Robert Viner, Kt.	
Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt.	

And finished, Sir Thomas Davies, Kt. being Lord Mayor, in the Year 1677.

On the front or West side of the Die of the Pedestal of this noble column, is finely carved, a curious emblem of this tragical scene; the eleven principal figures done in *Relievo*, the rest in *Basso Relievo*, viz.

At the North end of the plane is represented in *Basso Relievo*, the city in flames, and the inhabitants in a consternation, with their arms extended upward, and crying out for succour. A little nearer the horizon are the arms, cap of maintenance, and other ensigns of the city's grandeur, partly buried under the ruins. On the ruins lies the figure of a woman with a civic crown, her breasts pregnant, and in her hand a sword; denoting the strong, plentiful, and well governed city of London in distress.

The sovereign (king Charles II.) is represented standing on an *Strabathrum*, or place ascended to by (three) steps, in a Roman

a Roman habit, providing with his power and prudent directions (as is expressed by the inscription on the south side) for the comfort of his citizens, and ornament of his city. On the steps, stand in the king's presence, the figures of three women, that next his majesty representing Liberty; having in her right hand a hat, whereon is the word *Libertas*, denoting the freedom or liberty given to those that engaged three years in the work.

Another of the women is *Ichnographia*, with rule and compasses in one hand (the instruments whereby plans and designs are delineated in due proportion) and a scroll partly unrolled in the other hand, whereon such designs are to be drawn; and near this is a bee-hive, the known emblem of industry.

The third figure, represents Imagination, holding the emblem of invention, and having on her head wings, and small children (as being swift and fruitful), and on the border of her garment these words, *Non Aliunde*; all which shew, that the speedy re-erection of the city, is principally owing to liberty, imagination, contrivance, art, and industry.

And, to encourage the citizens, the figure of Time is employed in elevating the woman in distress; and Providence with his winged hand, containing an eye, promising Peace and Plenty, by pointing towards those two figures appearing above the clouds.

Behind the king are the implements of building, scaffolding, labourers carrying materials, &c. to rebuild the new city.

Partly within a cambered cell, under the sovereign's feet, appeareth Envy, diabolically enraged at the measures concerted, and the great prospect of success. He is endeavouring to renew the disaster, by blowing flames out of his mouth towards the distressed city. On the same plane, southward from the king, is a lion with one fore foot tied up and curbed by the left hand of Fortitude, in whose right hand is a sword; under these figures appears the muzzle of a cannon, denoting the deplorable loss and misfortune of

war. Between that and the king, is the figure of **Mars**, with a chaplet in his hand, an emblem, that an approaching honourable peace would be the consequence of the war.

And above this, round the cornice of the pedestal, are noble enrichments of trophy work and the royal arms; also the sword, mace, cap of maintenance, &c. and at each angle a very spacious and fierce dragon, exquisitely carved in stone, by the ingenious statuary, Cibber, father of Colley Cibber, the comedian.

Round the base of the pedestal, near the reglets, are inscribed the following words, which were expunged in the time of James II. and very deeply re-inscribed in the reign of William III.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of that most dreadful burning of this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and Old English Liberty, and the introducing Popery and Slavery.

"This monument," says the author of *The Review of Public Buildings*, "is undoubtedly the noblest modern column in the world; nay, in some respects, it may justly vie with those celebrated ones of antiquity, which are consecrated to the names of Trajan and Antonine. Nothing can be more bold and surprizing, nothing more beautiful and harmonious: the bas relief at the base, allowing for some few defects, is finely imagined, and as well executed; and nothing material can be cavilled with but the inscriptions round about it." These, however, Sir Christopher Wren had prepared in a more elegant and masculine stile, as appears by the *Parentalia*; but he was over-ruled.

The beautiful column we have been describing, stands upon the site of the church of **ST. MARGARET, NEW FISH STREET**, which had been destroyed by the fire. The church-yard is preserved for the use of the parishioners, a few doors towards Little Eastcheap.

Turning

Turning into this street, the first object of attention is PUDDING LANE. It was here that the Fire of London began; of which we have given a copious account, and its consequences, in our former volume*. On the house built over the spot where this calamity began was placed, by authority, the following inscription :

Here, by the permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant City, from the malicious hands of barbarous Papists, by the hand of their agent HUBERT : who confessed, and, on the ruins of this place, declared his Fact for which he was hanged, viz. " That here began the dreadful Fire, which is described, and perpetuated, on and by the neighbouring Pillar erected Anno 168—in the Mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Knt."

This Hubert was proved to be deranged in his senses ; and suffered more from the terror of the times, than the verity of his confession.

The inhabitants having been incommoded by the multitudes who resorted to view the house and inscription, the latter has been removed.†

In this lane is

BUTCHER'S HALL,

which is a very neat place for the use of that company. The fraternity seems to have been of very antient date ; they were fined by Henry II. in 1180, as an *adulterine* guild, for being set up without the king's licence ; though they were not incorporated till the year 1605. This company consists of a master, five wardens, twenty-one assistants, and two hundred and fourteen liverymen.

In the former part of this work, we have mentioned several laws respecting offal, &c. in the streets ; but the most particular is the law enacted by statute 4 Henry VII. cap. 3. which declares that " No butcher shall kill any flesh within his scalding house, or within the walls of London ; on pain to forfeit for every ox so killed, 12*d.* and for every other

* Page 221.

† Pudding Lane was antiently called Rother Lane, or Red Rose Lane, from a sign of the Rose ; but received its present name, because formerly the butchers of Eastcheap had here their scalding house for hogs ; whence the puddings, and other filth from slaughtered cattle, were voided to the dung-boats in the Thames.

beaft, 8*d.* to be divided between the king and the prosecutor."

The many nuisances of this kind, at present subsisting within the walls of the city, are so shameful, that, even on the Sabbath, some of its streets in the neighbourhood of the several markets are totally obstructed by means of carcases exposed, and the channels are running on other days, impregnated with the filth from slaughter-houses; whilst the noisome smells are obnoxious to the passengers, who are compelled to pass on their several avocations.

In Eastcheap was the church of St. Leonard, which having been burnt, its site was converted to a burial ground, and the parish united to that of St. Benedict, Gracechurch Street.

At the corner of Love Lane is situated

THE KING'S WEIGHHOUSE,

on the ground formerly occupied by the parish church of St. Andrew Hubbard, united to the parish of St. Mary at Hill.

The institution of this house was laudable, to prevent frauds in the weight of merchandize, and agreeably to the chartered right of tronage granted to the city of London by several kings. It was intended to weigh all merchandizes, brought from beyond seas, by the king's beam: it is governed by a master; and under him four master porters, and labouring porters under them; who used to have carts and horses, to fetch the goods from the merchants warehouses to the beam, and to carry them back. The house belongs to the Grocer's Company, who have the appointment of the several porters, &c. thereunto belonging. But this wise institution of our forefathers has nearly fallen to decay: for the merchants, either to save the charge and trouble, or not being obliged to weigh their goods here by any compulsive power, have brought almost into disuse the weighing of their goods at the king's beam.

There was a more antient structure for this purpose, which we described in our account of St. Peter, Cornhill.

Over the Weigh House a large room is occupied by a very respectable Dissenting congregation.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, ROOD LANE.



ST. MARGARET was born at Antioch; and Olybrius, president of the East, being enamoured of her beauty, would have married her, had he not discovered that she was a Christian. He strove to recal her to Heathen opinions, and finding he could not prevail, his regard turned to hatred, he inflicted a multiplicity of torments on the virgin. Among others, he caused her to be stretched on the ground, where she was whipped in such an unmerciful manner, that streams of blood issued from the wounds. This had no effect on her constancy; therefore the inhuman tyrant commanded that her flesh should be torn by iron hooks, and great nails driven into her body. "A cruelty so strange and so unnatural," says Ribadeneira, "that even he that had the heart to command it, wanted the courage to see it executed: for he was forced the whole time to cover his eyes. After these sharp combats she was led back into prison; where, whilst the saint was praying with great fervour of spirit to our Lord, to enable her, and give her perseverance to the end, the room was suddenly shaken; and there appeared before her Satan, in the most frightful and horrible shape of a dragon, hissing, and carrying death

in his looks ; and besides that with his intolerable stench he was like to poison her, he rushed furiously upon her, to devour her. But she with an assured confidence opposed the sign of the holy cross, and saw the dragon immediately burst in the middle." She was martyred about the year 300, during the reign of the emperor Dioclesian. The anecdotes of these sub-saints *may be true*, and Father Ribadeneira, *may have believed them* ; but in this, as well as in other parts of this history and description, we do not take upon us to vouch for their veracity.

This church had the additional name of Pattens, as Stow says, from pattens being sold in the neighbourhood ; and the lane in which it is situated obtained the name of Rood Lane, on account of a rood placed in the church-yard, whilst the old church was taken down and rebuilt ; during which time, the oblations made to the rood were employed towards the building ; but, on the 23d of May 1538, the idol and the tabernacle in which it was contained were broken to pieces, by some unknown reformers.

St. Margaret's church appears to have been of antient foundation, for it is recorded that the patronage was in the family of Nevill, and afterwards confirmed to Sir Richard Whittington, who bestowed it on the mayor and corporation of London, jointly with Leadenhall and St. Peter, Cornhill, as we have fully stated, and this living still continues in their presentation.

Here were several chantries founded for the family of Atvynes, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Having been involved in the general destruction of 1666, it was rebuilt in its present elegant style, and the parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, annexed to the living.

The walls of the west end are of stone, ornamented with arched windows, and a handsome arched door. The steeple is a beautiful specimen of Doric architecture, and the spire forms a striking object from various parts of the city, on account of its lofty and light appearance. The other walls are brick, covered with stucco.

With

With respect to the interior, the roof is flat, supported by arches, ornamented with fret work. On the north side is a neat gallery; the altar is of carved wainscot, of the Corinthian order, and the whole church is embellished with pilasters, entablatures, &c. and a good organ.

Here are memorials to the family of Vandeput, which came from Antwerp: Giles, the progenitor of this family, died in 1646, aged seventy.

Among the rectors was the late Dr. Birch, author of a Biography, which goes under his name, as well as several other excellent works. This gentleman was also one of the secretaries to the Royal Society.

Nearly adjoining this church, in Little Tower Street, was a capital house, built by Alderman Dune, in the sixteenth century; it was afterwards possessed by Sir John Champneis, lord mayor in 1534, who built in this house a high tower of brick, "the first," says Stow, "that ever I heard of in any private man's house, to overlook his neighbours in this city. But this delight of his eye was punished with blindness some years before his death. Since that time, Sir Percivall Hart, a jolly courtier, and knight barbinger to Queen Elizabeth, inhabited here."

At the commencement of *Tower Street* stood, in 1449, the house of a rich citizen, named Griste. This gentleman for his safety, having entertained the rebel Cade, and amply feasted his followers; in return for his hospitality, his house was ransacked, and robbed of every thing portable by his ungrateful guests.

Mincing Lane, or more properly *Minchun Lane*, was so distinguished from several tenements belonging to the Minchuns, or Nuns of St. Helen, Bishopsgate Street. Here formerly resided several foreigners from Genoa, who, on account of their bringing wines in gallies, were called *Galley-men*, and the wharf on which the merchandize was landed was denominated Galley Key. These persons introduced a base silver coin, which were halfpence in their own country, but in England they were noticed as Galley halfpence. These halfpence were so obnoxious in their circulation

culatation, that the government, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Henry IV. and the fourth of Henry V. forbade them to be taken as payment; and the parliament further enacted, that "if any person bring into this realm Galley halfpence, suskins, or dodkins, he should be punished as a thief; and he that taketh or payeth such money, shall lose one hundred shillings, whereof the king shall have one half, and he that will sue, the other half."

Though this law was so severe, the coin found a contraband circulation, till at last the strength and weight of the English halfpenny banished them utterly from the kingdom.

In this lane are very good specimens of the stile of building, which was used by Sir Christopher Wren, to oblige the more substantial citizens; some of these with massy ornamented windows, over large gates, enclose the dwelling houses of such rich merchants as could at the same time entertain their friends, and not neglect their own concerns. These structures are worthy of notice.

The next avenue in Tower Street is Mark Lane. This was formerly called *Mart Lane*, on account of a market held there. On the east side of this handsome, though narrow street, is

THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Before this building was erected, the market for corn had been held at Bear Key; but the inconveniencies attendant upon the resort so near the river in all seasons, and other equally just causes, induced the construction of this building, which is spacious and convenient for the purposes intended.

It is ascended from the street by three steps, which lead to a range of eight lofty Doric columns, those at the corners being coupled; between the pillars are iron rails, and three iron gates. These columns, with two others on the inside, support a plain building two stories high, which contains two coffee houses, to which there are ascents by a flight of handsome stone steps on each hand, underneath the

the edifice. Within the iron gates is a quadrangle, paved with broad flat stones ; this square is surrounded by a colonade, composed of six columns on each side, and four at the ends, reckoning the corners twice. Above the entablature is a handsome balustrade surrounding the whole square, with an elegant vase placed over each column. The space around within the colonade is very broad, with sash windows on the top, to give the greater light to the corn-factors, who sit round the court below. Each has a kind of desk before him, on which are several handfuls of corn ; and from these small samples are every market day sold immense quantities.

There are several statutes in force respecting the corn trade, and to regulate the returns. The exportation of corn in London, Kent, Essex, and Sussex, is regulated by the prices at the Corn Exchange, the proprietors of which are to appoint an inspector of corn returns, to whom weekly returns are to be made by the factors ; and he is to make up weekly accounts, and transmit the average price to the receiver of the returns, to be transmitted to the officers of the Customs, and inserted in the London Gazette.

Nearly opposite is another structure, very neatly fitted up on a smaller scale, for the same purposes, denominated THE NEW EXCHANGE FOR CORN AND SEED.

About the reign of Edward VI. Sir William Sharington, knt. a chief officer of the Mint, lived in this lane, in a very stately mansion ; but having been attainted for frauds in his office, though afterwards pardoned, his house was bestowed by the king on Henry, earl of Arundel, who made it his residence.

A part of this lane, corruptly called *Blind Chapel Court*, was a manor denominated Blanch Appleton, which belonged to Sir Thomas Roos, of Hamlake, knt. in the seventh of Richard II. In the reign of Edward VI. this manor was appropriated for the residence of all basket makers, wire drawers, and other foreigners, who were not permitted to have shops in any other part of the city of London, or the suburbs.

SEETHING LANE ; this is a corruption of *Sydon Lane*, as it was antiently called. In this lane was a large mansion, built by Sir John Allen, lord mayor, 1535, and privy counsellor to Henry VIII. It was afterwards the residence of Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and the Earl of Essex, as well as of other eminent characters.

At present part of Seething Lane is occupied by large warehouses, rented by the East India Company, to house indigo, &c.

CRUTCHED FRIARS. The street called by this name, was so denominated from a religious foundation, by Ralph Hoesier and William Sabernes, about the year 1298, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and thence the secluded were distinguished by the title of Friars of St. Cross, or Crouched Friars. Stephen, the tenth prior of the Holy Trinity, granted three tenements, for 13s. 8d. annually, to the above founders, who afterwards became friars of the house which they had established.

There were other fraternities added to that of the Crouched Friars ; one dedicated to the most holy blood of Jesus ; and another to St. Catharine. It does not appear, however, that this brotherhood arrived at any great degree of prosperity, or vast riches ; since, at a common council held 12 Henry VIII. the city magistrates were solicited by the prior and convent, to take the whole establishment under their patronage, and be, as it were, the second founders.

The conduct of the prior, ultimately, was destructive to the whole fraternity ; he was caught in a situation inapplicable to his function, more particularly so on a fast day ; and was taken in a state of indecency at eleven o'clock in the morning, by Barthelot, and others, of Lord Cromwell's visitors. The prior, to bribe the inspectors, distributed among them thirty pounds, and promised the like sum if they concealed his act of incontinency. However, the whole being submitted to the cognizance of Cromwell,

hastened the dissolution of monasteries. It was surrendered on the 12th. of November 1539, and was valued at 52*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The church of this monastery was afterwards converted to a carpenter's shop, and a tennis court. The friar's hall became a glass house; and, to complete the ruin of this range of structures, on the 4th of September 1575, a dreadful fire reduced the whole to ashes, to the utmost boundaries of the stone walls. On the site was afterwards erected THE NAVY OFFICE; upon the removal of which to Somerset House, this place was purchased by the East India Company, who have erected very handsome WAREHOUSES FOR TEA and DRUGS.

Within the Crossed Friars church the following eminent persons were buried: Sir Thomas de Mollinton, baron of Wemys, 1408, and dame Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Bottelar, baron of Wome, 1410.

Henry Lovell, son of Lord Lovell.

Sir John Stratford, *knt.*

Sir Thomas Asseldey, clerk of the crown, sub-marshal of England, and justice of the shire of Middlesex.

John Rest, mayor of London, 1516.

Sir John Skevington, sheriff, 1520.

Sir John Milborne, mayor, 1521, but afterwards removed to St. Edmond, Lombard Street.

Sir Rice Griffith, beheaded on Tower Hill, 1531*.

Adjoining

* Sir Rhys ap Gryffydd, was of the most illustrious house in South Wales. He was grandson to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the great friend and support of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. by whom he was created knight of the Garter. His son, Sir Gryffydd ap Rhys, was father to the unfortunate Sir Rhys ap Gryffydd, of Newtown, in Caermarthenshire. The princely estate of the family (on which were fifteen castles) was forfeited, and a bare maintenance given to his son. Some part was restored by Queen Mary, and some more by Queen Elizabeth. Sir Rhys had married Katharine, the daughter of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, who died on May 21, 1524. She was afterwards married to Henry Daubeney, Earl of Bridgewater, and became involved in great trouble, on suspicion of some concern she had

Adjoining to the priory, Sir John Milborne founded alms houses, of which mention has already been made. Over the gate, towards the street, the old inscription, on a square stone, is still remaining: *Ad laudem Dei & gloriose Virginis Marie, hoc opus erexit Dominus Johannes Milborne, Miles & Alderman. hujus civitatis, A. D. 1535.* Here is also a carving of the assumption of the Virgin, supported by six angels, in a cloud of glory.

ST. OLAVE, HART STREET.



THERE are three churches dedicated to this saint, in London, though no account of him is to be found in the Legends; we are however supplied with a few anecdotes of him from more authentic history. He was king of Norway, and having driven out the Swedes from his country, he restored it to liberty and prosperity, and afterwards recovered Gothland. He afterwards assisted Ethelred, king of England, and was a potent ally against the Danes. When Canute ascended the English throne, Olave having made a peace with his namesake Olave, king of the Swedes, and

in the intrigues of Queen Katharine Howard. He was also brother-in-law to Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, condemned in the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. and (matrimonial) uncle to the accomplished Earl of Sarrey. The real crime of Sir Rhys seems to have been his alliance with the unfortunate Howards. The ostensible cause, the same as that of his amiable nephew. The earl was charged with quartering the arms of England; Sir Rhys, with using those of the princes of South Wales: for which both of them suffered death. From Sir Rhys is descended Lord Dinevery; so titled from one of the family castles. Pennant.

married

married his daughter; his dominions were preserved during his father's life: but, after his death, this Olave, king of Norway, and his dominions, were constantly molested by Danish incursions; the cause assigned was, his taking upon him to defend the truths of the Christian religion; and because he had declared, "that he would rather lose his life and kingdom, than his faith in Christ."

The Norwegians also complained to Canute, and desired his assistance against their lawful sovereign; and as an inducement, elected Canute their king. But Olave, being assisted by Amandus, king of Sweden, his brother-in-law, overthrew Canute in a naval fight. Canute, on this defeat, procured, by bribery, three hundred of Olave's ships crews to revolt; the attack was then renewed, Olave was defeated, and obliged to flee his country; and was entertained by Jerislaus, sovereign of Russia, who had married his sister. Discord having arisen in Norway, a part of his subjects sent for him to resume his former government; which, having complied with, the opposite faction, under the influence of Canute, attacked, and, in a rebellious battle, overcame and murdered this innocent advocate for Christianity, in the year 1028.

The esteem in which this monarch was held by the English nation, as well for his friendship in assisting them against their inveterate enemies the Danes, as for his holy life, induced them to erect several of their churches to his memory. Certainly a more justifiable reason than many others; the motives being urged by gratitude.

This church does not seem to be of remote date; for the first account of it occurs in 1319. Having escaped the flames of 1666, it is described as being built of square stone, and of brick; and the windows, &c. are Gothic; the floor is paved with stone.

It has galleries on the west, and part of the north and south sides; the first adorned with a handsome almonery for the poor's bread, the others with painted niches, and the figure of Justice carved; also with pilasters, festoons, and the arms of England painted and carved in relief.

The roof is divided into quadrangles, interspersed with several armorial bearings. The pews are fronted with oak, and the walls wainscotted about six feet high. The altar, piece is adorned with two fluted pilasters, their entablature and compass pediment, a vase, &c. Here is also a good organ.

The length of the church is fifty-four feet, breadth fifty-four, altitude thirty, and that of the steeple about sixty feet, wherein are six bells.

The following persons of eminence were buried here :

Robert and Richard Cely, principal builders and benefactors of the church.

Sir Richard Haddon, mercer, mayor, anno 1512, the latter part of the year.

Sir John Radcliffe, knight, and dame Ann his wife, anno 1568, and 1585.

Sir Hammond Vaughan.

Dr. Turner, dean of Wells, in 1568.

His son, Dr. Peter Turner, an eminent physician, and a member of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Heidelberg.

A very spacious marble monument, in memory of Sir James Dean, knight batchelour; dated 1608 ætat. sixty-three. It is adorned with four columns and entablature, of the Corinthian order, and the figures of a man and three women, in a kneeling posture; the inscription is in gold letters, and sets forth his piety and charity.

Two marble monuments on the north side of the altar, inscribed :

Paul Bayning, Esq. sometimes sheriff and alderman of London, lived to the age of seventy-seven years, and died the 30th of Sept. 1616.

Consecrated to the memory of Paul and Andrew Bayning, Esquires.

If all great Cities prosperously confess,

That he by whom their Traffick doth increase

Deserves well of them; then th' Adventurous worth

Of these two, who were Brothers both by Birth . . .

And

And Office, prove that they have thankful bin
 For th' Honours which this City plac'd them in :
 And dying old, they by a bless'd Consent
 This Legacy bequeath'd their Monument.
 The happy Summ and End of their Affairs
 Provided well both for their Souls and Heirs.

Andrew Bayning, sometimes alderman of London, lived to the age of sixty-seven years, and died the 21st of Dec. 1610.

On the south side of the altar-piece, is a handsome black and white marble monument, of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Sir John Mennes, an eminent physician, who died in 1670.

On the south side of the church, by the gallery, is a spacious white marble monument, with the figure of the deceased carved at full length, erected in a nich, adorned with urns, cartouches, palm branches, cherubims, and a skeleton's head: to the memory of Sir Andrew Riccard, an eminent Turkey merchant, and chairman of that company; with a mallet, as chairman, in his hand.

A small white marble monument, with a bust, and other ornaments, dedicated to ELIZABETH, wife of the learned SAMUEL PEPYS, founder of the Pepysian library, Oxford.

A plated stone in the middle aisle, in memory of Philip Vanwilder, of the Privy Chamber to Henry the VIIIth, and Edward the VIth. Ob. an. 1553.

Another grave stone in memory of Dr. Milles, who had been rector of this church thirty-two years. Obiit Octob. 16, 1689, aged sixty-three years.

The living is a rectory.

Nearly adjoining to this church is a curious relict of the architecture of our forefathers, up a gateway, lately occupied by a carpenter and basket maker. It is said that in old leases it was called WHITTINGTON'S PALACE*; it might have been the city residence of some eminent person; but to prove that it could not be any dwelling of that great benefactor to the metropolis, a few remarks are necessary.

* Gentleman's Magazine, July 1796,

The mode of building is of the date of Queen Elizabeth's reign; and it was during her government that the grotesque mode of ornament mostly prevailed.

What has been called, in other descriptions of this building, the Saxon arch, is no more than the Grecian, which Holbein introduced in the reign of Henry VIII. and of which the old gateway of Somerset House exhibited a striking proof; as do many others in the vicinity of London at the present day.

To illustrate this part of our subject, as much as possible, and to afford amusing information to our readers, whilst we endeavour precisely to fix the residence of Sir Richard Whittington, we present the following account of domestic architecture in England.

From the little information that has been transmitted to us on the subject of Domestic Architecture, we can only decide that the habitations of our forefathers at the commencement of the fifteenth century, were extremely rude and inconvenient: even towards the close of that century chimnies in the walls, or against the sides of the houses, appear to have been a novelty; the houses of almost all the common people were probably on one floor only; the idea of boarding them, either at the sides or bottom, had not then been conceived: the ground within them was covered with a few rushes, and among these were thrown all the bones, dirt, and filth occasioned by the consumption in the family, which was seldom or ever removed, but covered occasionally by fresh supplies of green rushes*, and nothing more filthy can be conceived. The first improvement which took place was probably derived from our intercourse with the Low Countries, and thence proceeded that mode of building which consisted of timber and plaster united; the latter was an improved substitute for the clay or marle, formerly

* Lady Compton, in her letter to her husband, mentions the servants going before with *the greens*. when they were removing from one house to another. She brought her husband an immense fortune, and may be supposed to have lived in as much splendour as any person in her time, See *Nichols's Canonbury House*.

used, and which must at that time have been a great stretch of improvement. Still, however, they had not attained to such a degree of perfection, as to make the site of their apartments either level, or upright; and this defect was endeavoured to be obviated by a post, suspended from the roof of the apartment, which falling perpendicularly, left a considerable space between it and the bottom of the wall: this is evident, from several passages in Shakespeare, particularly in his making Hamlet kill Polonius behind the arras, where he had hid himself; and as that author abounds in local and temporal allusions, we may suppose it was the practice at that time, even in the houses of the nobility. Several houses, erected about the time of Edward IV. and Henry VII. have remained till within a few years; and, among them, one at the north end of the Lower Street, Islington, formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Lovell; afterwards, as supposed, to one of the sons of Dudley, duke of Northumberland; and, lastly, used for the parish work-house. Another stood at the north east corner of Newington Green, and has been lately pulled down: they usually consisted of three sides, sometimes of four, with an entrance by a square aperture in the front, into the quadrangle. The Four Swans, at Waltham Cross, is a good specimen of this style; it is the manor house of the manor of Theobalds, and was formerly the residence of a natural son of Henry VIII. whom he created Earl of Richmond; and to which earldom that manor had been an appendage from the time of the Conqueror*. The White Hart tavern, in Bishopsgate Street, although much modernized, is another house of this description; indeed they are only to be met with at the east or north end of the

* Cheshunt manor and house were also in the possession of John de Drux, Earl of Richmond, a distant relation of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. This may account for the hearse stopping there; and as it was no doubt attended by the abbot and monks of Waltham, this, together with its vicinity to the town of Waltham, may account for its taking that name, though in a different parish and county. See *Hima*.

town, and were probably the residence of the principal courtiers about the time of Richard III. and Henry VII. The last mentioned house bears the date of 1480. About this period, however, or a little earlier, domestic architecture appears to have made great and rapid improvement by the restoration of the art of making bricks; which there is reason to suppose had been neglected from the time the Romans quitted this country: some few brick, or brick and stone buildings, indeed might have arisen after that period, but they appear to have been constructed out of the ruins of others; as the abbey of St. Alban, for instance, out of the ruins of Verulam. These bricks are distinguishable from modern ones, by being of larger dimensions, as may be seen in London Wall; perhaps now the only Roman vestige in the metropolis. Henry the Seventh built the palace of Sheene, of brick; and we know that Wolsey built his house at Esher, and the palace of Hampton Court, of the same materials; and the latter remains a magnificent monument of the perfection to which the art of disposing and using bricks had at that time arrived*. Canonbury House, and the walls belonging to it, are undoubtedly of the same period. Still, however, building with brick seems to have been confined to houses of the first magnitude only: the protector, Somerset, is known to have demolished churches for his house in the Strand; perhaps for want of other materials. Queen Elizabeth inhabited a house composed of lath and plaster, in Cross Street, Islington; whilst her lord treasurer is said to have occupied the house now known by the sign of the Queen's Head, in the Lower Street, of the same village: the last mentioned house affords a just specimen of the prevailing mode of building towards the close of the sixteenth century. Stories projecting over each other, as they ascended, and windows advancing still further, and occupying almost the

* The Rye House, near Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, seems to have been built soon after this period; and the twisted chimney is an instance of ingenuity which would puzzle a modern bricklayer.

whole front of the house*. The fronts likewise became highly ornamental about this period, being frequently decorated with medallions, or subjects from history, in bas relief, as might have been seen some few years since against a public house at the end of St. John's Lane†; and another house the corner of Duck Lane, West Smithfield: on the latter was the story of Wat Tyler. Some houses, now remaining in Leadenhall Street, are likewise of this description and period; and this we suppose to have been the prevailing mode, for the most substantial and opulent citizens, as well as for many of the nobility and courtiers: persons of an inferior description lived in houses composed of wood, built after the same fashion with projecting stories; these, so far as relates to the City, were almost wholly consumed in the great fire, but many still remain in the courts and alleys about Bishopsgate Street, Norton Follgate, and Shoreditch: the more secluded parts in particular of the Borough of Southwark, and even in the High Street; as well as in the more antient part of the city of Westminster, in the neighbourhood of the Abbey and Tothill Street.

Great indeed was the next improvement which the metropolis experienced in the construction of its domestic edifices, and from the mind and hand of no less a master than Inigo Jones; who designed the new buildings at Covent Garden, in a style of simple grandeur hitherto unknown in this country: he likewise disposed the area of Lincoln's Inn Fields; and if we may judge from similitude, the buildings which form the west side of that square, and the south side of Great Queen Street, are by the hand of the same artist; or of some one who studied under him: it is much to be regretted that more was not done on the same plan.

After the Fire of London, brick buildings only were allowed to be erected, and those were formed in the high streets, on a very handsome plan; the elevations having a sufficiency of ornament to give them variety, and even a due proportion of grandeur, without heaviness or incumbrance. Various instances of this may still be seen in the

* Grey's Long Story.

† Pennant.

City, particularly in Gracechurch Street, Cornhill, Cheap-side, &c.; the design was probably from the hand of Sir Christopher Wren. This mode of building continued with little variation for nearly a century; that is, till within the last forty or fifty years; since which time it has been almost an invariable rule to exclude all ornament whatever from the fronts of our houses. This practice may have its advantages, by affording no projections to collect the dust and dirt, which necessarily arise in a great city; but in point of elegance, it is certainly inferior to the former mode. If any one doubt this, let him compare a few of the houses on the west side of Hatton Street, near to Holborn, which have lately been repaired and stuccoed, and by which means the general form and style have become conspicuous, with Gower Street, or almost any other of our new buildings; and the superiority of the former, as to design, will be immediately conspicuous, by its relieving the eye from that monotonous and never varying line now so much in vogue. The new street, which leads from Bloomsbury Square to Russell Square, is an instance of this; the roofs, and even the chimnies, are concealed, and the parapet forms a line on each side, as disgusting to the eye, and as devoid of true taste, as the shorn box hedge on the sides of a gravel walk in a Dutch garden. The adoption of the parapet must however be allowed to be a most valuable improvement, not only as it affords a convenient mode of conveying the rain water from the roofs, but as it has been the means of rendering useless, and of course of expunging the large wooden cornice running under the roof; the fatal effects of which were frequently experienced in the communication of fire from one edifice to another.

Having thus, in a succinct manner, afforded to our readers a clue by which, in a great degree, may be ascertained the various dates of antient architecture; we proceed to state why the house in Hart Street, could not have been any residence of Sir Richard Whittington; and this we prove from the following undoubted authority:

In a curious document possessed by the worshipful Company of Mercers, called **ORDINANCES OF SIR WHITTINGTON'S**

TON'S CHARITIES, made by his executors John Coventre, John Carpenter, and William Grove, is this passage relating to the foundation of his college, in the parish of St. Michael Royal, now called College Hill.

"We have founded also, after the wille abovesaid, a house of almes for xiii pouere folk successively for evermore, to dwell in and to be sustained in the same house: which house is situated and edified upon a certain soyl, that we bought therfore, late in the parish of Seinte Mighel abovesaid; that is to say, bytwene the foresaid church and the wall, that closeth in the voyd place, behind the heigh auter of the same church, in the south side, and one great tenement, *that was late the house of the aforesaid Richard Wyhttington*, in the north side. And it stretcheth fro the dwelling-place of the master and prestis of the college abovesaid."

The exact dwelling of Sir Richard Whittington having been thus ascertained, we desist from giving any further description of the house in Hart Street; which having been despoiled of all its antique ornaments, is now converted to a warehouse for goods.

Again crossing Mark Lane, we arrive at the parish church of

ALHALLOWS STAINING, MARK LANE.



THIS church had the additional appellation of Staining, or Stane Church (or Stone Church) to distinguish it from other churches that were of old built of timber*,

* Vol. I. p. 47. note.

Its foundation is uncertain; though in early periods it belonged to the family of De Waltham, and was appropriated by bishop Sudbury, in 1367, to the abbey of Our Lady of Grace; but it was so old as to fall down a short time after the fire, about the year 1669, and was rebuilt in 1694.

The building is very plain, having neither pillar nor gallery; the front next the street is of free stone, of the Tuscan order, and the inside is wainscotted seven feet and an half high.

The whole of the interior is devoid of ornament. The height of the church is twenty-four feet, breadth thirty-two, and length seventy-eight feet in the whole. The altitude of the tower is about seventy feet; it contains (one of which is dated 1458) six bells.

The benefactors put up in a table at the west end of the church are ten; the Grocers Company gave the window, on which is painted the following inscription: "A. D. 1664. 16 R. Car II. This window was thus glazed, and a liberal allowance granted towards the repairing of the church, and the parsonage house, by the right worshipful Company of Grocers, patrons of this church and rectory, being an impropriation purchased by the company, and disposed to the sole benefit of the church, according to the trust and appointment of the memorable Lady Dame Margaret Slany, whose pious intention and paternal arms is here monumentally recorded." There were other ancient benefactors; particularly Mr. John Castin, Gilder; who died in the year 1244, and gave one hundred quarters of charcoal yearly to the poor for ever; also

Mr. John Man, Citizen and Mercer, who deceased the third day of June 1615, &c. gave towards the repair of the church 100*l*.

MONUMENTS. Those mentioned by Stow, are as follow:

Sir Robert Test, knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

Sir John Steward, and his lady.

Sir Richard Tate, ambassador to king Henry the VIIIth, buried in 1554,

Mr.

Mr. Christopher Holt, who had inscribed on his tomb :

Our Holt (alas) hath stint his hold,
By Death call'd hence in hast ;
Whose Christian name being Christopher,
With Christ is better plac'd.
In Sawton born, of gentle Race,
In London spent his days ;
A Clerk that serv'd in Custom-house,
In Credit many ways.
So that we loose the Loss
Of this so dear a Friend,
Whose Life well spent while he was here
Hath gained a better End.

There are at present monuments to the memory of Daniel Fogg, D. D. Hugh Ingram, Esq. Monkhouse Davison, Esq. and Walter Ray, Esq.

The living is a lay-impropriation, though a rectory ; the tithes being paid according to act of parliament to the incumbent for his own use. The advowson is in the gift of the Company of Grocers.

The churchwardens books of this parish are very antient and curious, the earliest date of which is 1492. The description of the interior of the church in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. with the furniture, sacred utensils, &c. affords much entertainment. It appears that in 1494, Roger Apsland "cast the chalice on the ground." The cause of this sacrilege is not recorded, but the "playnt against him him cost 2*d*. the arrest, 8*d*. and the withdrawing, 6*d*. The organ, in 1520, cost only 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. There is no organ at present.

The inhabitants of this parish had their infant bishop, in honour of St. Nicholas ; as appears by the following extract from the register : " 1535. The churchwardens paid unto the Goodman Chese, broyderer, for making a new mytter for the byshoppe ageynst Saint Nycholas nyght, 2*s*. 8*d*. "

" When

* " It was the ancient practice," says Mr. Malcolm, " on Palm Sunday, for the people to walk in procession (preceded by the priests and choir),

“ When the Princess Elizabeth came forth from her confinement in the Tower, she went into the church of All-hallows Staining, the first church she found open, to return thanks for her deliverance from prison. As soon as this pious work was concluded, and the thanksgiving finished, the princess and her attendants retired to the King’s Head in Fenchurch Street, to take some refreshment; and here her royal highness was regaled with pork and pease. The memory of this visit is still preserved at the King’s Head; and on the 17th of November, her highness’s birth-day, certain people still meet to eat pork and pease in honour of the visit and the day. It must be observed, however, that as the Princess Elizabeth came from her confinement in the Tower, according to Mr. Nichols, in his Progresses, some day in May, the original day has probably been lost and forgot, and the birth-day substituted in its stead. A print of the Princess Elizabeth, from a picture by Hans Holbein, is hung up in the great room of the tavern; and the dish, that appears to be of a mixed metal, in which the pork and pease were served up, still remains affixed to the dresser in the kitchen *.”

There is a tradition that the bells were rung with such zeal on this occasion, that the queen presented the ringers with silken ropes.

A lane formerly passed this church from Mark Lane into Fenchurch Street, called Craddock’s Lane. This avenue being encumbered by encroachments, was reduced to being called Church Alley, and now Star Alley. It exhibits a most striking portrait of the unhealthy and inconvenient mode of antient structure. At the end of this alley is the King’s Head tavern above mentioned.

choir), with consecrated palm branches in their hands, in commemoration of the public entry of Our Saviour into Jerusalem, when the Jews strewn his way with the leaves of that tree. What an angel had to do with this ceremony I am at a loss to conceive; but it is certain the priests of All-hallows Staining thought the presence of one necessary; and accordingly the churchwardens paid ‘ for the hyring of a payer of wyages, and a creste, for an angelle on Paulme Sondag, viiid.”

* Gentleman’s Magazine, March 1790.

IRONMONGER’S

IRONMONGER'S HALL

is a very noble, modern structure. The edifice is entirely fronted with Portland stone; it was erected in the year 1748, from a design by Mr. Holden.

The whole lower story is formed in rustic: the centre of the building has a small projection; and here is a large arched entrance, with three windows on each side. Over this basement the superstructure has a slight rustic at the corners, to correspond with the other parts of the building; the projecting part of this story is ornamented with four Ionic pillars coupled, but with a large inter-columpiation. In the centre is a spacious Venetian window, and over it one that is circular. The spaces between the pilasters contain smaller windows, with angular pediments; over these are others that are circular; but the sides of the building are ornamented by arched windows, surmounted by square ones. The central part of the hall is crowned by a pediment, supported by the pilasters abovementioned; and in its plane is the arms of the company, with suitable decorations, in relievo; the whole building is terminated by a balustrade, crowned by vases.

The vestibule is divided by six Tuscan columns into avenues, with apartments on the left, an entrance to the court room on the right, and the stairs of the dining hall in front. On one side of the latter is the door to a court, in which are handsome apartments for the clerk, and other officers, as well as a good kitchen.

In the COURT ROOM, at the north end, are two antique chairs, with carved work of the company's arms; over which, in a small niche in the wall, is a statue of Edward IV. in armour, clothed in his regal robes, and crowned. It is a very pleasing performance. The portraits in this room are those of Nicholas Leate, Esq. master in 1626-7; and Mr. John Child, senior warden, 1782. A large painting of Westminster Bridge is over the chimney piece.

The WITHDRAWING ROOM is approached by a very handsome oval geometrical stair-case, at the east end of the hall.

hall. In this apartment is an elegant chimney piece, and at the north end a small statue of Sir Robert Jeffrey, knight, alderman, Ironmonger, and lord mayor in 1686, the benevolent founder of the hospital in Kingsland Road.

The STATE ROOM is very magnificent, with Ionic decorations, a divided pediment, and a bust; it is entered through large folding doors. On the west side are the chairs of the master and wardens; behind which, among some very beautiful carved work, the arms of England is very excellently displayed. A grand beaufet, with Ionic columns and pilasters, ornaments the north side, on which side also is the fire place. The east end is appropriated to the orchestra, which is supported by two pillars. The whole room over the windows, is surrounded by a cornice, whence a semi-oval cieling rises, with the company's arms, satyr's head, various cornua-copiae, palm branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large pannels, enclosed by beautiful borders, all richly stuccoed. The centres of this cieling are French grey; the ornaments are white, as are the walls; but the carvings are gilt.

The portraits in this room are—at the west end,

THOMAS THOROLD, Esq.

Mr. THOMAS BETTON. This gentleman, by will in 1723-4, made the company trustees for the following excellent purposes: "One-half of the interest and profits of the possessions devised, to be expended in ransoming British subjects, captives in Barbary or Turkey. One quarter to be divided among the different charity schools of London, and the suburbs: but the sum given not to exceed 20*l.* to any one. The remaining fourth to be distributed among poor freemen, Ironmongers, their widows, or children, in sums not exceeding 10*s.* *per annum*. One hundred pounds *per annum* to a female relation for life; 10*l.* *per annum* to a clergyman of the church of England, and to keep his tombstone in the Kingsland alms house burial ground in repair.

ADMIRAL LORD VISCOUNT HOOD, by Gainsborough; a very fine picture, presented by his lordship, a freeman of the company.

South

South side. Mr. ROWLAND HEYLIN, a good benefactor.

THOMAS MICHELL, a good benefactor. This gentleman, in 1527, devised the land on which stands the church of St. Luke, Old Street, &c. to the company.

SIR JAMES CAMBELL, a good benefactor. Alderman Cambell gave 1000*l.* to be lent to ten young men, free of this company, at 100*l.* each, for three years, at 4 *per cent. per annum*. He ordered also that the interest of the above sum should be given by the master and wardens to the sheriffs of London, for the release of honest freemen of London from confinement, for debts not exceeding 5*l.* each.

SIR WILLIAM DENHAM, a good benefactor. This gentleman, in 1544, gave thirteen messuages to the company for ever, part of the possessions of the abbey of Barking; on condition that they should have a "Dirige" celebrated by note, within the chapel of Our Lady of Barking, for the soul of the founder, his lady, parents, children, and benefactors. To this mass the master and wardens were to bring their best cloth for the hearse, and to distribute 10*l.* sterling. To the vicar of Alhallows Barking, 1*s.* 4*d.*; to seven priests, 4*s.* 8*d.*; three clerks, 2*s.*; for wax, 2*s.*; for the bells, 1*s.* 8*d.*; for bread and cheese, 3*s.* 4*d.*; ale, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to one hundred poor persons, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to forty-five poor, 30*s.*; and to twenty-five poor, 41*s.* 8*d.*

On the wall at the back of the orchestra, SIR ROBERT GEFREY, a worthy benefactor. This magistrate, in 1703, bequeathed 400*l.* in trust to the company, for which they were to purchase an estate, and out of the profits to supply a fund for reading prayers twice every day, in the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch; £500 in trust for a fund to supply weekly bread to the poor of Landrake, and St. Emers, Cornwall; and to pay the salary of a schoolmaster, for poor children. A present to the company of 200*l.* and two silver flagons, of 30*l.* each. The residue of his estate to purchase ground for an alms house, for so many poor people as the money arising from the residuary part of his property, at the rate of 6*l.* *per annum* each person, would extend; and 15*s.* each for gowns. The company

to purchase an estate for building the alms houses, and paying the poor, with a reservation for the repair of the building.

Mr. RALPH HANDSON, a good benefactor, formerly clerk to the company. He gave, in 1653, the profits of five messuages in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, amounting to upwards of 70*l. per annum*, to charitable purposes: these are now distributed agreeably to his direction. The estate has been let to the East India Company, from Michaelmas 1808, at the yearly rent of 300*l.* for the term of three hundred and seventy-eight years, renewable every twenty-one years, on the payment of 500*l.* at each renewal.

Mr. THOMAS LEWIN, a good benefactor. This gentleman by will, in 1545, gave his great messuage and garden, in the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, and fourteen houses in the same parish; for which the company were to provide a priest, &c. who was to sing masses four days in the week, and to preach four sermons in the church of St. Nicholas Olave, yearly; for this he was to have 10*l.* as a salary, and the best of five houses in the church yard, for his residence. He was also to have a gown, whenever the company gave their liveries; for which he was to say grace at all the festivals of the company, who were to procure, at their own expence, the bread, wine, and wax, necessary for the celebration of two hundred and eight masses, annually. The remaining four houses, adjoining to the priests, were appropriated to as many poor men, rent free (or others on Bread Street Hill) with annual pensions of 6*s.* 8*d.* each. The company were also to observe an *obit* for him and others in St. Nicholas church, which was to consist of "a whole *Dirige* over even, and mass of *Requiem* on the morrow by note; expending at those times 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in bread, cheese, and money for the poor. He directed them to provide one lamp, to burn before the Holy and Blessed Sacrament of the altar, as far as 40*s.* *per annum* would admit; and to honour the same, two tapers upon the altar, to the extent of 53*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*; and to pay 5*l.* *per annum* to two poor scholars at Oxford or Cambridge.

Mr.

Mr. THOMAS HALLWOOD, a good benefactor. This member of the company gave 400*l.* for the maintenance of four poor scholars at Oxford or Cambridge, for three years; after that term was expired, the same bequest was extended successively for ever: 40*s. per annum* were also paid to the wardens from the profits.

Mrs. MARGARET DANE, a good benefactress. This lady, in the year 1579, bequeathed 2000*l.* to the company for the purposes of bestowing 10*l.* to each of the three hospitals of Christ Church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell; 10*l.* to twenty poor maids on their marriage; 10*l. per annum* to Oxford and Cambridge; 10*l. per annum* for bread and beef for prisoners; 5*l. per annum* to Bishop's Stortford; twelve hundred bundles of faggots, to be divided between twenty-four wards of London (the company paying each ward, in lieu of faggots, 1*l.* 10*s.* each); and 10*l.* for a dinner on the day of her decease.

In one of the windows on this side, is a portrait in painted glass of Sir Christopher Draper, mayor in 1567. This magistrate gave the land on which the company's hall, and two adjoining houses, are erected,

IRONMONGER'S COMPANY.

The Ironmongers were incorporated in the third year of Edward IV. A. D. 1462; is one of the twelve principal livery companies; and is a corporation governed by a master, two wardens, and the whole livery, which consists of eighty-four, who are assistants.

In the year 1300, complaint was made of the *Ferones*, or such as dealt in iron, to Elias Russel, mayor, and the aldermen, because the smiths of the wealds, and other merchants, brought down irons of wheels for carts, to the city of London, which were much shorter than antiently they were accustomed to have been, to the great loss and scandal of the whole trade of ironmongers. An inquisition was therefore taken, of lawful and honest men, who presented three iron rods of the just and antient used length of the strytes; and also of the length and breadth of the gropes, be-

longing to the wheels of carts ; which rods were sealed with the seal of the chamber of Guildhall, London ; whereof one remained in the chamber, and another delivered, on the Monday before the Pacification of the Virgin Mary, 29 Edward I. to John Dode, and Robert De Paddington, ironmongers of the market ; and a third delivered on the same Monday to John De Wymondham, ironmonger, of the Bridge. All which, from day to day, warned all the merchants bringing these iron works to the city of London, as well for the wealds as elsewhere ; that they should not henceforward bring such irons, unless of the length and breadth aforesaid, upon forfeiture of the said iron works, that should be found against the assize aforesaid.

This respectable company, as appears by their curious court books, have on all occasions borne a great part towards supplying the exigencies of the state ; and there are many instances, where the exactions have been oppressive. The court books also contain many particulars respecting ceremonies, processions, &c. and the expences attendant, that they are well worth perusal.

The income of the company, in 1802, amounted to 3550*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* ; but to prove that this revenue is not expended in useless pursuits, the following statement is sufficient to conclude that the Ironmonger's Company are not exceeded in beneficence or public spirit.

They pay, agreeably to the will of Mr. Handson, to the free school of St. Saviour, Southwark, 20*s.* to the master, and 10*s.* to the usher, as an augmentation.

To the school of Bishop's Stortford, 5*l.*

They keep in repair, and pay the pensions of the various foundations of Sir Robert Geffery.

They support another set of alms houses in Old Street.

They pay, agreeably to the will of Mr. Chapman, 5*l.* each to two poor scholars, studying Divinity in Oxford.

Agreeably also, to the will of Mr. John Care, they expend 15*l.* to two poor scholars, one in Cambridge, the other in Oxford, to go by course for twenty-one years ; the first
year

year to certain poor parishes in London ; the next year to the said poor scholars ; and the third year to the poor of the parish of Standon, in Essex.

They support two exhibitions of *5l. per annum* each ; the colleges to be appointed by the company. All the exhibitions which they support amount to twelve.

Other pensions and gifts paid by the company are ;—200*l.* to poor scholars, hospitals, prisoners, &c. ; 30*l.* for three yearly sermons ; and 300*l.* to be lent to young men.

Eight quarters of beef, and forty dozen of bread, sent to eight prisons in London, Westminster, and Southwark.

A yearly gift of 40*l.* to release poor prisoners, for small debts.—Forty pounds *per annum* among the poor of the company.—To widows and orphans in St. Saviour's parish, *5l. per annum*.—To twenty poor widows, or others of the company, upon the first quarter day next after Christmas, at the rate of 5*s.* each, *5l.*—To the poor of the wards of Queenhithe, and Castle Baynard, an annual distribution of 25*l.*—To the sub-dean of St. Paul's cathedral, 10*l.* he allowing taxes.—Ten pounds yearly to twenty poor maids at their marriages, at 10*s.* each.

The company also dispose of numerous other charities.

Passing the north end of Mincing Lane, a few doors down, is

CLOTHWORKER'S HALL.

This is a neat brick building, with fluted columns, crowned with Corinthian capitals of stone. The appearance from the street is rather mean ; but the hall is a lofty room, wainscoted to the ceiling, which is highly adorned with fretwork. The screen is of oak, with four pilasters, entablature and compass pediment of the Corinthian order. At the west end are carvings, as large as life, of James I. and Charles I. in their robes ; and in the windows are painted the arms of England, the city, company, and others belonging to the masters and benefactors.

THE CLOTHWORKER'S COMPANY

is one of the twelve principal in the City, and was incorporated, first by letters patent of Edward IV. in 1482, by the name of "The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of London;" secondly, by Queen Elizabeth, who changed their first appellation, to that of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London; which title was confirmed by Charles I.

This company has a master, four wardens, thirty assistants, and a livery; and supports the following charities: A free school at Sutton Vallence, in Kent; another in the Isle of Man.

Almshouses, at Sutton Vallence, and Islington.

Anniversary sermons and lectures, eighteen, in various parts of England.

Exhibitions for poor scholars: nine in the two universities.

Besides thirty-seven benefactors at different periods, at 100*l.* each, for the use of the poor. The whole expenditure of this company for charitable purposes is estimated at 1400*l.* *per annum.*

In Fen Court is the churchyard of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch; the church was destroyed by the Great Fire; and not having been rebuilt, the parish was annexed to that of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane.

On the west side of Lime Street is

PEWTERER'S HALL.

This hall was given to the company by Mr. William Smallwood, master, in the second year of the reign of Henry VII. This gentleman, by will, bequeathed also a garden and nine tenements to the brotherhood; and a commemorative picture of him still hangs in the Court Room.

A carving over the door represents a crown over a red rose, T. G. a ship on a globe, and the sun rising, inscribed: "*Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?*" If God be for us, who can be against us?

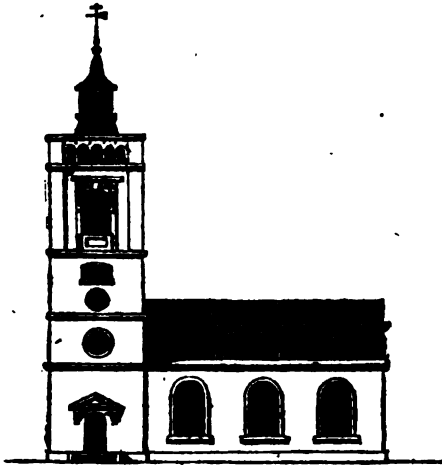
There

There is also a dial, with a spider and fly crawling on it; inscribed, "*Sic Vita!*" So is life; and the company's arms under a small pediment.

This company was incorporated by letters patent, granted to them by Edward IV. in 1474.

In 1534, the wardens of the Pewterer's Company, or their deputies, were empowered, by act of parliament, to have inspection of pewter in all parts of the kingdom, in order to prevent the sale of base pewter; and the importation of pewter vessels from abroad. As a further encouragement, all Englishmen are by that act strictly enjoined not to repair to any foreign country to teach the art or mystery of Pewterers, on pain of disfranchisement: and for the more effectually preventing the art being carried abroad, no pewterer is to take the son of an alien as an apprentice. This corporation has a master, two wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and livery.

ST. DIONISIUS, VULGARLY CALLED ST. DIONIS, BACK-CHURCH, FENCHURCH STREET.



THIS church owes its name to St. Dionis, Dennis, or Dionysius, an Athenian Areopagite, or judge, who being converted on the preaching of St. Paul at Athens, was baptized

tized by him, and consecrated the first bishop of Athens by St. Paul. With respect to his going as a missionary to Gaul, and founding an episcopal see at Paris, where he is said to have suffered martyrdom, *and to carry his head, after it was cut off, two miles*, we do not think it worth while to hazard any opinion; referring to the authorities of Doctors Cave, Du Pin, and others, who have treated the whole as a fable; but proceed to add, that this saint, after a most resolute and eminent confession of faith, and after having undergone several severe torments, gave his last great testimony, by laying down his life at Athens, under the reign of the emperor Domitian. The building is denominated Back Church, on account of its situation behind a row of houses.

With respect to its history, we have no other authentic document, than that it was in the patronage of the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, in 1288; and, that being decayed, it was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. The former structure was demolished by the fire in 1666, and the present church finished in 1674; the steeple was erected within ten years afterwards.

The building mostly partakes of the Ionic order, and is strongly built of stone and brick; the walls within are handsomely wainscoted and the floor paved. Four Composite pillars, with elegant carved work, under an entablature and circular pediment compose the altar. The organ is a large, undecorated instrument, in a recess. The church is small, but well lighted by arched windows; and the steeple is very lofty, and contains ten small bells, with chimes. The dimensions of the fabric are, length sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-nine, altitude thirty-four, and the tower and turret ninety feet.

Among the benefactors for rebuilding the church, there are many names worthy of notice, and are therefore subjoined:

Sir Thomas Cullum, baronet, gave the marble foot pace and steps for the communion table.

Sir Arthur Ingram, the communion table and rails.

Sir Henry Tulse, the font, steps, and pavement.

Sir Robert Geffery, a velvet carpet for the communion table, with silk and gold fringe, a common prayer book, and pulpit cushion of the same, the latter with silk and gold tassels,

Dame Elizabeth Clark, for her late husband, Dr. Hardy, dean of Rochester, formerly rector, 50*l.* and for herself, 30*l.*

Thomas Sturges, Esq. the gallery at the west end,

Mr. Philip Jackson, the altar piece, and his wife a damask table cloth and napkin for the communion table.

A friend of Mr. Jackson's, a silver chalice, paten, and spoon.

Mr. Peter Hoet, a silver bason and chalice for the communion, and 25*l.*

Dr. Castillion, a bible and two common prayer books.

Mr. Daniel Rawlinson, a brass branch of sixteen sockets.

Mr. Church gave 10*l.* and Mr. Williams, 25*l.*

Sir Robert Geffery, besides his other donations, 400*l.* to maintain reading prayers for ever; also 50*l.*

There were buried in the old church, according to Stow, Lady Wich; Robert Paget, sheriff, 1536.

Sir Thomas Curtis, mayor, 1557.

Sir James Harvie, mayor, 1581.

Sir Ed. Osborne, mayor, 1591.

Among the modern monuments are those of Sir Arthur Ingram, a respectable Spanish merchant, and his family.

Another to the memory of the Rawlinson family, of whom Sir Thomas Rawlinson, an eminent city magistrate; and Dr. Richard Rawlinson, were distinguished members.

The latter was an eminent collector and antiquary, and died in 1756. His library after his death produced 1164*l.* by a sale which lasted fifty days. He was buried in the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford, of which college he was a member and benefactor. He also founded a Saxon lectureship in that university.

Other monuments are erected to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Craven, D'Oyley Michel, Esq. William Martin, Esq. Thomas Hankey, Esq. Edward Tyson, M. D. 1708.

On the north side of the chancel is a very spacious and beautiful white and veined polished marble monument, adorned with the sword and mace, and cap of maintenance in *Basso Relievo* at the lower end of the monument; also with cherubims, urns, festoons, deaths heads, and between two cherubims weeping. His arms, and the following inscription appearing within a curious mantling, carved round and gilt with gold, in imitation of fringe.

In the Chancel is interred the Body of Sir Robert Geffery, Knight and Alderman, sometime since Lord Mayor of this City of London, President of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; a most excellent Magistrate, and of exemplary Charity, Virtue and Goodness; who departed this Life the 26th of February 1703, in the 91st year of his Age.

And also the Body of Dame Percilla his Wife, Daughter of Luke Crompton, Esq; who deceased the 26th of October 1676, in the 43d year of her Age.

Over the monument are Sir Robert's ensigns of honour, helmet, sword, gauntlets, and banners, with his armorial bearings.

The living is one of the thirteen peculiars belonging to Canterbury, in the same manner as we have before mentioned under *St. Dunstan in the East*, and the dean and chapter of that cathedral present to the rectory.

Among the rectors was that most amiable and charitable prelate Dr. WARNER, bishop of Rochester, founder of Bromley college.

FENCHURCH STREET took its name from the fenny ground, occasioned by the Lang-bourne; and for this reason the ward is denominated *Langbourn*, and *Fenny about*. Before the fire the little church of St. Gabriel stood in the middle of the street; but not being rebuilt, a portion of ground in Fen-court is reserved for a burial ground; and thus Fenchurch Street was made wide and convenient. Here formerly stood Denmark House, in which the Russian ambassador was entertained with great magnificence in the reign of queen Mary I.

Several

Several lanes and streets in Fenchurch Street, deserve notice from particular circumstances, besides those already mentioned. *Cullum Street*, was so called from a knight of that name, who was owner of the premises. *Philpot Lane*, was formerly the house and garden of the great Sir John Philpot, the patriotic citizen, in the reign of Richard II. Ingram Court now covers the residence of Sir Thomas Ingram, whose monument is in the church. Rood Lane, was peculiarly the residence of eminent citizens, and so at present are many of the streets and lanes in this neighbourhood.

SAINT BENEDICT, OR SAINT BENNET,
GRACECHURCH STREET.



THIS saint was born in the province of Umbria, one of the Italian States, in 480, and was patriarch of an order of monks called from him *Benedictines*, or Black-friars, from the colour of their habit; of which order were all the English cathedrals, except Carlisle. From the Benedictines have sprung many lesser orders, who took the rules of the first founder. Saint Benedict lived in retirement at this monastery of Cassino, which he had founded, till A. D. 543, when he died at the age of sixty-two.

It is uncertain when this church was first built; but Stow says, "It was repaired and beautified in the year 1630, and

had a new clock dial and chymes added, *Anno 1633.*" In the year 1666 it was consumed by the fire of London, and again re-edified in the year 1685.

The roof is arched and adorned with fret-work.

It is very well wainscotted round, and handsomely pewed; and at the west end of the church is a neat little gallery.

The altar piece is spacious, consisting of four fine columns with the entablement of the Corinthian order. Between the columns are the effigies of Moses and Aaron; and the whole of the altar is enriched with fruit, leaves, festoons, &c. all richly carved.

Over this carved work, is a large piece of architecture, painted in perspective, representing the arched roof and pilasters of a building, which appear from under a purple velvet festoon curtain, elevated by two cherubims; the altar is inclosed with rail and banister, and the floor is paved with black and white marble.

Here is also a curious font adorned with cherubims, &c. and the cover is fine carved work, round which are these words:—"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

The length of the church within is about sixty feet, breadth thirty, and height about thirty-two. It is built mostly of stone, as is also the tower or steeple, whose altitude is about one hundred and forty-nine feet. In the west gallery is a small organ.

It is a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. The vestries are select.

To this parish is united that of St. Leonard Eastcheap.

The street in which this church is situated, was formerly, according to Stow, a grass market; from what follows, however, it appears to have been a market for other commodities.

The customs of Gracechurch Street market, in the reign of Edward III. were, that: "Every foreign cart laden with corn or malt to *Gersecherche*, to be sold, was to pay one halfpenny. Every foreign cart of corn and cheese together, if the cheese be more worth than the corn, two-pence; then if the corn be more worth than the cheese, it was to pay a half

halfpenny. Of two horses laden with corn or malt, the bailiff had one farthing. The cart of the franchise of the Temple, and of St. Martin's le Grand, paid one farthing; the cart of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem paid nothing for their proper goods: and if the corn were brought by merchants to sell again, the load paid one halfpenny."

In Gracechurch Street, towards Cornhill, are the Cross Keys and Spread Eagle Inns. The first is probably derived from the cross and keys, which were usually carved in the fronts of churches, of which there are specimens in Ciampini *De Sacris Ædificiis*.

The residences of the nobility and other principal persons were formerly distinguished by the names of *hotel* or *inn*. The magnificent house of Sir John Poultney was called Poultney's Inn: It was also the inn of John Holland, duke of Exeter. The great Earl of Warwick had also his inn, by Newgate Street. The antient monasteries had their *hostilarius*, whose business it was to entertain guests, and to provide them with firing, napkins, and other necessaries during their stay.

Proceeding to the cross streets, where was formerly the antient standard, we remark that, upon digging the foundations, after the fire in Bishopsgate Street, in 1765, the arches of a sacred fabric of remote date were discovered.

Hence to the Royal Exchange, concludes the *First Rout*.

SECOND ROUT.

From the Royal Exchange to Aldgate, Whitechapel Bars, Dukes Place, Houndsditch, Bishopsgate Street, to Norton Falgate, Wormwood Street, to Broad Street, Threadneedle Street, to the Royal Exchange; including part of Aldgate, Bishopsgate, and Broad Street Wards.

IN the first rout we have described all that is worthy of notice through Cornhill to the end of Leadenhall Street; the first object, therefore, which claims our primary attention, is the entry from Aldgate to DUKE'S PLACE.

Here,

Here, as we have before stated,* was the Priory of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church; foundded in 1108, by Maud, queen to Henry I. the prior of which, in consequence of the donation of Knightenguild or Portsoken, was always an alderman, and appointed his deputy to transact temporal concerns. Having already said much upon its history, we have only to add, that it was esteemed the richest priory in England, and probably, for that reason, was the first to be dissolved. Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards lord chancellor, who made it his residence, and died here in 1554.

Sir Thomas offered the great church of the priory, with a ring of nine bells to the parishioners of St. Catherine Cree, in exchange for their parish church of lesser dimensions, as he wished to have pulled it down and built towards the street. They, however, fearing the uncertainty of the tenure, declined the proposal. The priory church and steeple were then offered to whoever would take it down and clear away the materials; but no one was induced to accept the offer. Upon which Sir Thomas was obliged to be at more expence in taking down the fabric, than could be made of the stones, timber, lead, iron, &c. for the workmen, having commenced their delapidation at the top, without any method, loosed the stones and hurled them down, so that they were broken, and of course sold under their value; any one might have a cart-load of hard stone brought to his own door for 6*d.* or 7*d.* with the carriage. The bells were disposed of to the parishes of Stepney, and St. Stephen, Coleman Street; the first purchased four of the largest, which form part of the present peal; the latter purchased the remainder.

After Sir Thomas's decease, the duke of Norfolk, came into possession, by marrying his daughter.

Upon this nobleman's attainder and execution, in consequence of his interference in the business of the queen of Scots, his possessions having been forfeited to the crown, this precinct, from the last possessor denominated DUKE'S PLACE, continued in that tenure till the reign of James I. when a misunderstanding having arisen with the parishioners of St.

Catherine Cree and the inhabitants of Duke's Place, the latter solicited the archbishop of Canterbury to obtain the king's licence for building a church of their own. To this the king assented, and under his broad seal warranted them in proceeding with the structure, which was consecrated in 1622, during the mayoralty of Sir Edward Barkham; the manor of Duke's Place having been previously vested in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

ST. JAMES, DUKE'S PLACE.



THIS fabric is plain and unadorned, being constructed with brick. The tower is of the same materials, and embattled, on which is built a turret. The body is enlightened by four arched windows, and the pillars which support the roof are Tuscan. On the north window is painted the arms of the city, and of Sir Edward Barkham: An inscription was affixed on the north side of the chancel in honour of the above magistrate:

VERSES

consecrated to the eternizing the memory of the right honourable Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London; the religious Mr. George Whitmore and Mr. Nicholas Raynton, Sheriffs and Aldermen of the honourable Senate and City, for their pious re-edifying the long decayed ruins of Trinity Christ Church in Duke's Place.

LONDON.

As David would his Eyes no rest afford,
 Till he had found a Place out to the Lord
 To build a Temple; so this Man of Worth,
 The Mirrour which these latter days bring forth,
 Barkham the Worthy, whose Immortal Name
 Marble's too weak to hold; for his Works Fame,
 He never ceas'd in Industry and Care
 From Ruine to redeem this House of Prayer;
 Following in this the Holy Patriarchs ways,
 That ready were an Altar still to raise
 When they received a Blessing; so this Lord
 Scarce warm in Honour's Seat, did first accord
 To this most pious Work, by which is shewn
 God's Blessing and his Thanks met both in one.
 The Charge the Honourable City bears,
 Whose Bounty in full Nobleness appears
 To Acts of bless'd Condition, in such wise
 That all things better'd by their ruins rise.
 Two Noble Faithful Supervisors then,
 Among a Senate of Religious Men,
 Selected were, to whom the Care they gave,
 The Generous Hamersly, Cambel the Grave,
 Each being a Master piece of Zeal and Care
 Tow'rd God's own Temple, fit for Truth's Affair.
 Now at the blessed Foundress I arrive,
 Matilda, whom Henry the first did wive,
 The Christ'ndom she gave, held the same
 Till James our Sovereign gave it his own Name.
 And since I touch Antiquity so near,
 Observe what Notes remarkable appear:
 An Alderman of London was at first
 The Prior of this Church; falling to th' worst,
 'Tis now raised by th' Encouragement and Care
 Of a Lord Mayor of London; which is rare
 And worth observing; then as I began
 I end best with the Honour of that Man
 This City's first Lord Mayor lyes bury'd here,
 Fitz-Alwin of the Drapers Company;
 And the Lord May'r, whose Fame now shines so clear,
 Barkham, is of the same Fraternity.

The church is dedicated to the memory of king James I. and its dimensions are, length sixty-five feet, breadth forty-two, altitude twenty-seven, and the tower seventy feet. The living is a curacy of no great value, in the presentation of the lord mayor and corporation. The perquisites were formerly considerable; but from this being a principal quarter for the residence of those of the Jewish religion, the surplice fees have considerably diminished.

The history of this antient chosen people of God, as far as concerns their introduction and progress in England, forms no small part of our consideration.

It appears from the learned Sir Henry Spelman, that they were recognized in England as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, in one of whose laws it is declared, that "the Jews, and all theirs, belong to the king." They had been settled in various parts of this country for a considerable time previously; for in A. D. 740, Ecgbriht, archbishop of York, forbid "any Christian to be present at the Jewish feasts."

The unprincipled tyrant, William Rufus, is among the first recorded to have patronized these people; this, however, did not proceed from any motive of toleration. William, though a Christian by profession, was an infidel in his practice; he kept all the ecclesiastical benefices in his own hands as they were vacated, and received the profits, until he could dispose of them to the highest bidder. Such a man, who could so scandalously sport with his own religion, would not make any conscience concerning any other where his interest was concerned; consequently when the Jews, by means of considerable presents, gained his consent to permit religious controversies with his bishops, he swore "by the face of St. Luke, that if the Jews gained the victory, he would be a convert to their faith!" This meeting was held in London, and was ultimately declared to be in favour of the Christians. Stow, in his chronicles, after having mentioned this wickedness of the king, adds, that it was followed with such dreadful claps of thunder, and so violent

lent an earthquake, as was scarcely ever felt in England before. *

Under such a reign the Jews became wealthy, and their ingress into the country was numerous. In the city of Oxford alone, they had purchased so many houses, that the stu-

* Hollingshead mentions a singular instance of William's mercenary irreligion. "The king being at Rhovan," says he, "on a time there came to him divers Jews, who inhabited that city, complaining that divers of that nation had renounced their Jewish religion, and were become Christians; wherefore they besought him, that for a certain sum of money, which they offered to give, it might please him to constrain them to abjure Christianity, and turn to the Jewish law again. He was content to satisfy their desires; and so receiving their money, called them before him; and what with threats, and putting them otherwise in fear, he compelled divers of them to forsake Christ, and to turn to their old errors. Hereupon the father of one Stephen, a Jew converted to the Christian faith, being sore troubled for that his son was turned a Christian, (and hearing what the king had done in like matters,) presented unto him sixty marks of silver, conditionally that he would enforce his son to return to the Jewish religion. Whereupon the young man was brought before the king, unto whom the king said "Sirrah! thy father here complaineth that, without his licence, thou art become a Christian: If this be true, I command thee to return again to the religion of thy nation, without any more ado." To whom the young man answered, "Your grace (as I guess) *dolt but jest*. "Wherewith the king being moved, said "What! thou *dunghill knave*, should I jest with thee? Get thee hence quickly, and fulfil my commandment, or, by St. Luke's face, I will cause thine eyes to be plucked out of thine head." The young man, nothing abashed thereat, with a constant voice answered, "Truly I will not do it, but know for certain, that if you were a good Christian, you would never have uttered any such words; for it is the part of a Christian to reduce them again to Christ which are departed from him, and not to separate them from him which are joined to him in faith." The king herewith confounded, commanded the Jew to get him out of his sight: But the father perceiving that the king could not persuade his son to forsake the Christian faith, required to have his money again. To whom the king said he had done so much as he had promised to do; that was to persuade him so far as he might. At length, when he would have had the king dealt further in the matter, the king, to stop his mouth, tendered back to him the half of his money, and kept the other himself. All which increased the suspicion men had of his fidelity." *Chronicle*, Vol. III. p. 27.

Jews were obliged to become their tenants. Three public hostels, or places set apart for learning, were named from their Jewish proprietors, Lombard Hall, Moses Hall, and Jacob Hall; the parishes of St. Martin, St. Edward, and St. Aldate, were denominated the New and Old Jewry; the rabbies kept public schools to instil their language, and this Christian seat of learning was superseded by the mandates of the rabbinical seminaries.

Such inconsistent innovations, under a thoughtless and mercenary king, induced ill-timed arrogance in the persons who were favoured, as they supposed, by his unprincipled attention, they grew insolent and assuming; and there is an instance mentioned by Philip, prior of St. Frideswide, in Oxford; where, mentioning the miracles of the saint whose life he is writing, he adds, "That a certain young Jew of Oxford, called Eum Crescat, the son of Mossey, of Wallingford, was so impudent as to laugh at her votaries, and tell them that he could cure their infirmities as well as the saint herself. St. Frideswide, no longer able to suffer his insolence, so operated upon him, that he suddenly ran distracted into his father's kitchen and hanged himself in his own girdle." "Upon which," continues the legend writer, "he was, according to custom, conveyed to London in a cart, all the dogs in the city following his detested corps, and yelping in a most frightful manner."

Taking the above story, with all its exceptions, it plainly discovers that the imprudence and the ill use that they made of the indulgence which they received, brought on them the indignation of the whole mass of English subjects, and ultimately provoked the horrid and impious sufferings which they afterwards unjustly underwent: for what could be thought of those persons, who, for a price, held the ecclesiastical living which William had seized.

Even at this time, however, their privileges were contracted: they had only one public burial place in the kingdom; this was a large spot of ground without the walls of London, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, called, in

antient deeds, *The Jews Garden*; which, upon their banishment in future times, was covered by tenements, and denominated *Jewin Street*: to this place alone they were compelled to carry their dead from every part of the kingdom.

During the reign of Henry I. no mention is made of the Jews either in records or chronicles.

The dreadful impression which the inconsiderate conduct of this misled people, had made on the English, aided by kingly speculation on one side, and ecclesiastical arrogance and selfish principles on the other, opened a scene of persecution against them. A most barbarous crucifixion was said to have been committed on a boy at Norwich, in 1133. This was sufficient to raise the popular cry against the Jews. Some enthusiasts might have been guilty of enormities; but that they should be so lost to humanity, as to commit crimes repugnant to its dictates, requires a vast degree of authenticity before it can claim due credit; more especially when it is added by a monkish writer, that the barbarity was committed "in contempt of Christ and his Passion*;" and it is a curious circumstance that the Jews were never accused of these crucifixions but when the reigning monarch was manifestly in want of money.

Notwithstanding these supposed enormities, Henry II. granted that the Jews should have burial places on the outside of every city; this indulgence, says Gervase of Canterbury, was so far from having any good effect upon them, that they crucified another boy at St. Edmund's Bury, where he was buried with great solemnity, and his bones continued to work miracles for many years. A rational conclusion is furnished by the monk himself, besides the above enormity, for the Jewish persecution in this reign; "twelve years, he adds, before this accident, the king, wanting money, banished the wealthiest Jews out of England, and fined those whom he suffered to remain in the sum of six thousand marks." We must not therefore suppose that such a piece of iniquity as this, could pass un-

censured. Henry had banished the Jews, because he wanted money: of course, he would not miss such an opportunity, when an accusation of this kind was brought forward, either to fine or banish the Jews, who had crucified a child!

That they deserved correction in those days is certain: one Josces, a Jew of Gloucester, notwithstanding Henry's prohibition, had furnished money to his enemies in Ireland; and Sancto, a Jew of St. Edmund's Bury, had been so daring as to take in pledge, certain vessels appointed for the service of the altar; others were grown so presumptuous as even to scoff at the highest dignitaries of the church*.

But Henry very soon found out a method to punish these scoffers in the plenitude of their pride; for having made an agreement with the king of France, to make a voyage to the Holy Land, he called a parliament at Northampton, in order to raise the ways and means. The Christians were taxed at seventy thousand pounds, and the Jews at sixty thousand. Considering the amazing disparity, the exorbitance of the sum must be looked upon as an act of the highest barbarity; and would induce pity for their excess of punishment, rather than reproach at their mental feelings. A

* A certain Jew having the honour to travel towards Shrewsbury, in company with Richard *Peché*, archdeacon of *Malpas*, in Cheshire, and a reverend dean, whose name was *Déville*: amongst other discourse, which they condescended to entertain him with, the archdeacon told him, that his jurisdiction was so large as to reach from a place called *Ill Street*, till they came to *Malpas*, and took in a very wide space of country. To which the infidel, more witty than wise, immediately replied, "Say you so, Sir, God grant me then a good deliverance! for it seems, I am riding in a country, where *Sin* (*Peché*) is the archdeacon, and the *Devil* himself the dean; where the entrance into the archdeaconry is *Ill Street*, and the going from it *Bad Steps* (*Mal-pas*)!" This is adduced to prove that the insolence of the Jews must have been very offensive to the common people, when two reverend dignitaries of the church could not escape raillery. The story is related by Giraldus Cambrensis, and he was certainly one of the most just of his time; therefore his assertions are well worthy of credit. We cannot however avoid adding a belief that this facetious Jew, at least, could not be an accomplice in the before mentioned tragical crucifixions.

dislike

dislike arose between the two monarchs, the intended Crusade was relinquished, and consequently the money was never levied. The Jews were soon after gratified by the death of Henry II. in the hope that their miseries would end with him: but they were lamentably disappointed.

His successor, Richard I. being to be crowned at Westminster, the Jews, willing to pay their court in the best manner possible, flocked from all quarters in their best apparel, and with rich presents to the new sovereign. His courtiers, as well as the populace, conceiving that the Jews were sorcerers, and might possibly bewitch the king, should they be permitted to attend at the coronation; orders were therefore issued, forbidding any Jew, under the severest penalties, to come near the palace; but several, who had travelled a great distance, unwilling to lose their labour and expence, persuaded themselves, that being strangers, they should pass unnoticed in London, and ventured, in defiance of the proclamation, to appear in the Abbey, where, being recognized, they were instantly assaulted and dragged, half dead, out of the church.

The rumour of this proceeding having reached the City, the populace, imagining they should gratify their monarch, immediately broke open the houses of the persecuted, and murdered every Jew they could meet; and they were not confined in their rage to the afflicted persons they had immolated, but destroyed their habitations with fire.

The more sage citizens had endeavoured in vain to repress this outrage; but finding their efforts useless, they dispatched messengers, desiring assistance from the king. Upon the recital of the horrid news, Richard immediately dispatched Glanville, his chief justice, with several of the chief nobility, to suppress the riot; they, however, were unsuccessful, and the insurgents continued their murder and spoliation till next morning. By this time better measures having been concerted, the king caused such effectual enquiry to be made after the ringleaders, that several of them were apprehended and brought to justice. Two were hanged for plundering

plundering a Christian, under pretence that he was a Jew; and one for burning a Jew's house, which had fired that of a Christian adjoining.

But though these outrages against the Jews were thus happily suppressed, in and about London; the report of the riches torn from them, so operated upon the generality of the lower classes of people in other places, that had not a peculiar Providence operated in their favour, their extermination must have been inevitable.

At York, in particular, a tragedy was acted at which human nature shudders. The rabble attacked the unfortunate Jews who had retired, under the protection of the governor, to the castle for safety. Headed by the clergy, who thought they were doing God service by the extermination of his creatures, they attacked the castle on all sides, and held it in siege for several days. A canon regular of the Præmonstratensian order, was so zealous in the cause, that he would often stand by them in his surplice, and proclaim with a loud voice, "Destroy the enemies of Christ! Destroy the enemies of Christ!" and before he went out in the morning to assist in battering the walls, he would eat ~~a~~ consecrated host! But his eagerness was his destruction. Approaching too near the wall that was well defended, a large stone from the battlements crushed him to death.

In such a dreadful dilemma, the besieged Jews called a council, and having, in despair, consumed every article of value which belonged to them by fire, and buried the remainder in the earth, to disappoint the avaritious banditti of their plunder, they set fire to the fortress in several places; and the men, after cutting the throats of their wives and children, murdered themselves. Their adviser to this desperate act, a foreign rabbi, out of respect to Jocanus, a person of distinction among that people, first slew him; the rabbi being the last self-devoted victim in this horrid tragedy*. It is said that no less than fifteen hundred perished in this miserable manner†.

* Knighton.

† Fox's Martyrology.

Upon Richard's return from the Crusades, he took the Jews under his protection; but, in order to know what were the particular monies, goods, debts, real and personal, and estates belonging to every Jew in the nation; and that he might more effectually fleece them, as his necessities or caprice suggested, he commanded that all effects belonging to that people should be registered; that concealment should be the forfeiture of body and the whole estate; that all contracts should be made in the presence of two assigned lawyers, who were Jews, two that were Christians, and two public notaries. Every Jew was to take an oath, upon his roll (the Pentateuch) that he would truly, and faithfully, register all his estate, both real and personal, and discover every Jew whom he should know guilty of any concealment; as likewise all forgers, or falsifiers of charters, and clippers of money.

At this barbarous period, the king's will was the measure of every transaction; and, upon paying generously, every enormity might claim a dispensation. Thus if a debtor to a Jew bribed the monarch, he would order that the bond should carry no interest: and unless the Jew also subscribed something towards gratifying the royal broker, he would so compound the business with the debtor, as to make the Jew lose even his principal. In no case was a Jew allowed to sue for his debt without poundage to the king, the stated sum of which was the tenth penny. To exact these licensed robberies, justices of the Jews were appointed, that the king's exchequer might not lose its accustomed influx.

King John, as crafty as he was irreligious, perceiving what a rich harvest might be gathered from the Jews, if they were well attended to, in the beginning of his reign used every art to import them into his kingdom: and not only confirmed their antient privileges, but granted others. He allowed them a high priest, whom he stiled not only *Our trusty and well beloved*, but commanded all persons to be as careful of him as they would of the king's person.

In the second year of his reign he granted them his great charter of privileges, by which they were enabled to reside

in his English and Norman dominions, both freely and honourably; that they might hold of the king all possessions and privileges as in the reign of Henry I. besides others of great extent.

But the jealousy of the citizens of London having been excited by the king's extravagant favour, they offered to the Jews so many indignities, and abused them in such a manner, that John was compelled to interfere in a particular manner. He wrote a menacing letter to the mayor and barons of the city; told them he loved them, and protected them in their rights and liberties; wherefore he believed they retained the same affection for him, and would do every thing for his honour and the tranquillity of his kingdom: yet he could not but wonder that, since they well knew what special protection he had lately granted the Jews, that they should so little regard his peace, as to suffer them to be evil treated; especially when other parts of the nation gave them no disturbance. Wherefore he commanded them to take particular care how they were injured for the future; assuring them that if any ill happened to the Jews, through their connivance, or neglect, they should be answerable: "for," says the king, "I know full well that these insolences are committed only by the *fools* of the City, and it is the business of *wise men* to put a stop to them."

But the mercy of John towards his subjects of the Jewish persuasion, proceeded solely from the property he held in them. He was angry when they were mal-treated by his subjects; but when his own interest interfered, his punctilio in their favour vanished; and he extorted from them in the most arbitrary manner, and exercised such an absolute jurisdiction over their property, that a line can scarcely be drawn between the depredation of the king, or the sanguinary disposition of his subjects. This is sufficiently proved by the grant of a house belonging to Isaac De Norwich, a Jew in London, to the Earl De Ferrars.

In 1210, to evince in plain character, that the "tender mercy of the wicked is cruelty," the king began to draw

aside the mask; and finding that the ingress of the Jews had ceased, he attacked the whole that he had entraped, and commanded all of that nation, of both sexes, throughout England, to be imprisoned till they made discovery of their wealth; which he appointed officers to receive in every county, and make a return into his exchequer. Many pleaded poverty; but as the tyrant was in earnest, he extorted confession by the most cruel tortments*.

To enumerate all the sufferings which the Jews underwent during the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. would take up a greater space than we are allowed.

In the twenty-first year of the reign of Henry, the king issued his writ to the sheriffs of each county, commanding them "to return before him at Worcester, upon Quinquagesima Sunday, six of the richest Jews from every town; or two only, from such places where there were but four: to treat with him as well concerning his own, as their benefit; and threatening the sheriffs, that if they failed, he would so terribly handle them, that they should remember it as long as they lived." This we believe is the first instance upon record of assembling a JEWISH PARLIAMENT!

The surprize was equally great to these poor people, when they found themselves constituted *counsellors to the king*, after such a number of years spent in ignominy; more especially when Henry convened them on a Christian sabbath: they certainly had no small reason to expect a royal convert in the person of this very conscientious mo-

* The generality of them were deprived of one eye; and from one Jew at Bristol, the king demanded no less than ten thousand marks of silver, a prodigious sum in those days; which being resolutely denied, he ordered that a tooth should be pulled out daily till the Jew consented. The poor wretch, whose money was life to him, had the courage to hold out during seven operations; then sinking under the violence of the pain, he ransomed the remainder of his teeth at the price of the sum demanded. The whole sum extorted from these miserably injured people at this time amounted to above sixty thousand marks of silver!—*Matthew Paris, Stow, &c.*

march!

march! But, whatever sanguine hopes this great, this singular honour might have inspired, they soon understood from *his majesty's most gracious speech*, that he *wanted* money—and *they must raise him money*. He had called them together to think of ways and means, to furnish him with TWENTY THOUSAND MARKS! Their consternation was inexpressible; but there was no remedy. Liberty of speech was denied in parliament thus assembled; they were only commanded to go to their several homes, and get half the sum wanted ready by Midsummer, the remainder before Michaelmas! The truth of history recoils at such an iniquitous transaction; but ever just, it only states the facts as they occurred.

Notwithstanding every diligence was used, considering the vast sum wanted, it could not possibly be raised within the given time. The monarch, therefore, who had falsified his oath, when the liberties and rights of his people were concerned, in this instance strictly abided by his word. He barbarously seized upon the persons of the collectors, together with their wives, children, goods, and chattels. That such an inhuman transaction in a Christian country should have a proper voucher.*

In 1262, the king refusing to abide by the agreement lately made with his barons at Oxford, under pretence that it was extorted from him, withdrew into the Tower of London; and upon his threatening the citizens for taking part with his enemies, the barons suddenly entered the city, with a great force, to its assistance: and to keep the inhabitants more strongly attached to their interest, gratified them with the slaughter of seven hundred Jews at one time; after having plundered their houses, and burnt their new synagogue. The pretence for such cruelty was, that one of them had wounded a Christian for refusing to pay more than one pence per week for the loan of twenty shillings. At last Henry's necessities induced him to assign the Jews the Caturcensian merchants, as a security for several large

* Claus. Roll. 25. Henry III. m. 9.

sums which they had advanced ; and the king confirmed the assignment by his letters patent *.

To sum up the total of their misery in this reign, upon the defeat and capture of Henry and his family, by the victorious barons at the battle of Lewes, the Jews were among the sufferers ; their poverty and their bondage could not screen them from the ungovernable rabble, who, collecting together in London, attacked the houses of these unfortunate people, under pretence that they were in a conspiracy with the king to destroy the barons, who had taken arms against him. They plundered them of all their property ; and certainly would have put them to the sword, if the constable of the Tower had not opened the Tower gate, and humanely admitted them into that fortress.

But Henry was equally an enemy to all ranks of his subjects, Christian and Israelite alike felt the effects of his oppressing hand ; though sometimes he condescended, when it served his purpose, to grant vast indulgences to the Jews and was bountiful to those who had been serviceable to him in his wars. Had the Jews profited by these indulgences as they ought, and restrained themselves within due bounds, they might have conciliated themselves to the king and his subjects, and, probably, have been respected by both ; but laying aside their wonted circumspection, their sudden prosperity made them guilty of the most flagrant transgressions. They sued the dean and chapter of Lincoln, on a forged bond ; they erased and altered another bond, to prevent the king's taking possession of the goods of a Jewish convert ; but their most astonishing crime was committed at Oxford, in 1268, when, at a procession attended by the chancellor, &c. on Ascension Day, to visit the reliques of St. Frideswide, with the cross borne before them, a Jew, with the most consummate impudence, violently snatched it from the bearer, and trod it under his feet, in token of his contempt of Christ. To punish such an impious affront, as

* The Caturcensians were so called from their chief city, formerly denominated *Caturcium*, the capital of Dauphiny.

soon as it was made known to the king, by Prince Edward, who happened to be then at Oxford, he caused strict search to be made after the criminal; and when he could not be found, commanded that all the Jews in that city should be imprisoned; and that they should erect, at their own proper charge, in the place where the outrage was committed, a stately marble cross of perfect workmanship; and another cross of silver, gilt, which was to be carried in all future processions of the university. The first cross stood on the spot where now stands part of Merton College.

Money being the king's object, and the Jews willing to become purchasers, the nation began to perceive and complain, that as that people were under no restraint in purchasing, by becoming lords of manors, they might not only be entitled to the fealty, escheats, wardship, and marriage of Christians, but even to the presentations to church livings, and possibly obtain whole baronies. A restrictive act of parliament was therefore brought forward, which prevented the growing evil. Their mortifications now increased till the close of Henry's long and worthless reign.

Edward I. though a friend to his Christian subjects, was inimical to the Jews. His reign commenced with a heavy tallage, which involved the children as well as the parents, and non-payment was changed from imprisonment to perpetual banishment, and all their effects were left to the king's use. A question here arises, whether the bondage of the Jews in England, was not worse than that in Egypt? In the latter they were only compelled to make brick without straw; in the former, they were expected to produce *gold* without visible means! and indeed, it might almost be suspected that they have developed the wonderful secret; for, under all their oppression, they were able to lend the queen-mother no less a sum than three hundred and fifty thousand marks.

In the third year of this reign came out the famous *Statutum de Judaismo*, against the usury of the Jews, and ordering them to wear a badge of yellow taffety. They were still, however, under the protection of the king. By this statute,

statute, it was thought reasonable by parliament, that a Jew should leave to his creditor something to subsist on, even to half his substance. The hands of these people being tied up from usury, their tongues took licence to give the statute their own interpretation: they vilified the Christians, and scoffed at their faith in such an unqualified manner, that the king was obliged, by proclamation, to threaten the offenders with loss of life and member; and to ordain badges of distinction for the women, as well as the men. They then betook themselves to clipping and adulterating the current coin of the kingdom; and so universally did they carry on this practice, "that, had it been suffered, says an ancient French manuscript, the money of England would have been worth nothing;" they also imported several sorts of light money from foreign countries.

To remedy these disorders, Edward, who was very jealous of every thing that related to his coin, and is supposed to have been the first of the English monarchs, who fixed its standard, caused strict enquiry to be made after the authors of this mischief. The general suspicion fell upon the Jews, and therefore the king commanded all that were in the kingdom to be seized in one day, on the 7th of November 1279; and, after full conviction, two hundred and eighty, both men and women, received sentence of death in London alone, which was executed on them without mercy; many were imprisoned, and the records of this year abound with instances of grants and sales of lands and houses forfeited on this occasion. Profiting by this example, the common people considered themselves entitled to their share of the spoils, and this they endeavoured to effect by threats of prosecution; but the king, satisfied with the vengeance he had already taken, ordered all prosecutions to cease from a certain time.

The next persecutors of the Jews were the Dominican friars, who having instilled a notion into the king's mind, that by their persuasive arguments they could convert the Jews, provided they were *compelled* to resort to church; Edward, to forward such a *pious* purpose, ordered his she-

riffs,

riffs, balliffs, &c. to use such persuasions to the Jews as the spirit of truth might inspire them with, to come to the temples of Christian worship; this, in process of time, was the cause of the foundation of a house of converts in Chancery Lane, called The Rolls.

The great body of the Jews however continuing in their obstinacy, or rather being so impoverished, that they could not supply the extravagancies of their superiors, were, for their crucifixions, emasculations, breaking of crosses, blaspheming, false coining, forgeries, and a vast catalogue of *imputed* crimes, in 1290, for ever banished the kingdom, and all their estates seized for the king's use.

When we revise this last transaction, though it seems with injustice and robbery, we cannot but consider it as merciful when compared with the persecution these miserable objects of hatred, suffered in the present and preceding reigns.

John Speed, on this occasion, in his History of Great Britain, observes, "King Edward banished the Jews out of his realm, on account of their having eaten his people to the bones; *not neglecting therein his particular gains.*"

After this banishment, we hear very little of these people till the time of Oliver Cromwell, when an attempt was made to re-introduce them into England. The necessities of Charles II. however, completed the business, and the Jews, with very little interruption, have formed a great part of British subjects to the present day.

The times of prejudice, of persecution, and of suspicion, have vanished; and been replaced by confidence, toleration, and loyalty. None have more amply experienced their effects than the Jews, and none have repaid better. They enjoy immense riches by lawful merchandize, which they liberally dispense towards the exigences of government; they extend their charities alike to their own persuasion, and to Christian establishments; and, except with respect to religious persuasion, they are useful members of a generous empire, which they willingly help to support; and by which they are equally protected.

In

In London they have several synagogues and burial places, the principal of which are those belonging to the Portuguese in Bevis Marks, and to the Germans in Duke's Place. The first is a neat structure, eighty feet long, and fifty broad, handsomely wainseoted, and standing due east and west. In the centre of the building is placed the desk, ascended by several steps, where the appointed priests read the service, and pronounce the law. The east wall is railed, and contains the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, or sacred volumes, which are taken out and replaced with great ceremony and devotion. Over this, on the wall, are painted in Hebrew characters, without points, the law of the *Ten Commandments*. From the ceiling are suspended seven large branches, besides other lights within the building. The seats for the men are benches with backs, under which are lockers with keys, containing their several articles of devotion; and above are latticed galleries for the women. The whole structure is contrived in a plain inoffensive manner.

In both synagogues the following prayer for the king, in Hebrew and English, is worthy of notice :

" May God, who gives Victory unto Kings, and Dominion unto Princes, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, may He who delivereth his Servant David from the hurtful Sword, who maketh a Way in the Sea, and a Path in mighty Water, bless, preserve, protect, assist, magnify, and advance on high, our Sovereign Lord King George III. Her Majesty, &c.

" May He, who is the King of Kings, mercifully guard them and protect their invaluable lives, delivering them out of all straits and dangers.

" May Almighty God, the King of Kings, in His mercy exalt and render him glorious, and eminent, and prolong his days in his kingdom.

" May the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in His great Mercy, put into the Heart of the King, and into the Hearts of his Lords and Counsellors, tender Compassion towards us, that they may deal kindly with us, and with all Israel, our brethren.— Amen."

The synagogue belonging to the German Jews, was a substantial building; but having been taken down and rebuilt, in consequence of a handsome legacy left for that purpose, by a lady of immense property, it was finished about the year 1790, in a very superb and expensive manner.

The building is of brick, with a roof supported by massy stone pillars; and is furnished similarly to the former, except that here the utmost magnificence is exhibited. From the ceiling are suspended seven modern highly finished brass branches, of peculiarly excellent workmanship, and must have cost considerable sums. Indeed the whole building is well worthy inspection; and the beholder is always treated by the congregation with civility and respect. So that on a Friday evening, at the commencement of the Sabbath, it is a treat of vast gratification to hear the solemn chants and service; which, added to the *tout ensemble*, renders a visit to this temple of worship very interesting, more especially, as the whole religious economy of the Jews, is so eminently conducted by the superintendence of the reverend doctor, SOLOMON HIRCHEL, the high priest, and his very respected patrons, BENJAMIN and ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, Esquires; whose names are prominent in every benevolent, every charitable, and every loyal undertaking.

In the front of this building, over the porch, is a large hall, purposely appointed for the celebration of the weddings of poor Jews. This contract is held of such high importance among these people, that its celebration is accompanied by the most extravagant feastings; and that, in such a solemnity, the poor classes may not appear uncomfortable, the whole society, by subscription, ordain the festival in this hall.

Returning up Shoemaker Row to Aldgate, on the opposite side of the way, is Poor Jewry Street; probably so called from the resort of the necessitous sons and daughters of Israel, who remained in the outskirts of the City, after the banishment of their brethren. Here is a CHAPEL, for the use of persons of the Methodist persuasion.

At the corner of Houndsditch is Sir John Cass's school. This gentleman was alderman of this ward, sberiff, and twice representative for the city in parliament. In the year 1709 he built, at his own expence, in his life time, two schools for the use of the charity children belonging to Portsoken ward. These schools were opened in 1710, and a sermon preached in the church of St. Botolph, on the occasion, by Sir William Dawes, archbishop of York, in the presence of sixteen noblemen, and forty members of parliament, who had assembled to do honour to the founder of such a noble institution.

From the unfortunate circumstance of Sir John Cass dying with the pen in his hand, before he had completed his good intention by will; and the intricacies occasioned by accomptants and attornies employed, this excellent charity had nearly been annihilated, had not Sir Crispe Gascoyne, developed the seeming obscurities, and ultimately caused the charity to be reconfirmed by a decree in chancery; he might, therefore, be properly deemed a second founder.

On the 12th of July 1748, the trustees, under this confirmation, held their first general meeting; and thus was a foundation, the largest and best of the kind, the royal foundation of Christ's Hospital excepted, rescued from ruin: it has for its support a real estate, between 400 and 500*l.* per annum; and the interest of a personal estate, of 5000*l.*

Another school belonging to this parish is situated near Tower Hill, and is called Starling's school, from its founder, Sir Samuel Starling, formerly alderman of Portsoken ward.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.



THIS saint, according to the *Britannia Sancta*, was of noble English-Saxon extraction, whilst Christianity was in its infancy in these realms. Having travelled for improvement, he returned to his native country, where he led a monastic life, and died highly respected. Few British saints seem to have been more revered by the antient inhabitants of this island. Botolph's Town (now Boston) in Lincolnshire; and Botolph's Bridge (now Bottle Bridge) in Huntingdonshire, took their names from him; and besides the famous priory at Colchester, no less than four churches in London are dedicated to his honour.

The first church is supposed to have been built about the time of William I.; and in 1418, Mr. Robert Beresford, an eminent bell-founder in the parish, caused an aisle, dedicated to St. Catharine, a chapel to the Virgin Mary, and a new steeple to be made, agreeably to his will; though Stow says, that the principal part of the church was rebuilt by the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity. It, however,

became so ruinous, that an act passed for erecting the present structure, which was finished in 1744; and, contrary to custom, standing north and south.

It is built with brick, and is a plain massy structure, and consists of a body of regular shape, a losty steeple, formed of a tower, with rather a heavy spire. Its greatest ornament is a bold rustic with which it is strengthened at the corners; within the tower are eight bells. The interior of the church is well ornamented, and has a good organ. The altar is very handsome, and ornamented to imitate porphyry; above, are pictures of the Holy Family, and the Annunciation.

The monuments of greatest note, are as follow. In the vestibule, thus inscribed:

Here lyeth Thomas Lord Darcy of the North *, and sometime of the Order of the Garter; Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight of the Garter †; Lady Elizabeth Carew, Daughter to Francis Brian; and Sir Arthur Darcy, younger Son to the said Lord Darcy; and Lady Mary his dear Wife, Daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, who had ten Sons and five daughters, &c.

Against a pillar on the south side of the nave of the church, a monument, with the following inscription:

Before this Pillar lyeth the Body of Robert Dow, Citizen and Merchant Tay'or of London, with Lettice his Wife, and Thomas his Son; which Robert deceased the 2d day of May 1612. His Age was 89 years; who among other his Charities done in this City, and elsewhere sundry ways, as to several Hospitals abroad, and at home, Prisons, and to 19 poor Housholders of the Merchant Taylors Company *in perpetuum*, gave to this Parish of St. Botolph's (whereof he was a Member) the Nomination of two Alms-women

* Thomas, Lord Darcy of the North, knight of the Garter, with several of his family, were beheaded for high treason on Tower Hill, on the 20th of June, 30 Henry VIII.

† Sir Nicholas Carew, knight of the Garter, and master of the horse to the same king, was beheaded on Tower Hill, January 9, in that year, with Henry Courtenay, marquis of Exeter; the alledged crime was, the traitorous endeavour to promote Reginald Pole to the crown.

freely

freely relieved; and Twenty pounds yearly to be distributed to threescore poor aged and impotent Men and Women, by Nobles apiece upon every St. Thomas's Eve for ever.

Ad Gloriam Dei

Per Nepotem ac Heredem Zachary Dow posthumum.

It was repaired by the Merchant Taylors in the year 1675.

This monument is adorned with the effigies of the deceased carved in marble, both his hands resting on a death's head, above which is the arms of the company of Merchant Taylors.*

Mr. Stow says, there was a tomb in the south part of the church-yard, with this inscription:

Here under this Stone lyeth the Body of George Clarke, Citizen and Vintner of London, who, by his last Will and Testament, gave for divers good and charitable Uses these Legacies hereafter following:

1. For the Publick School in the University of Oxenford,	}	200
the Summ of - - - - -		
To the Use of the Poor of the 4 Precincts of the Ward of Portsoaken, being the Parish of St. Botolphs without Aldgate, 293 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	}	293½
To the Parish of White Chapel, for the Relief of the Poor there - - - - -		
To the Parish of St. Leonard's in Shoreditch, to the Use of the Poor there, 106 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> and 4 <i>d.</i>	}	106
To the Company of Vintners - - - - -		
To the Poor of Christ's Hospital - - - - -		5

He deceased the 19th day of April, Anno Dom. 1606. *Ætat* suæ 63.

We have before mentioned, under the monastery of St. Clare, Minorities, concerning Dr. Clark, bishop of Bath and Wells, said to have been buried here.

Monuments of modern date are to the memory of the Reverend Michael Hallings, late secretary to the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, 1786. Maria Hallifax, wife of Dr. Benjamin Hallifax, Gresham professor of Divinity; 1802.

* We shall have occasion to mention this gentleman's other charities, under the article Newgate.

The living is a curacy ; the impropriator being held in fee from the crown. Among the curates, the most eminent was Dr. White Kennet, afterwards bishop of Peterborough.

Eastward, the street now forming the High Street, was formerly a road with a few houses and inns, for the entertainment of travellers, and the city liberties ended at a place then called *Hog Lane*.

In this lane and the fields adjoining, hogs were allowed to be nourished by the bakers of London, whence the name. Here, in Stow's time, were "fair hedge rows of elm trees on each side, with bridges and easy stiles, to pass over into the pleasant fields, very commodious for citizens therein to walk, shoot, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their dulled spirits in the sweet and wholesome air ; which is now, says he, within few years, made a continual building throughout of garden-houses and small cottages, and the fields on either side are turned into garden-plats, timber-yards, bowling allies, and such like, from Houndsditch in the west, so far as Whitechapel, and farther in the east." This plot is now covered by the *pleasant* streets and alleys of Petticoat Lane, and its *cleanly* neighbourhood.

Curious, however, and singular as it may appear, this spot was formerly the habitation of great men ; and we have the authority of the ingenious Mr. Moser, for saying that in Petticoat Lane was the town residence of the stately count Gondamar, ambassador from Spain, and the cause of Sir Walter Raleigh's death in the reign of James I.

"Nurtured in a nation which had," says Mr. M. "all that chivalrous dignity, those heightened notions of honour, that Moorish gallantry left to Spain when it receded, combined with that splendid enthusiasm which the torrent of Mexican riches then just poured upon it, produced, Count Gondamar is said to have been dazzled and impressed with the magnificence of his own country, and to have brought with him to this all those ideas of state and grandeur which his close connexion with the contemplators of visionary worlds and the possessors of realms of gold might be supposed to inspire,

Having

“Having stated this to be the character of the representative of the Spanish monarch, I could hardly have supposed that the metropolis had in it a palace fit for his reception; yet we have it from unquestionable authority, that he did find a mansion. The reader will hardly conjecture where? and be surprised when he is informed, in *Petticoat Lane*.

“It is certain, that in a branch from the long avenue (*Petticoat Lane*), which leads from the high street *Whitechapel* to *Smock Alley*, called *Gravel Lane*, and which was formerly bounded with hedge-rows and elm-trees, and had, on both sides of the way, “very pleasant fields to walk in, insomuch that gentlemen used to have houses there,” stood, till within these last twenty years, a very large quadrangular mansion, which had had court-yards, gates, and all other appendages of state, and in which once resided that august personage Count Gondamar, whose name it retained till its final dilapidation. Tradition says, it had formerly been occupied by the Earl of *Essex*. In the Interregnum, it was possessed by Cromwell’s soldiers, probably to communicate with the garrison in *Houndsditch*, and ultimately with the Tower, and to assist in having an eye to the eastern side of the city.

“Latterly it was let out in tenements; its gardens covered with mean cottages and sheds; and its once, I presume, magnificent apartments inhabited by a colony of the children of *Israel*, much more remarkable for the cunning than the candour of their dealings.

“Some years since, the *East India* company purchased this spot, which had long been a public nuisance, and erected upon it those magnificent warehouses, which extend from the new street, *Bishopsgate*, to *Cutler’s Street*, *Houndsditch*, &c.

“*Petticoat Lane* itself is still inhabited by Jews, who having always an eye to traffic, have established in it a *Rag-fair*, which seems intended to rival *Rosemary Lane*. Indeed, I fear, its situation affords facilities for the disposal of stolen and ill acquired goods. Therefore, as I understand that the *East India* company have for some time had an extension of their warehouses in contemplation, and had once almost agreed

agreed for that part of this wretched place which is in the parish of Christ Church, Middlesex, it is devoutly to be wished, if there are any persons so inimical to their own interests, the interests of the parish, of morality, of society in general, as to withhold their sanction, after the truly liberal offers that have been made, that legislative authority would interfere to correct an error which cannot arise from any thing short of insanity ; and, at the same time that they enabled the said company to complete their noble and necessary plan, they would remove and extirpate one of the greatest nuisances, whether considered in point of morals or health, that at present exists in the metropolis.

“STRYPE, THE HISTORIAN’S, HOUSE.—Before I take a final leave of Petticoat Lane, which were it not to shew the reader that such things were and are, I ought to apologize for leading him into, I must observe, that on the opposite side of the way, and within sight of count Gondamar’s, stood another large house, formerly occupied by Hans Jacobson, jeweller to king James the First ; it was in a paved alley, called, from the ancestors of the historian, Strype’s Court, now, in the phraseology of the place, termed “Tripe’s Yard ;” part of it still remains. It had formerly gardens behind it, and was said to have been, with respect to its situation, exceedingly pleasant.

“In this house, JOHN STRYPE, that exemplary divine, industrious biographer, and ingenious historian, was born. He has, in several parts of his works, left notices of this, the place of his nativity, which we find in his most early years, which must have been soon after the middle of the seventeenth century, was very different from what it has lately been, and is at present. He died in the year 1737, at a very advanced age, having held the vicarage of Low Layton near sixty-eight years. This Strype’s, or Tripe’s Yard, takes its name from the house in which his father and himself resided ; but is now, like Petticoat Lane, the resort of the lowest order of Jews.” *

Part of the street from Aldgate is occupied on the south side by butchers, and is called *Whitechapel Market*.

Returning to St. Botolph's church, through Church Row, we come to HOUNSDITCH.

This was formerly a ditch, which took its name from being the receptacle for dead dogs and other filth. It was, however, if not dignified, remarkable, as being the deserved place of burial for the traitorous noble, Edric, the murderer of his sovereign Edmund Ironside, in favour of Canute.—“I like the treason,” observed the latter, “but I detest the traitor!” and in consequence of this opinion, when Edric came to demand the wages of his iniquity, which had been promised to be the highest situation in London; “behead the traitor!” says Canute, “and agreeably to his desire, place his head on the highest part of the Tower!” He was then drawn by his heels from Baynard's Castle, and tormented to death by burning torches; his head exposed as directed, and his body thrown into Houndsditch.*

On the side of this ditch, opposite the city wall, was a field belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity; which being given upon the dissolution to Sir Thomas Audley, was conferred by him on Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which he was the founder.

Towards the street were small cottages, two stories high, with little garden plats; these cottages were built by a prior of the Holy Trinity, and was appointed for the reception of bed-ridden people, who, when past labour, solicited the beneficence of the humane.

“In my youth,” says Stow, “I remember, devout people, as well men as women of this city, were accustomed oftentimes, especially on Fridays, weekly, to walk that way purposely, and there to bestow their charitable alms, every poor man or woman lying in their bed within their window, which was towards the street open, so low, that every man might see them, a clean linen cloth lying in their window, and a pair of beads, to shew that there lay a bed-ridden body, unable but to pray only. This street was first paved in 1503.”

* Richard of Cirencester.

Here afterwards was a foundery for brass ordnance, built about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. by three brothers of the name of Owen. This foundery took up great part of the field, the other being occupied by a gardener, who formed it into garden ground. This profitable concern was destructive to the poor bed-ridden people and their humble habitations; the first were scattered, and their dwellings levelled with the ground. In the last year of the reign of Edward VI. many pleasant houses for respectable citizens, with appropriate gardens, began to be erected.

This neighbourhood, however, even at this period, was notorious for a nuisance, which is the curse of all well-intended communities. "It is fatal," remarks our ancient city historian, "to the suburbs of every great city to be infected with some foul and unclean birds, that there build their nests, although not with professed and ignominious stain of lewd life; because within the limits of Houndsditch dwell many a good and honest citizen, that will never endure such a scandalous neighbourhood: Yet there are crept in among them a base kind of vermin, well deserving to be ranked and numbered with them, whom our old prophet and countryman, Gylfas, called *Ætatis atramentum*, the black discredit of the age, and of the place where they were suffered to live: or rather, as St. Bernard thinks it more convenient to term them, *Baptisatos Judæos*, baptized Jews, who take themselves to be christians, when they are worse indeed than the Jews ever were for usury.

"These men, or rather monsters in the shape of men, profess to live by lending, and yet will lend nothing but upon pawns; neither to any, but unto poor people only, and for no less gain than after fifty or three-score pounds in the hundred. The pawn of the poor borrower must needs be more than double worth the money lent upon it, and the time of limitation is no longer than a month, although they well know, that the money needs not to be repaid back until a twelvemonth's end; by which time the interest grows to be so great, that the pawn, which, at the first, was better than twice worth the money borrowed on it, doth not in the end,
prove

prove to be valuable as the debt, which must be paid before the poor party can redeem it; by which extorting means of proceeding, the poor borrower is quite cheated of his pawn, for less than the third part, which it was truly worth.

“ It is a great error, in my poor opinion, that in so ancient and famous a city, abounding, otherwise, in most Christian alms and works of mercy, among so many worthy liberalities bestowed upon the poor in divers and distinct parishes, no order is taken for such a public stock for the truly poor, that, when in their urgent necessity, either by want of means, sickness, or other hindrances, their pawns may not go to the cut-throat usurer, but remain to their own good, living or dying, or to theirs, without any other benefit, than that it may still serve for the like relief.

“ And let me not here be mistaken, that I condemn such as live by honest buying and selling, and make a conscience of their dealing: no, truly, I mean only the Judas broker, that lives by the bag; and, except God be more merciful to him, will follow him that did bear the bag.”

On the south side of Houndsditch, a small street leads to **BEVIS MARKS**. Here formerly stood the city mansion and gardens of the abbot of St. Edmund's Bury; which, from that circumstance, occasioned it to be called *Bury's*, corruptedly, *Bevis Marks*. This house being demolished, the ground was laid out in buildings, and now forms Bury Street, the synagogue of the Portuguese Jews, and a Dissenting meeting, which is rendered famous by being the place of which the elegant, ingenious, and pious Dr. Isaac Watts, was, for many years pastor.

Further on, towards Camomile Street, stood the **PAPCY**, a religious house belonging to a brotherhood of St. John the Evangelist, and St. Charity; founded in 1430, by William Oliver, William Barnaby, and John Stafford, chantry priests in London, for a master, two wardens, &c. chaplains, chantry priests, conducts, and other brethren and sisters, that should be admitted into the church of St. Augustine Papey in the Wall.

The brethren of this house becoming lame, or otherwise into great poverty, were relieved ; and had a chamber, with a certain allowance of bread, drink, and coals, and one old man and his wife to see them served, and keep the house clean. This brotherhood, among many others, was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI. and was afterwards used as a residence by Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth.

In a small passage opposite, leading to Devonshire Square, is a MEETING HOUSE belonging to the religious society of FRIENDS, usually denominated QUAKERS. Similar to all other places of worship belonging to this respectable class of the community, the place is distinguishable for its plain, unadorned state of neatness ; and the numerous assemblage of the *Friends* which attend the worship, are remarkable for the unaffected simplicity of their deportment.

Some of the principal doctrines held by this class of religious worship are, that God hath given to all men supernatural light, which, being obeyed, can save them ; and that this life is Christ ; that the life ought to be regulated according to this light, without which no man or woman is capable of understanding the Holy Scriptures, which they believe were given by the inspiration of God, and are to be preferred to all other writings extant in the world ; and do own them to be a secondary and subordinate rule of faith and practice, but the light and spirit of God, they believe is the primary rule ; because the Holy Scriptures were given forth by, and do receive all their authority from, the Holy Spirit, but a measure or manifestation of the Spirit, is given to every one, that they may profit ; that in worship, men and women ought to wait in the silence of all flesh, to receive immediately from the Lord, before they open their mouths, either in prayer to the Almighty, or in testimony to the people ; that all superstitious and ceremonies of mere human institution in religion, ought to be laid aside ; as also in civil society, such as saluting one another, by the pulling off the hat, bowing, courtesying, and saying *you* instead of *thou*, to a single person, &c. ; that men and women ought

to be plain and grave in their apparel, sober and just in their whole conversation, and; at a word, in all their dealings; not to swear or fight, or bear any carnal weapons for that end, but to love one another and do good, as much as in their power.

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, occupies what was originally a single house, with pleasure gardens, bowling greens, &c. formed by Jasper Fisher, one of the six clerks in chancery, a justice of peace, and a freeman of the Goldsmith's company. The mansion, so largely and elegantly constructed by a man of no property or figure in life, obtained it the name of *Fisher's Folly*; and the following rhyme, celebrated this and other absurdities of the times:

“ Kirkebie's castle, and Fisher's Folly,
Spinola's pleasure, and Megs's glory.”

After the ruin of its vain projector, it had a quick succession of owners; among others Edward, Earl of Oxford, lord high chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, who is recorded to have presented to that queen the first perfumed gloves brought to England, resided here; and it is probable, that during the time he held it, her majesty lodged here in one of her visits to the City. It fell from him to the noble family of Cavendish; William, the second earl of Devonshire, died in it about the year 1628. This family had, however, resided in the neighbourhood for many years; for it appears that Thomas Cavendish, treasurer of the Exchequer to Henry VIII. buried his lady in St. Botolph's, the parish church; and by will, he bequeathed a legacy for its repair. During the time of the Civil Wars, the house was formed into a conventicle, which Butler alludes to, when speaking of “the packed parliament,” in the following lines:

“ That represents no part o'th' nation,
But Fisher's Folly congregation *.”

From the title of this noble family, the square assumed its present name. It is of small dimensions, but has

* Hudibras, Canto ii. line 893. See also Dr. Nash's Notes on Hudibras ll. 417.

several good houses. In the north west corner is a large house; which was formerly the residence of Sir Samuel Dashwood, lord mayor of London, 1703.

It is recorded in the register of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, that Edward Alleyn, the benevolent founder of Dulwich College, was born near Devonshire House in 1566, near where Sir Francis Baring has his present residence. Jeremiah Collier, who was an enemy to plays and players, has yet the justice to term Alleyn the Roscius of his age; and "that as he out-acted others in his life, so at his death, (alluding to his extensive charities) he out-did himself."

NEW STREET is occupied by very large, and seemingly the most extensive of the East India warehouses; as they cover a space of nine acres of ground, and reach hence to Houndsditch. They are appointed for the reception of goods for PRIVATE TRADE, which are of such importance, that a military guard is kept on the premises every night.

THE OLD ARTILLERY GROUND was a short way north east of Devonshire Square. This was originally a spacious field, called TEAZEL CLOSE, from its being planted with teazles for the use of clothworkers. It was afterwards let to cross-bow makers, who used to shoot there; but being at length inclosed with a brick wall, it afterwards was used as an artillery-ground, to which the gunners of the Tower resorted every Thursday, when they levelled brass pieces of artillery against a butt of earth raised for that purpose.

"The last prior of St. Mary Spital granted to the gunners of the Tower this artillery ground for thrice ninety nine years, for the use and practice of great and small artillery; and king Henry VIII. gave the company a charter. Hence this artillery ground became subject to the Tower; the streets, &c. compose one of the Tower Hamlets, and the inhabitants are still summoned on juries belonging to the courts held on Tower Hill.

"In the year 1585, the city being put to great trouble and expence by the continual musters and training of soldiers, some brave and active citizens, who had obtained experience both at home and abroad, voluntarily exercised themselves,

themselves, and trained up others in the use of arms, so that within two years there were almost three hundred merchants, and other persons of distinction, qualified to teach the common soldiers the management of their guns, pikes, and halberts, as well as to march and countermarch. These met every Thursday, each person by turns bearing office from the corporal to the captain, and some of these gentlemen had the honour of having a body of forces under their command at the great camp at Tilbury, in the year 1588, when the Spaniards sent against England their pretended invincible Armada, and these commanders were generally called Captains of the Artillery Garden.

“ This noble exercise became afterwards discontinued for a long time, but was renewed in the year 1610, when several gentlemen having obtained the permission of king James I. undertook at their private expence a weekly exercise in the same artillery ground, and in the year 1662, erected an armoury, in which they placed five hundred sets of arms, of extraordinary beauty and workmanship. The Artillery Company now greatly increased, and the people resorted to the artillery ground to learn to defend themselves and their country; and even many gentlemen from every county went to learn martial exercises, in order to teach them to superintend the militia, in the distant parts of the kingdom.

“ At length the company being so much increased that this artillery ground was scarcely able to contain them, for they amounted to about six thousand: they removed to the New Artillery Ground near the upper end of Moorfields, where they still continue to assemble.”

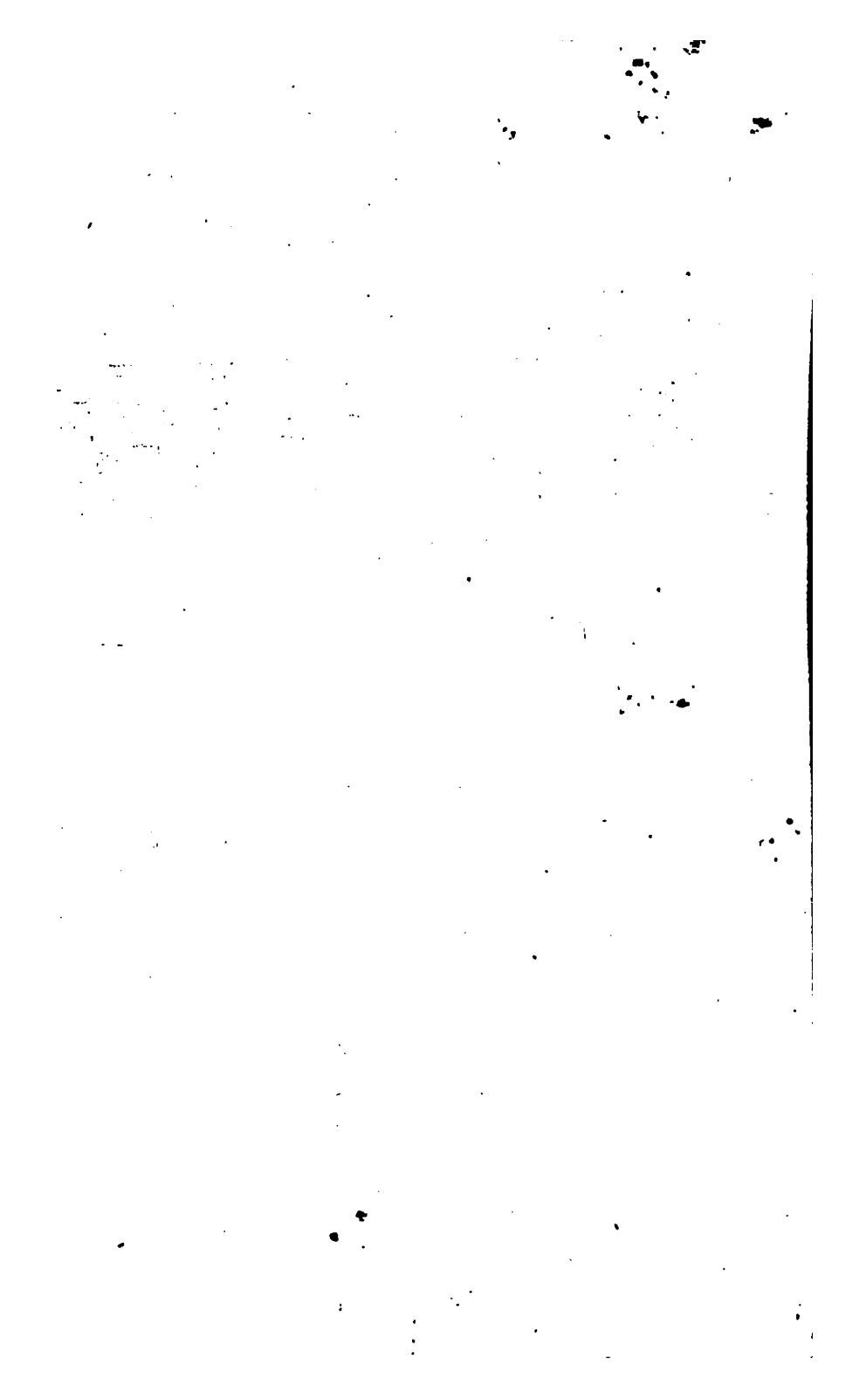
Further down is *Union Street*, a very excellent modern improvement, forming a grand line of communication from Spital Fields church to Smithfield.

Near this place, was antiently the priory and hospital of St. Mary, called St. Mary Spital, founded by Walter Brune, sheriff of London, and Roisia, his wife. The first stone was laid by Walter, archdeacon of London, in the year 1197; its boundaries were from Berward's Lane
(near

(near Widegate Alley) towards the south, and extending in breadth to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, towards the north; in length it reached from King Street (or the High Street of Bishopsgate Without) on the west, to the bishop of London's field, called Lollesworth (now Spital Fields) on the east.

This hospital was endowed with several lands and tenements. Edward I. by charter gave, for the repose of his soul, to the prior and convent, several churches and lands in the diocese of Winton.

A part of the large church-yard belonging to the hospital, but separated by a brick wall, was remaining in Stow's time, in which was a pulpit cross, similar to that in St. Paul's church yard; adjoining was built a house, which was appointed for the lord mayor, aldermen, and corporation of London, where they were seated to hear sermons preached during the Easter holidays. It appears it was usual in those times, that on Good Friday a divine of eminence should, by appointment, expatiate on Christ's Passion, in a sermon at Paul's Cross; on the three days next Easter, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, a bishop, a dean, and a doctor of divinity, should preach at the Spital concerning the Resurrection; and on Low Sunday another learned divine was to rehearse the substance of the other four in a fifth sermon. At these the lord mayor and corporation always attended, robed in violet gowns, on Good Friday and Easter Wednesday; and, on the other days, in scarlet. This custom continued till the Great Rebellion in 1642, when it was discontinued; however, it was revived after the Restoration, except that instead of being preached at Paul's Cross, which had been demolished, the sermons were in the choir of the cathedral. After the Great Fire, they were discontinued both at St. Paul's church, and at the Spital, and the Easter sermons were delivered at some appointed church; and at last at St. Bridget, in Fleet Street, where they continued invariably till the late repairs of that church, when they were removed to Christ Church, Newgate Street, where they still continue.





Designed by James Wyatt
Engraved by John Baskett
 Specimen of ANTIENT BUILDING. Bishopsgate
Published by J. Baskett, 21, Pall Mall, 1840.

The hospital of St. Mary Spital, when it surrendered, was valued to expend 478*l.*; and, besides church ornaments, the goods belonging to the foundation consisted of one hundred and eighty beds, for the reception of needy persons.

In 1559, Queen Elizabeth came in great state from St. Mary Spital, attended by one thousand men in harness, with sheets of mail, corselets, and morrice pikes, and ten great pieces, drawn through the city, to her palace; the cavalcade was attended with drums, flutes, and trumpets, two morrice dancers, and two white bears in a cart. This was in the mayoralty of Sir William Hewitt, and, as probably was usual on such occasions, the queen in the first year of her reign, honoured the Spital sermen with her presence.

On the side of Bishopsgate Street Without, nearly opposite Whitegate Alley, is a public house of a curious construction; which, though now degraded from its original destination, was originally the residence of Sir Paul Pinder, who was ambassador nine years to the Ottoman Porté, in the reign of James I.

"He was faithful in negotiation, and eminent for piety, charity, loyalty, and prudence. He was an inhabitant twenty-six years, and a bountiful benefactor to this parish; and died in 1650, at the age of eighty-four."

A few houses toward the south is THE LONDON WORKHOUSE. This is a large and commodious structure, for the reception, employment, and relief of the indigent and helpless, as well as for the punishment of the vagrant and disorderly. To embrace all the benevolent purposes of this institution, in 1649, a corporation was formed by full legislative authority, with a common seal; the lord mayor always being president. The corporation were allowed to purchase lands or tenements to the annual value of 3000*l.* and the common council were empowered to rate the respective wards, parishes, and precincts of the City, for the support of the workhouse.

Formerly the parishes paid one shilling per week for each child, beside the usual assessment; but in 1761, the governors came to a resolution that no more children paid for

by the parishes should in future be received; and it was further resolved, that only such children should be taken into the house, as were committed by the city magistrates, found begging in the street, pilfering on the Keys, or laying about in glass houses, or uninhabited places. They are dressed in russet cloth, with a round badge upon their breasts, representing a poor boy, and a sheep, with this motto: "GOD'S PROVIDENCE IS OUR INHERITANCE;" and when they arrive at a proper age, the boys are apprenticed to trade or navigation, and the girls placed to service.

A portion of this building, called the *Keeper's Side*, is appropriated for the confinement of those who have no honest means of employ; and prostitutes, who are kept to hard labour in beating of hemp, and in washing linen. In cases of sickness, or other accidents, they have, besides their support, physical advice and assistance gratis.

When the city gates were pulled down in 1761, the debtors in Ludgate, citizens of London, were removed to a part of this house, in apartments allotted for that purpose; and here they remained till removed few years since to their present place of confinement, behind Giltspur Street Compter.

IN OLD BETHLEM, stood a priory, founded in A. D. 1246, by Robert Fitzmary, sheriff of London, for the support of a community of brothers and sisters, who wore a star upon their upper garments, as being dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem. This priory having undergone the fate of other religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. was purchased from the crown by the mayor and commonalty, in 1546; and it was by them converted into an hospital for the cure of lunatics, at a certain expence to be paid weekly by the relations or parish of the patient admitted. Besides, the citizens, at a court of aldermen, on the 7th of April, 5 Edward VI. cancelled a former agreement in regard to tythes and oblations, &c. and ordered, "That the inhabitants within the precinct of Bethlehem, should be from thenceforth united to the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and to be allotted and charged to all officers and charges."

charges; tythes and clerk's wages excepted. In consideration whereof, the parson of the said parish was to receive yearly 20s. and the clerk 6s. 8d. out of the chamber of London."

This priory inclosed all the estate and ground, in length; from the king's high street, meaning Bishopsgate Street east, to the great ditch in the west, which was called Deep Ditch, dividing the said lands from Moorfields; and in breadth, to the land of Ralph Downing, viz. Downing's Alley, in the north, and to the land of the church of St. Botolph, in the south.

The priory being dissolved, and the site and lands disposed of to the city of London, it was immediately let out to tenants, and was all built upon, and divided into streets, alleys, and courts; except a square piece of ground, of about one acre, that lies at the north east extremity of the Lower Moorfields, known by the modern name of Broker Row; where once was the above Deep Ditch.

Sir Thomas Rowe, Merchant Taylor, and lord mayor in 1569, caused this ground to be inclosed with a brick wall, for a common burial ground, at a low rate, to such parishes in London as wanted convenient burial places: he gave it the name of the New Church Yard, near Bethlehem, and established a sermon to be preached there on Whitsunday, annually; which was honoured with the presence of the lord mayor and aldermen for many years.

Returning from Broker Row, towards Bishopsgate Street, we pass the Broad Streets. This plot of ground, formerly a laystall, was afterwards denominated Petty France, on account of the refugees who were residents here; the mean buildings which had been erected becoming ruinous, a vast pile of buildings was constructed, bearing the present names of NEW BROAD STREET, &c.*

In this street is a MEETING HOUSE for the class of Dissenters from the Church of England, denominated INDEPENDENTS.

These compose a large body of Protestants, who are sometimes denominated *Congregationalists*; because they

* Vol. I. p. 415.

hold that every congregation hath a complete power of jurisdiction within itself, independent of either bishop, synod, or council; though they own that synods have a considerative power, and are an ordinance of God.—Let it in this place be understood that we do not intend to discuss controversial points of religious principles; but merely describe, as nearly as possible, the church government and principal tenets of the various classes of religious bodies, with which this great metropolis abounds, in illustration of the general object of the present work.

In Bishopsgate Street is an antient inn, bearing the date of the year 1480; it is now the White Hart. Considering the above boundary of the hospital of Old Bethlem, on the south, to abut on the church land of St. Botolph, this building, from its antiquity, must have been part of the hospital; and probably the hostellary, or inn, for the entertainment of strangers, as was customary in those times.

ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE.



RESPECTING this church the registers go no higher with the rectors than John de Northampton, who was rector, and resigned on the 4th of June 1323. It was then, and

it still remains in the gift of the bishop of London. The old church was built of brick and stone, plaistered over, and escaped the fire of London, but became so ruinous, that it was made necessary to apply to parliament to pull it down and build a new church. The present fabric was begun in 1725, and finished in two years, and is both massy and spacious; the body is built with brick, and well enlightened; the roof being also hid by a handsome balustrade. The steeple, though heavy, is magnificent. In the centre of the front is a large, plain, arched window, decorated with pilasters of the Doric order. Over this window is a festoon, and above an angular pediment; on each side is a door, crowned with windows; and over these are others of the port-hole kind. Above the port-holes rises a square tower, crowned by a dome, with a circular base surrounded by a balustrade in the same form: by the side of which, on the corners of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part rises a series of coupled Corinthian pillars, supporting similar urns to the former, and over them rises the orgive dome, crowned with a very large vase, with flames. This structure all together is upon a simple, beautiful, and harmonious plan; and the steeple more in taste than most about the metropolis, notwithstanding a door is wanting in the centre. This however is easily accounted for; it was necessary to make the fabric ornamental to the street, and being the east end, the altar is placed (where the grand door would otherwise have been) under a noble arch, beneath the steeple. The inside is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of Corinthian columns support both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fret-work.

To remedy some defects occasioned by the light obscured in consequence of the closeness of houses on the north side, a dome was formed in the cieling, and a large window at the west end; the latter, however, is completely hid by a large and elegant organ, erected by subscription in 1764. The pulpit is in a grand stile, richly ornamented and inlaid.

On the wall of the stairs leading to the north gallery is a fine old picture of King Charles I. emblematically describing his sufferings.

MONUMENTS. Besides that of Sir Paul Pindar, whence his character is extracted, there are several in the chancel preserved from the old church; the most particularly worthy notice are the following:

A tablet on the south side, thus inscribed:

In the great vault near this place lieth the body of Mrs. MARY GRIGMAN, widow, late of this parish, who departed this life the 17th day of July A.D. 1749, aged eighty-four years. In which vault also lie the bodies of her three children; viz. Mrs. Mary Grigman, who departed this life the 20th day of April 1740, aged thirty-eight years. The Rev. Stephen Grigman, D. D. late curate and lecturer of this parish, who departed this life the 31st day of August 1741, aged forty-seven. Mr. Thomas Grigman, who departed this life the 9th day of February 1744, aged forty-eight years.

And having no other issue, she by her will gave the following benefactions for the use of the poor:

For the benefit of ten poor widows of this parish, for ever, 1000*l.* 3*per cent.* annuities in trust, that the interest and dividends thereof might be equally divided between them, but subject to the payment of 10*l.* per year to her maid servant for her life.

To twenty other poor women of this parish, to be equally divided among them, 100*l.*

For clothing ten poor men, and ten poor women of this parish, 40*l.*

For the benefit of the charity children of this parish, 150*l.*

For the benefit of the charity children attending St. Ethelburgh's church, called The Society's Children, 120*l.*

To the parish of St. Vedast, alias Foster, London, 40*l.*; the interest to be laid out in bread, and given to poor inhabitants of that parish yearly, at Christmas, for ever.

To the parish of St. Christopher, London, to be distributed to twenty poor housekeepers of that parish, 20*l.*

For the benefit of the poor children of the London work-house, 30*l.*

On another tablet, on the same wall, is a memorial of the respected family of GILES:

Underneath

Underneath this marble, in a vault belonging to DANIEL GILES, Esq. lie deposited the remains of his dear and much lamented wife LUCY GILES, who (after thirty years uniform attention to all conjugal duties, and the practice of every social virtue) calmly resigned her soul to the Great Author of all Nature, on the 9th day of November 1778, aged fifty-one years. In the same place lie the remains of MARTHA GILES, daughter of the above Daniel and Lucy Giles, who died at Bristol on the 11th day of April 1768, aged nineteen years.

DANIEL GILES, Esq. who was governor of the bank of England in 1797, died on the 8th of July 1800, aged seventy-five. This gentleman left a son, DANIEL GILES, Esq. barrister at law, and member of parliament for East Grinstead, Sussex.

A monument with Persian characters, erected in the lower church yard, out of the bounds of consecrated ground, to the memory of COYA SHAWSWARE, thus translated :

This grave is made for HODGES SHAUGHSWARE, the chiefest servant to the king of Persia, for the space of twenty years, who came from the king of Persia, and died in his service. If any Persian cometh out of that country, let him read this and a prayer for him; the Lord receive his soul, for here lieth MAGHMORE SHAUGHSWARE, who was born in the town of Novay, in Persia.

This gentleman was a Persian merchant, and principal secretary to the Persian ambassador, with whom he and his son came over to England. He was forty-four years of age, and was buried August 10, 1626; the ambassador himself, the junior Shaughsware, and the principal Persians, attending the funeral. The rites and ceremonies were principally performed by the son, who, sitting cross-legged, alternately read and sang, with weeping and sighing. This continued morning and evening for the space of a month, and, had not the rudeness of the rabble prevented, would have continued during the whole stay of the Persians in this country.

The rector, besides other considerable advantages, receives about 300*l. per annum* by tythes. It has a select vestry,

vestry, consisting of twenty-seven inhabitants, including the rector and churchwardens for the time being. There are two churchwardens, and four overseers.

The churchyard, which is now handsomely railed with iron work, and opened to the street, was originally a piece of waste ground, given by the City, in the year 1615, for the burial of the dead; reserving a passage through it, to Broad Street.

In the register book of this parish are some very curious items; and the following, though illustrative of the general regard for Queen Elizabeth, does not argue much in favour of the humanity or politeness of the times:

“1586. Paid for bread and drink for the ringers, while they rang for the death of the queen of Scots.”

The items of charges for the dinner at the consecration of the burial ground, which had been presented to the parish by the City, on the 5th of June 1617, are also very curious:

	£.	s.	d.
“Paid for four pieces of beef, weighing 21st. 6lb.	11	3	6
twelve legs of mutton	-	-	14 0
six lambs and a half	-	-	0 15 0
twelve chickens	-	-	0 8 0
grocery	-	-	0 14 0
four points* of beef for the poor	0	12	0

15 6 6

We have already mentioned Sir PAUL PINDAR, when describing his house in this street; but his benevolence, and other great qualifications, do not suffer us to pass the merits of such a worthy character slightly. The mementos in this register book would be sufficient to hand down his name to posterity with respect and gratitude:

	£.	s.	d.
He gave in plate, during the year 1633, to			
the amount of	-	-	113 14 0

To be disposed of in lands for the poor 300 0 0

* Quære? Buttocks of beef?

LONDON.

405

	£.	s.	d.
In 1634, for the poor	25	0	0
This year Sir Paul, besides his other gifts, presented to the parish, for one of the public dinners, a <i>Venison Pasty</i> , the flour, butter, pepper, eggs, making and baking of which cost	0	19	7
Besides what was given to the cook, who brought it	0	2	6
The remainder of the feast consisted of			
Mutton	0	15	0
Six chickens, at 10d. each	0	5	0
Eight rabbits	0	14	6
Bread and beer	0	12	6
Fruit and cheese	0	2	4
Dressing and fuelling	0	12	0
In 1636, Sir Paul gave to the poor	35	0	0
In 1637, with the venison, for the use of the poor	31	0	0
And singular as it may appear, after the benevolence of this good parishioner, and all the venison he had sent, he was compelled to pay for a licence for eating flesh in Lent, for three years past	2	0	0
In 1638, he sent by the deputy of the ward, for the maintenance of the organ	200	0	0
In 1643. This instrument, when church government had been overturned, was given to Sir Paul, to dispose of it as he pleased.			
This year, with the usual present of venison, he gave to the poor	106	0	0
But was compelled to pay for his licence to eat flesh	2	0	0
In 1646, he gave to the poor	20	0	0

£. 715 16 1

The last account which occurs of Sir Paul, is expressive of the veneration in which he was held even in those iniquitous times.

"1650, paid to Mr. Ellis, glazier, for mending the windows (of the church) that were broken at Sir Paul Pindar's burial, 16s. 2d."

Sir Paul Pindar was early distinguished by that frequent cause of promotion, the knowledge of languages. He was put apprentice to an Italian master, travelled much, and was appointed ambassador to the grand seignior by James I. in which office he gained great credit, by extending English commerce in the Turkish dominions. He brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*; the king wished to buy it on credit; but this the sensible merchant declined, but favoured his majesty with the *loan* of it on gala days: Charles I. however became the purchaser. Sir Paul was appointed farmer of the customs by James; and frequently supplied that monarch's wants, as well as those of his successor. He was esteemed at one time worth 236,000*l.* exclusive of bad debts, in the year 1639. His charities were very great: he expended 19,000*l.* in the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral; but was ruined by his connections with his unfortunate monarch; and, it is said, was imprisoned for debt: Charles owed him, and the rest of the old commissioners of the customs, 300,000*l.*; for the security of which, in 1649, they offered the parliament 100,000*l.*; but the proposal was rejected. He died involved, and left his estate in such disorder, that his executor, unable to bear the disappointment, destroyed himself; and most deservedly underwent the ignominy of the now, almost obsolete verdict, of *felo de se* *.

This side of Bishopsgate Street, till we arrive at Threadneedle Street, is occupied by several respectable inns.

On the north corner of Threadneedle Street, is

THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

This structure stands upon a great space of ground; running backward as far as Old Broad Street. The back front was

* Pennant.

formerly the Excise Office; then the South Sea Company's office; from which it is known by the name of the Old South Sea House. The new building, in which the company's affairs are now transacted, is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, about a quadrangle, supported by stone pillars of the Tuscan order, which form a fine piazza. The front in Threadneedle Street is beautiful, of the Doric order, and the walls are of a great thickness. The several offices are admirably disposed: and the great hall for sales, the dining room, galleries and chambers, are very beautiful and convenient. Under all are arched vaults to preserve what is valuable from accidental fire.

The South Sea Company had its origin in the purchase of seamen's tickets in the reign of Queen Anne; they being so badly paid, that the necessitous were obliged to part with them at 40*l.* and sometimes 50*l. per cent.* consequently a debt of 9,177,967*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* accumulated in the hands of those avaricious usurers, by this and other accounts; unprovided for by parliament. This society of men taking the debt into their hands, obtained an act of parliament, in 1710, to make them a body politic. The year following, the debt being discharged, this company was made perpetual; and her majesty incorporated them by the name of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery." And in 1714, when lending the government an additional sum of 822,032*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* the capital of the company was, by act of parliament, enlarged to ten millions; for which the members received six *per cent.* interest, or 600,000*l. per annum.*

By an act of parliament in 1720, this company was further favoured with the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas, within certain limits, and enabled to encrease their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts. Which proved the ruin of the subscribers. For by the arts used on this occasion by some in power, the capital stock of the company was soon raised to 33,543,263*l.*; as we have more fully stated in the first part of this work.

However, the company was not dissolved: and in the year 1733, it was enacted by parliament, "That the capital stock of the South Sea company, which then amounted to 14,651,103*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* and the shares of the respective proprietors, should be divided into four equal parts: three-fourths of which should be converted into a joint stock, attended with annuities after the rate of four *per cent.* till redemption by parliament; and should be called the New South Sea annuities: whilst the other fourth part should remain in the company as a trading capital stock, attended with the residue of the annuities or funds, payable at the exchequer to the company till redemption."

Notwithstanding the terms of their charter, by which we are to look upon this company as merchants, it is observable that they never carried on any considerable trade. And now they have no trade. They only receive interest for their capital, which is in the hands of the government; and 8000*l.* *per ann.* out of the treasury, towards the expence attending the management of their affairs; which is done by a governor, sub-governor, deputy governor, and twenty-one directors, annually chosen on the 6th of February, by a majority of votes. Such members of the company as have 1000*l.* in the capital stock in their own names, having one vote; such as have 3000*l.* two votes; such as have 5000*l.* three votes; and such as have 10,000*l.* or more stock, four votes; and none above.

No person is eligible to be governor, sub-governor, deputy governor, or director, while he is governor, deputy governor, or director of the Bank of England.

Lower down in this street is

MERCHANT TAYLOR'S HALL.

In the reign of Edward III. a gentleman named Edmund Crepin did, during the year 1331, for a certain sum of money, make a grant of his principal messuage in the wards of Cornhill and Broad Street, then held by Sir Oliver Ingham, to John of Yakesly, the king's pavilion maker, for the use of this company. The building was therefore called the *New Hall*, or Taylor's Inn, to distinguish it from their

their old Hall, which stood originally in Basing Lane, near Friday Street. This hall continued till the Great Fire, and being destroyed, the present handsome fabric was constructed. The principal room is very spacious, and elegant; on which account it is often used for the dinners of public corporations, particularly for the annual assemblage of the great characters in church and state, which compose the CORPORATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

Among the pictures in the different apartments of the whole building, one of the principal is Henry VII. presenting the charter of incorporation to the company, painted by Mr. Nathaniel Clarkson, of Islington, a member of the court of assistants. The king is attended by archbishop Warham, lord high chancellor of England. Next to the archbishop is Fox, bishop of Winchester. Another of Henry's courtiers, on the left hand, is Willoughby, Lord Brooke, steward of the household, with his white wand; and in the foreground, the clerk of the company exhibits a list of the royal freemen of the company.

Sir Thomas Rowe, Merchant Taylor, lord mayor in 1568, dressed in a bonnet, ruff, and scarlet gown. We have in another part of this volume made mention of his vast benefactions.

Sir Thomas White, Merchant-Taylor, lord mayor in 1553. His illustrious deeds are also before noticed.

The first patent for the arms of this company (then called Taylors and Linen Armourers) was granted anno 1480, and in the year 1501 they were incorporated by Henry VII. by the name of Merchant Taylors, and their supporters were granted them in 1536.

They are a most numerous and very rich company, composed of merchants, mercers, drapers, taylors, and some other trades, and are governed by a master, four wardens, about 40 assistants, and there are on the livery four hundred and eighty-five, the fine for which is 15*l*.

The Merchant Taylors bear for their armorial ensigns, argent, a tent royal between two parliament robes gules, lined

lined ermin. On a chief azure, a lion of England. Crest, a holy lamb in glory proper. Supporters, two camels &c. Motto, *Concordia parva res crescunt.*

The following List, as noble as it is extraordinary, is subjoined of distinguished Characters, who have been enrolled Freemen of the Merchant Taylors Company.

KINGS.

EDWARD III.
RICHARD II.
HENRY IV.
HENRY V.
HENRY VI.

EDWARD IV.
RICHARD III.
HENRY VII.
CHARLES I.
JAMES II.

PRINCES.

John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster	-	1385	Richard, duke of York	1434
Edmund of Langley, duke of York	-	1390	George, duke of Clarence	1462
Thomas, duke of Gloucester	1390		Henry, prince of Wales	1607
Humphrey, duke of Gloucester		1414	The prince of Bavaria	1607
			Henry, duke of Gloucester	1661
			George, prince of Denmark	

DUKES.

Thomas Holland, duke of Sarrey	1399	Lodowick, duke of Lennox	1607
John, duke of Norfolk	1438	George, duke of Buckingham	1661
— Delapole, duke of Suffolk	1446	James, duke of Ormond	1662
John, duke of Norfolk	1469	—, duke of Monmouth	1674
George, duke of Bedford		Henry, duke of Grafton	1675
Edward, duke of Buckingham		Francis, duke of Somerset	1677
	1510	Christopher, duke of Albemarle	

LORDS SPIRITUAL.

Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury	-	1401	Rob. de Braybroke, bishop of London	-	1382
Simon de Sudbury, bishop of London	-	1373	John, bishop of Durham		
William de Courtenay, bishop of London	-	1378	Walter, bishop of Durham	1391	
			Edmund, bishop of Exeter	1397	
			Nicholas		

Nicholas Bubbewich, bishop of London - - -	1406	Thomas, lord bishop of Ely	1444
Henry, lord bishop of St. David's	1411	John, lord bishop of Rochester	1445
Henry, lord bishop of Winchester - - -	1412	Thomas Kemp, lord bishop of London - - -	1449
Philip, lord bishop of Worcester	1422	William, lord bishop of Winchester - - -	1452
John Kemp, lord bishop of London - - -	1425	George, lord bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of England - - -	1459
William Gray, lord bishop of London - - -	1428	Laurence, lord bishop of Durham	1469
Thomas, lord bishop of Worcester - - -	1432	John, lord bishop of Exeter	1469
Marmaduke, lord bishop of Carlisle - - -	1432	John, lord bishop of Rochester	1476
Robert, lord bishop of Salisbury	1437	William Laud, lord bishop of London - - -	1632
Robert Fitz-Hugh, lord bishop of London - - -	1438	Hon. Henry Compton, lord bishop of London - - -	1676

EARLS.

Roger, earl of March	1351	Edmund, earl of March	1414
Humphrey, earl of Hereford	1373	Thomas, earl of Salisbury	1414
Edmund, earl of March	1377	Henry, earl of Northumberland	1420
Henry, earl of Northumberland	1379	The earl of Northampton	1427
John, earl of Pembroke	1379	William, earl of Eu	1429
Thomas, earl of Nottingham	1383	John, earl of Oxford	1434
Edmund, earl of Rutland	1390	William, earl of Arundel	1440
Thomas, earl of Warwick	1390	John, earl of Worcester	1451
Thomas, earl of Nottingham	1390	Richard, earl of Warwick	1452
John, earl of Huntingdon	1390	Henry, earl of Dorset	1453
William, earl of March	1397	John, earl of Shrewsbury	1456
Edward, earl of Kent	1407	John, earl of Oxford	1468
Richard, earl of Warwick	1411	The earl of Suffolk	1469
John, earl of Huntingdon	1412	Charles, earl of Nottingham	1607
James, earl of Ormond	1412	Thomas, earl of Suffolk	1607
		Thomas, earl of Arundel	1607
		Henry,	

Henry, earl of Oxford	1607	Arthur, earl of Anglesey	1661
Edward, earl of Worcester	1607	Robert, earl of Scarsdale	
Robert, earl of Essex	1607	John, earl of Mulgrave	
Henry, earl of Northampton	1607	Thomas, earl of Sussex	
Robert, earl of Salisbury	1607	Edward, earl of Manchester	1662
Philip, earl of Montgomery	1607	Heanage, earl of Nottingham	1674
William, earl of Pembroke	1607	Henry, earl of Peterborough	1674
James, earl of Perth	1607	Thomas, earl of Ossory	1674
Robert, earl of Warwick	1629	Charles, earl of Plymouth	1675

LORDS TEMPORAL.

Robert, lord Willoughby	1388	John, lord Scroop	1425
Richard, lord Scroop	1388	Robert, lord Ross	1425
John, lord Ross	1390	William, lord Zouch	1425
Ralph, lord Nevill	1390	William, lord Lovel	1425
Thomas, lord Furnival	1390	William, lord Harrington	
Reginald, baron Grey	1390	Thomas, lord Carew	
Robert, baron Scales	1394	Walter, lord Fitz Walter	1425
Robert, baron Darcy	1394	John, lord Talbot	1425
Henry, baron Percy	1397	John, lord Grey	1425
Edmund, lord Grey	1399	John, lord Dudley	1431
John, lord Plantagenet	1407	Richard, lord Strange	1431
Thomas, lord Plantagenet	1409	Edmund, lord Ferrers	1431
Henry, lord Scroop	1411	Carew, lord Carew	
John, lord Lovel	1412	Reginald, lord De La Warr	1431
William, lord Ferrers	1413	Richard, lord Hastings	1431
William, lord Zouch	1413	Robert, lord Poynings	1431
Gayland, lord Doves		Lewis, chancellor of France	1437
Barnard, lord Delamote	1413	Edward, lord Bergavenny	1437
Barnard, lord Mountferant	1413	George, lord Latimer	1437
John, lord Willoughby	1414	Thomas, lord Scales	1440
Henry, lord Fitz Hugh	1414	John, lord Lisle	1444
Thomas, lord Maltravers	1414	John, lord viscount Beaumont	1445
Richard, lord Bergavenny	1415		
John, lord Roos	1420	Thomas, lord Ross	1445
John, lord Grey	1420	Welles, lord Welles	1445
Humphrey, lord Stafford	1423	Richard, lord De La Warr	1445
Lewis, lord Bouchier	1423	Henry, lord Fitz Hugh	1445

Humphrey

Humphry, lord Stafford	1460	William, lord Cranborn	1607
Williams, lord Hastings	1460	William, lord Eure	1607
Thomas, lord Stanley	1466	John, lord Hunsdon	1607
Richard, lord Dacre	1466	Knolles, lord Knolles	1607
William, lord Herbert	1466	James, lord Hay	1607
Walter, lord Ferrers	1466	Sanker, lord Sanker	1607
Robert, lord Morley	1469	William, lord Burghley	1607
Anthony, lord Rivers	1476	William, lord Craven	1632
John, lord en Godscalk	Cort		
	1607		

LORD MAYORS.

Sir John Percival	-	1499	Sir John Swinnerton	1613
Sir Stephen Jenings		1509	Sir John Goo	- - 1625
Sir Henry Hobblethorne		1547	Sir Robert Ducie	- 1631
Sir Thomas White	-	1554	Sir Abr. Reynardson	1649
Sir Thomas Offley	-	1557	Sir William Bolton	1667
Sir William Harper		1562	Sir William Turner	1669
Sir Thomas Rowe	-	1569	Sir Patience Ward	1681
Sir Robert Lee	-	1603	Sir William Pritchard	1683
Sir Leonard Halliday		1606	Sir William Ashurst	1694
Sir William Craven		1611		

Besides the above mentioned noble characters, there have been others, freemen of this company, who were ornaments of their country: we have room only to add their names as men of valour and literature, taylors by profession.

Sir JOHN HAWKWOOD, whose famous monument at Florence has been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. This gentleman, by his valour, rose to the highest degrees of honour in the fourteenth century.

Sir RALPH BLACKWELL, his fellow apprentice, knighted also for his valour by Edward III. but afterwards following his profession, was the founder of Blackwell Hall.

Mr. JOHN STOW.

Mr. JOHN SPEED, the celebrated historian.

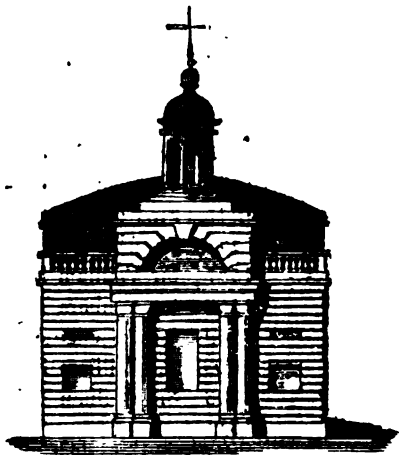
Mr. BENJAMIN ROBINS, author of the Account of Lord Anson's Voyages.

Mr. ROBERT HILL, the most eminent Hebrean of his time. His life was written by Mr. Spence, author of the Polymetis.

Mr. THOMAS WOOLMAN, who projected the Abolition of the Slave Trade, was also a taylor. He died in 1772.

And to the unsullied honour of this respectable Company be it added, that they expend for charitable purposes, no less a sum annually than THREE THOUSAND POUNDS!

ST. MARTIN, OUTWICH.



ST. MARTIN, to whom this, and two other parish churches in the metropolis are dedicated, was born in Hungary. His parents were Pagans; but, from his infancy, he had an affection for the Christian religion, which his father, who was a soldier, perceiving, sent him to the wars, under the emperor Constantius, and afterwards under Julian, into Gaul. The youth pursued this course for three years, when, being at the city of Amiens, he met a poor naked man; and having bestowed all his other substance to charitable uses, he had nothing left but his cloak; this he divided with his sword, and gave to the pauper. Being afterwards baptized, and journeying to St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, he was initiated into the priesthood, and publicly opposed the Arian heresy, for which he was openly scourged, and banished. Returning to Gaul, or France, he was appointed in A. D. 376, bishop of Tours, which he governed with great peril from the Arian persecutors, for twenty-six years, and died

died of a fever, at the age of eighty-one, during the reign of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius.

The former church was founded by the joint benevolence of four brothers of the name of Oteswich, or, corruptly, Outwich. The ancient church had been in the gift of the earl of Warren and Surrey, in the reigns of Edward II. and III. but dying without lawful issue, A. D. 1347, and leaving his lands to the crown, the advowson was probably purchased by John Churchman, one of the sheriffs of London, in 1385, for William and John Oteswich; Stow informing us that this Churchman, on behalf of the brothers, by license of Henry IV. gave the advowson of the church, four messuages, and seventeen shops in this parish, to the master and wardens of the Company of Taylors and Linen Armourers, in alms for the support of poor brethren and sisters; in consequence of this grant, the Merchant Taylors' Company have continued patrons of the living ever since.

The building bore greater marks of antiquity than several in London; it had escaped the flames of 1666, but was greatly damaged by the fire in its neighbourhood during the year 1765. In the year 1796, its decayed state rendered the building of a new church necessary. The parish was, however, very small, containing but few houses; that such a pious work should not therefore be neglected, the corporation of London contributed 200*l.* the South Sea Company 200*l.* and the Merchant Taylors' Company, the patrons, 500*l.*

The foundation stone was laid on a copper plate, placed under it, with the following inscription:

The first Stone for rebuilding the
Parish Church of St. Martin, Outwich,
Was laid this fourth day of May 1796,
By the worshipful Company of
Merchant Taylors,
Patrons of the Rectory of the said Parish
Church.

Mr. John Rogers, Master.	} Wardens.
George Vander Nuenberg,	
Thomas Walters,	
Thomas Bell,	
William Cooper,	
3 G 2	

The present structure is of brick; and towards Thread-needle Street, consists of a lofty blank wall, with a small door at the corner; the front, next Bishopsgate, is more ornamental, and consists of a wall with blank windows, over which is a cupola, that has all the appearance of a *bird-cage*. Indeed the building has no external recommendation. The architect has, however, amply compensated for this deficiency, by the interior decorations. He has not sacrificed chastity to embellishment; the pulpit, the galleries, pews, &c. do credit to his judgment; he has replaced the monuments which were in the old church very judiciously; and a very fine picture, by Rigaud, over the altar, representing *The Resurrection*, adds solemnity to the whole.

MONUMENTS in the old building, many of which are preserved in the present church.

I. To the memory of George Sotherton, Esq. Merchant Taylor, Merchant Adventurer, and one of the members for the city of London. He died in 1599.

II. Near this place are interred the Bodies of Tho. Langham, Citizen of London, who died Dec. the 3d, 1700. And of Eleanor his Wife, who died Dec. the 2d, 1694. And of Rebecca their only Child, who was married to Benjamin Rokeby, of London, Merchant; and had issue by him a Son, Langham Rokeby, and 2 Daughters, Rebecca and Elizabeth.

She died, Dec. 21, 1622.

Non nisi per mortem patet iter ad astra.

III. Here resteth the Body of the Worshipful Mr. Richard Staper, elected Alderman of this City, 1594.

He was the greatest Merchant in his time, the chiefest Actor in Discovery of the Trades of Turkey and East India. A man humble in Prosperity, painful and ever ready in the Affairs public, and discreetly careful of his private. A liberal House-keeper, bountiful to the Poor, an upright Dealer in the World, and a devout Aspirer after the World to come; much blessed in his Posterity, and happy in his and their Alliances.

He died the last day of June, A. D. 1608.

Intravit ut exiret.

IV. In Memory of John Wight, Anno Sal. 1633. Aged 24.
Under which are these words :

Reader, thou may'st forbear to put thine Eyes
To charge for Tears, to mourn these Obsequies :
Such charitable Drops would best be given
To those who late, or never, come to Heav'n.
But here you would, by weeping on this Dust,
Allay his Happiness with thy mistrust ;
Whose pious closing of his youthful Years
Deserves thy Imitation, not thy Tears.

Among the rectors was Dr. Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells ; who, with his lady, were killed in his palace at Wells, by the fall of a stack of chimnies, during the great storm of wind, in 1703.

The pump, at the west end of this church, covers a well, formerly much noticed for having two buckets, so fastened that the drawing up one let down the other, which gave a constant supply. This must have been an invention of great note, as it is mentioned by Stow in two places.

THREADNEEDLE STREET, evidently took its name from the circumstance of Merchant Taylors' Hall being situated there.

Further up Bishopsgate Street, towards Cornhill, is a large structure, raised out of the ruins of the fire in 1765, and is denominated

THE LONDON TAVERN.

Within the building is every convenience for the accommodation of large companies. The sheriffs of London, when sworn in, usually give, at this tavern, their grand entertainments on the occasion ; and here the corporation of the Trinity House, the Marine Society, and other large societies, hold their annual dinners in a spacious and convenient hall, appropriated for the purpose.

The first attractive object, on the opposite side of the street, is the remains of

CROSBY HOUSE.

This magnificent structure was built by Sir John Crosbie, Grocer and Woolman, and sheriff of London in 1470, on ground

ground leased to him by Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's. In this house Richard, duke of Gloucester, lodged, after he had conveyed his innocent nephews to the Tower, and meditated on their murder; which is thus expressively depicted by Shakespere:

" Buckingham. Good Catesby, go, effect this business soundly.

Catesby. My good lords both, with all the heed I can.

Gloster. Shall we hear from you, Catesby, ere we sleep?—

Catesby. You shall, my lord.

Gloster. At Crosby Place, there you shall find us both."

The hall, miscalled Richard the Third's Chapel, is still entire, though, for the convenience of the present holders, it is divided by floors. Its length is eighty-seven feet, the width twenty-eight, and the height thirty-six feet. It is tall and majestic, and the west side affords a range of beautiful Gothic windows; a beautiful circular window hath, no doubt, been a scene of many civil festivities. The whole room is formed with a great degree of ancient elegance; the roof is divided by three rows of pendants, which range along it, connected by pointed arches: the whole of this large apartment is highly ornamented, and made to suit better purposes than being converted to repositories for package, heating iron plates for pressing, &c.

CROSBY SQUARE occupies the rest of the site of this magnificent mansion.

Sir John Crosbie lived in the reign of Henry V. as appears by the will of Henry lord Scrope, of Masham, who was beheaded at Southampton, for high treason. That nobleman bequeathed to Sir John a woollen gown without furs, and one hundred shillings.

Having been knighted by Edward IV. in 1471, next year he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the differences then subsisting between Edward and the duke of Burgundy. He was at the same time a member of the Grocers' Company, and a considerable dealer in wool, by which he raised a handsome fortune, and was enabled to purchase the manor of Hanworth, and lands in the adjoining parish of Feltham, in Middlesex; as well as to erect this house, at that time the highest in London.

By his last will, after bequeathing considerable sums to various monasteries and hospitals, he gave to the repair of St. Helen's church five hundred marks; among poor house-keepers in Bishopsgate ward, 30*l.*; to the repair of Hanworth church, 40*l.*; of Bishopsgate, and London Wall, 100*l.*; and towards erecting new tower of stone at the south-east of London Bridge, if the same were begun by the corporation, 100*l.*; besides a number of other legacies.

The mansion was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to Anthonie Bonvica, an Italian merchant; Henry being a great favourer of the merchants of that country, for the sake of "magnificent silks, velvets, tissues of gold, jewels, and other luxuries, (as he expresses it) for the pleasure of us, and our dearest wyeff, the quene*." In the reign of Elizabeth, Crosby House was appropriated for the reception of ambassadors; it was since a dissenting meeting house, but is now dwindled into warehouses, &c.

On the other side of the square, eastward, are the BAGGAGE WAREHOUSES of the East India Company, which occupies a large space of ground. The building is for the reception of contraband goods before sale.

Passing through an indented line of courts, we arrive at the parish church of

ST. HELEN.



• Rymer's Fœdera.

THE saint to whom this church is dedicated was mother of Constantine the Great, the first Christian emperor of Rome. She was daughter of Coel, prince of Britain, and said to have been born at Colchester, in Essex. Nicophorus, and other Greek writers, have attempted to scandalize our British saint, by saying that she was born in Greece, was an innkeeper's daughter, and lived in concubinage with the emperor Constantius Chlorus; but cardinal Baronius, refutes this imputation on her character by proofs that she was a Briton, and the lawful wife of Constantius.

She is named in ancient writing the most pious and most venerable Augusta. Going upon a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, she found the cross on which Christ was crucified; and died at Rome, A. D. 326, aged eighty years.

This is a very ancient foundation; for a parish church being erected before the Conquest*, dedicated to St. Helen, and in the gift of the canons of St. Paul's so early as the year 1181, they gave leave to one William, son of William the Goldsmith, to found a priory of nuns in honour of St. Helen; afterwards much augmented and better endowed by William Basing, sheriff of London in 2 Edw. II. This house was filled with black nuns; whose habit was a black coat, cloak, cowl, and veil. At the time of its suppression the nunnery was valued at 376*l.* 6*s.* *per annum*, according to Speed.

While the nunnery existed, this church was in great esteem, and served both the nuns and the parishioners by the addition only of a partition: which was knocked down at the dissolution of the house, and the church left to the parishioners, as it now stands, who, in 1663, laid out 1900*l.* and upwards in repairing it.

This church escaped the fire of London in 1666, and is a Gothic structure of the lighter kind, consisting of a plain

* In 1010, Alwyne, bishop of Helmeham, removed the remains of King Edmund the Martyr from St. Edmondsbury to London, and deposited them in this church for three years, till the depredations committed by the Danes in East Anglia ceased.

body, with large windows, not too much incumbered with ornaments. The tower was not built till the year 1669, is wrought with rustic at the corners, and crowned with a turret and dome, with two bells. It is an impropriation, and a vicarage of very small value, abstracted from the bounty of the parishioners.

The windows contain many armorial bearings in painted glass. A bracket over the door, on the south side of the church, supports a pleasing figure of St. Helep. The organ and gallery were erected by subscription in 1744.

But the monuments are the ornaments which distinguish this church; we shall notice some of the principal.

Sir Julius Dalmare Cæsar. This is a very curious tomb, with an inscription in Latin, cut in court hand; the translation to the following purport:

To all faithful Christians to whom these presents shall come. Know ye, that I, Julius Dalmare, alias Cæsar, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Master of Requests to Queen Elizabeth; Privy Councillor, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls to King James, do by these Presents declare, that I will chearfully pay the Debt I owe to Nature, whenever it shall please God to appoint it. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, dated 27 February, 1635.—&c.

Julius Cæsar

It is enrolled in Heaven.

Near the vestry a spacious monument, mostly black and white marble, adorned with two arches, an entablature, two large pyramidal figures, and the images of a man and a woman lying on a tomb, and that of a woman in sable at their feet, in a praying posture, with a Latin inscription to

the memory of Sir John Spencer, citizen, and member of parliament for London; lord mayor in 1594, and his lady and daughter.

On the west side a beautiful and spacious marble monument, white veined with blue, and red veined with white, adorned with entablature, and two cherubims, one holding a gilded taper, the other weeping: on the cornice three urns, with a large festoon, and below are four cherubims, with other enrichments of mantling, palm branches, three chaplets, &c. and this inscription:

M. S.

Charles Chamberlain, Esq. Alderman of this City, in Testimony of his true Affection and Sorrow for their Deaths, hath consecrated this Monument to the Memory of his dearly beloved Wife Rachel (the Daughter of Sir John Lawrence, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 1655,) who died, Aug. 21. 1687, soon after her Delivery of her 10th Child; and of his 4th Daughter Hester, who died the 9th of June 1687, at the Age of 6 years 8 months, both whose Bodies are here deposited in a Vault near this place, belonging to his Ancestors, in expectation of a joyful Resurrection at the last day.

On the south side the altar-piece a very ancient tomb, with the figures of a man and a woman lying thereon, having each the palms of their hands conjoined over their breasts. The brass inscription that was round the verge is so defaced, that there only appears

Tempore mort. majoris stipule Mille Talesie & Agnetis Uxoris ac ac Johannis Thome R — Dates 1475, and MCCCC —

On the south side the church, near the door, a black and white marble monument, with columns, entablature, and pediment, of the Corinthian order, and this inscription:

I shall see God in my Flesh.

Near unto this place lyeth bury'd the Body of Valentine Morett, Esq; having lived comfortably with two Wives, the first Ellen Glover, his second, Margaret, eldest Daughter of Sir Hugh Hammerly, Alderman of London, by whom he had 4 Sons and 3 Daughters. He finished the Course of 68 years, and yielded up his Spirit to God, the 16th of September 1641, bequeathing his Body to the Earth to wait for a glorious Resurrection.

A monument

A monument for the Payne family, with the following
lines on a child:

Silent grave, to thee I trust
These precious piles of lovely dust;
Keep them safely, sacred tomb,
Till a father asks for room.

A little westward from the last, a very strong tomb and
monument of fine white marble, with this inscription:

In memory of Dame Abigail Lawrence, late Wife of Sir John
Lawrence, Knight and Alderman here interred, was this Tomb
erected.

She was the tender Mother of 10 Children, the 9 first, being all
Daughters, she suckled at her own Breast, they all lived to be of
Age, her last a Son died an infant. She lived a married wife 39
years, 23 whereof she was an exemplary Matron of this City,
dying in the 59th year of her Age, being June the 6th 1692.

On the north side the altar on the east wall, a small old
monument of marble, with three columns, entablature, and
two arches, under that northward, five figures, and the other
two in a kneeling posture. This is to the memory of Sir
Andrew Jud, alderman and Skinner; lord mayor in 1550,
and founder of the almshouses in the square; with the fol-
lowing inscription:

To Russia and Muscovia,
To Spayne, Guinny, without Fable,
Travell'd he by Land and Sea.
Bothe Mayre of London and Staple.
The Commenwelthe he norished
So worthelie in all his dayes,
That ech State full well him lov'd,
To his perpetual Prayse.
Three Wives he had, one was Mary,
Fower Sunes, one Mayde had he by her,
Annys had none by him truly;
By Dame Mary had one Dowghtier.
Thus in the month of September
A thawsande fyve hundred fiftie
And Eyght dyed this worthy Staplar,
Worshipynge his posteritye.

On the north side the altar, a very spacious noble tomb of marble, with the figure of a man in armour carved, lying at full length; the palms of his hands conjoined over his breast, under two arches supported by six marble columns, and their entablature; at the feet of the figure a flower de lis, all fenced in with strong iron rail; and at a small distance from the head of the tomb, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Sir William Pickering, who died in 1574, aged fifty-four. He had served four princes, Henry VIII. in the field, Edward VI. as ambassador to France, Mary I. as ambassador to Germany, and Queen Elizabeth. He is said to have aspired to the person of the latter; being, as says Strype, in his Annals, "the first gentleman of the age, for his worth in learning, arts, and warfare."

A fine monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Gresham.

On the north wall, near the east end of the church, a handsome black and white marble monument, of the Ionic order, with enrichments of seraphims, festoons, &c. with a long Latin inscription in gold letters to the memory of William Finch, Esq.

On the north wall, a little westward from the last, an old spacious marble monument, adorned with three columns, entablature and pediment; and under the cornice of the west arch, the carved figures of a man and seven children in a kneeling posture, and those of two women under the east arch; with this inscription:

I am sure that my Redeemer liveth; and that I shall rise out of the Earth in the latter day; that I shall be cloathed again with this skin; and see God in my flesh; yea, I my self shall behold him not with other, but with those same eyes.

Here lyeth the Body of William Bond, Alderman, and sometime Sheriff of London; a Merchant-Adventurer, and most famous in his age for his great Adventures both by Sea and Land.

Obiit 30 of May, 1576.

Flos Mercatorum, quos terra Brittanna creavit,

Ecce sub hoc Tumulo Gulielmus Bondus humatur,

Ille Mari multum passus per Saxa per Undas

Vixit Patrias Peregrinis mercibus oras

Magnanimum

*Magnanimum Græci mirantur Jasona vates
 Aurea de gelido retulit, quia vellera phasi,
 Græcia docta tace, Græti concedite vates,
 Hic jacet Argolico Mercator Jasone Major.
 Vellera multa tulit, magis aurea vellere Phrizi,
 Et freta multa scidit magis ardua pharidos undis;
 Hei mihi quod nullo mors est superabilis auro
 Flos Mercatorum Gulielmus Bondus humatur.*

On the north side of the church, a spacious black and white marble monument, adorned with columns, entablature and pediment; of the Corinthian order; also the figures of himself reposing in his tent, attended by soldiers, and a servant waiting with his horse; this inscription in gold characters:

Memoria Sacrum.

Near this place resteth the Body of the worthy Citizen and Soldier, Martin Bond, Esq; Son of William Bond, Sheriff and Alderman of London. He was Captain, in the Year 1588, at the Camp at Tilbury, and after remained chief Captain of the Trained Bands of this City until his death. He was a Merchant Adventurer, and free of the Company of Haberdashers; he lived to the Age of 85 years, and died in May 1643.

His Piety, Prudence, Courage, and Charity, have left behind him a never dying Monument.

*Quam prudens hic Miles erat quam nobile pectus
 Noverunt Princeps, Patria, Castra, Duces.
 Civi quanta fuit pietus, quam larga manusq;
 Pauperis agnoscunt viscera Templa Togæ.
 Miles hic & Civis qualem vix Millibus unum
 Sæcla referre queant nec meminisse parem.*

Patruo bene Merito Gulielmus Bond Armiger posuit.

On the north side, and near the west end of the church, a very spacious marble monument, with columns and entablature, of the Corinthian order; also two arches, under the westward of which are the figures of the deceased and nine children; and under the eastward those of his wife and seven daughters, all in a kneeling posture, with the following inscription:

Within this monument lyeth the Earthly Parts of John Robinson, Merchant of the Staple in England, free of the Merchant Taylors,
 and

and sometime Alderman of London; and Christian his Wife, eldest Daughter of Thomas Anderson, Grocer. They spent together in Holy Wedlock 36 years, and were happy (besides other worldly Blessings) in 9 Sons and 7 Daughters. She changed her mortal Habitation for a Heavenly, on the 24th of April 1592, her Husband following her on the 19th of Feb. 1599. Both much beloved in their lives, and more lamented at their deaths; especially by the Poor, to whom their good Deeds (being alive) begot many Prayers, now being dead, many Tears. The Glass of his Life held 70 Years, and then ran out. To live long and happy is an Honour, but to die happy a greater Glory; both these aspired to both. Heaven, no doubt, hath their Souls, and this House a Stone their Bodies, where they sleep in Peace till the Summons of a glorious Resurrection awakens them.

Near this is a grave stone, with an inscription on a brass plate:

Here underneath lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Robinson, Wife of John Robinson, and Daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, of the County of Dorset; Knight, who had Issue one Son and a Daughter, and died the 23d of October 1600.

Christ is my Life, Death is my Gain;
My Body sleeps in hope to reign.
Thrice happy Change it is for me,
From Earth to Heav'n remov'd to be.

Elizabeth Robinson.

Here are also several plated grave stones.

Among the modern monuments, are the following:

Walter Bernard, Esq. alderman and sheriff of London, died 1746, aged fifty-one years.

Richard Backwell, Esq. son of alderman Backwell, who was ruined in his property by Charles II.

Peter Gaussen, Esq. and family.

Major-general George Kellum, who served with great honour under William III. and John Duke of Marlborough. Died 1752, aged seventy-three, &c.

Here also is the monument of Francis Bancroft, who, in the state of a lord mayor's carver, or such like office, in a course of years, by oppression, usury, and living upon people deceived by his great promises to remember them
liberally

liberally in his will, amassed 28,000*l.* and upwards, forgot his promises, neglected his poor relations, and left all his fortune, after a few annuities were expired, in trust to the Drapers' Company, to found and maintain an almshouse and a school at Mile End, and to keep this his monument in good and substantial repair; within which he is embowelled and embalmed, in a chest or box, made with a lid to fall down, with a pair of hinges without any fastening; and a piece of square glass in the lid just over his face. It is a very plain monument, nearly square; and has a door for the sexton, on certain occasions, to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs; but the keys of the iron ~~galls~~ about the monument, and of the vault door, are kept by the clerk of the Drapers' Company. The minister had twenty shillings for preaching a sermon once a year in commemoration of Bancroft's charities; on which occasion the almsmen and scholars attended at church, and were, by the will of the founder, entertained with a good dinner at some neighbouring public house. The sexton had forty shillings a year for keeping the monument clear of dust*.

At the entrance to the *Square* are the almshouses founded by Sir Andrew Jud, for six poor men, or women, and endowed with 10*l.* *per annum*, out of which each person was to receive a weekly allowance of 7*d.* and the surplus to be laid

* It is worthy of remark that this Bancroft, by informations and summoning the citizens before the lord mayor, upon the most trifling occasions, and other means not belonging to his office, pillaged both rich and poor, the former of whom, rather than lose time in appearing before the magistrates, gave money to get rid of this pest of the citizens; these means, in addition to the numerous quarterages he obtained from the brokers, &c. enabled him to amass considerable sums of money. But by these and other mercenary practices, he so incurred the hatred and ill will of the citizens of all ranks, that the persons who attended his funeral obsequies, with great difficulty saved the corpse from the indignation of the enraged populace. Whatever might have been Bancroft's idea of the metempsychosis, he had entertained a notion that he should return to life within a given period; and therefore had given the above particular directions concerning his tomb and coffin. The time arrived, and his troublesome body still rotted; therefore the processions were discontinued. *Entick.*

out in coals for their use. As an addition to this foundation, Mrs. Alice Smith, widow, devised lands to the amount of 15*l.* a year; which, with the above mentioned benefaction, being greatly increased in their revenues, the Skinners' Company, who are the trustees, rebuilt the house, and augmented the pensions.

ST. HELEN'S PLACE, a very handsome pile of building now erecting, covers the remainder of the ancient nunnery of St. Helen; a very great portion of the remains of which was exhibited in LEATHERSELLERS' HALL, which was also a Dissenting meeting house. The whole has been demolished, and replaced by the structures abovementioned.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ETHELBURGA.



THE lady who is denominated the patron saint of this church was sister of St. Erkonwald, bishop of London. Her brother having built for himself the monastery of Chertsey, in Surrey, founded for her another at Barking, in Essex. Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, mentions a number of miraculous interpositions in favour of her and her sisterhood, of which at this day we have no occasion to make particular mention.

This

This church, one of the smallest within the city, is supposed to be of the architecture in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. The south wall has four lancet windows; on the north side two are blocked up. The pulpit is ancient; and on the south side is a gallery, which was erected by Mr. Owen Saintpeer, churchwarden in 1629, "only for the daughters and maid servants of this parish to sit in."

At the east end is a large arched window, with the crest of the Mercers' Company, the arms of the City, and of the companies of Sadlers and Brewers, in painted glass.

The altar-piece is neatly ornamented with six Corinthian pilasters, entablatures, &c. The monuments are to the memory of John Cornelius Linchebeck, of London, merchant, 1655. Rev. William Price, nearly eighteen years rector, died 1749. Mr. and Mrs. Waghorn, he died, 1789; she died 1768. Thomas Pestill, a constant resident in the house wherein he was born, in this parish, to the age of sixty years, 1799.

The external appearance of the church has undergone very material alterations. When it was engraved by Toms, in 1736, it had projecting shops on each side of the pointed door; over the door was a pent house, with a bulnstrade, behind was a flat arched Gothic window, over which a dial projected into the street; the steeple was of board, with square pillars, the capitals supporting a window, in which was the *Sanctus* bell, vulgarly called the *Saint's bell**. It is at present a plain front, stuccoed over, having a window, with a clock, and a small turret; but contains nothing further worthy of notice.

The length of the church is fifty-four feet, the breadth twenty-five, and the altitude thirty-one feet. It is a rectory of small value, in the gift of the bishop of London.

MARINE SOCIETY OFFICE.

This is a large, plain building, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of April 1773, by the then president,

* The *Sanctus Bells* were formerly affixed in every church, and usually rang when the host was exalted, as a signal for devotion throughout the parish, at the words "Holy, holy, holy, &c."

Lord Romney, attended by the governors, and twenty of the boys, who carried various banners on the occasion.

This patriotic institution originated from the benevolent plans of Mr. Hicks, a Hamburg merchant, who justly considered that he could not better benefit his country, than by rendering useful to the community, in supplying the navy, those youths, the infamy of whose parents, or their own distresses, had consigned them to the most vicious pursuits. He therefore printed and circulated one thousand recommendatory pamphlets, and generously commenced a subscription; by presenting a considerable sum towards the establishment of the infant institution, and by bequeathing, in 1762, by will, for its further support, no less than 20,000*l.*!

The utility of the establishment was so striking, that in 1757, the profits of a representation of the *Suspicious Husband* was given by Mr. Garrick to the society, which produced 27*l.* 2*s.* A benefit given by the proprietors of Ranelagh House, amounted to 50*l.* 7*s.*; and another at the Opera House, Haymarket, 59*l.* 8*s.* A circumstance occurred, highly to the honour and liberality of those concerned in the Drury Lane benefit. The performers acted *gratis*; but the renters, who were then forty in number, required to be paid as usual, to prevent the establishment of a precedent, which might eventually injure their property, and each person received his two shillings; but shortly afterwards one of them, Mr. Clutterbuck, paid into the hands of Justice Fielding, an active promoter of the interests of the society, the sum of 29*l.* 8*s.* as the contribution of the renters, to which he generously added 12*l.* 12*s.* as his own additional subscription.

But the society's intentions, next to Mr. Hicks, were indebted to the active and unceasing labours of the excellent philanthropist JONAS HANWAY, Esq. and we cannot better describe the great utility of the Marine Society, than in his own energetic words, addressed to his friend Charles Gray, Esq. of Colchester:

“The Committee of our Society,” says he, “as you will learn from their secretary, has received the boys you sent them: one of them

them altered his mind, and was returned to his home. You will approve of our great caution; not even to *persuade*, where there seems to be any particular tenderness in a boy's turn of mind, which fits him for the labours of *peace*, rather than the rigors of war. Our zealous friends of this society go on with their *useful, pious, and great* undertaking. We have now clothed and fitted out 4500 men, and 3000 boys. We ransack the *three kingdoms* for every boy that is not useful on shore; also for such as are ambitious to try their fortune at sea, their *parents* recommending them for this purpose; and above all, for those whose *wretchedness* makes them ready to accept the *offered bounty*. Of the last you may imagine the number is not so great as it was, and yet I fear there will be too many of them, so long as the effects of the *first transgression* remain. We have received many from Edinburgh, and now we are promised *one hundred stout lads* by the *Marine Society of Dublin*, the gentlemen who compose that society having engaged also to clothe them.

"You have heard that the *City of London* has lately given 500*l.* to our Society. This we consider as a mark of *great honour*, as well as a most *seasonable supply*; for as high as we *figure* in the esteem of a great number of people, there are also many who are not yet acquainted with us, or I think we should have received some marks of *their good-will*. Those who know that there are many *distressed* objects from all quarters, to whom raiment is *pleasure, health, and life*, and wish to see the *Navy* recruited with such persons as are *least useful* on shore, and whom this *Society* is *instrumental* in calling forth from obscurity, *will yet give us aid*. I am well persuaded, that the *gay and happy*, who will humble themselves to visit our *Committee, over the Royal Exchange, on Thursdays*, and see our boys in their *whole garb of wretchedness*, will not let us want for money.

"We have glorious examples before us of *men in office*. We also must show a *spirit* equal to our *enterprise*. Let us do nothing by *halves*: the pleasure of seeing the war pushed on with *vigor*, should animate *this business* also; though *very small*, compared with the *general great object* of the nation, it is *very important* in its effects; and, what is more, it is upheld by the *virtue* of *private persons*.

"I know not how it comes to pass, but many whose hearts are warm, and fortunes large, do not yet seem to be acquainted, that this affair is conducted by a *Society*, who are quite in earnest with regard

to the *public welfare*; that it is attended by a *regular committee*; that not a penny of the subscriptions is diverted from the object of them; that no single person has any direction independent of the committee; and that it is of more *universal utility*, with regard to the *present occasion of war*, than all the other noble *private charities* with which this nation abounds. If *all this* were known, and we may pronounce it to be *absolutely true*, I think we should be *higher in cash*: not that we have checked our operations in any instance: we consider ourselves as the children of Providence, and have received many providential supplies. Necessity is the mother of invention; and we must hope that the *rich* will give us help to carry it through *with spirit* till the end of the war.

I have not time at present to inform you of all that we are about; but I am in hopes we shall hit upon the means of *providing* for our boys when the war is ended, of which the *Society*, I make no doubt, will be very glad, but they must be properly assisted. As to the great *national object*, in respect to our *Seamen in general*, to which you pay so much attention, I will let you know my thoughts in good time. *Farewell.* *

Such were the beneficial effects of the institution, that the society had received from the year 1756 to the year 1762, 22,553*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

During the war which then subsisted, the society had clothed and equipped for the navy five thousand four hundred and fifty-two persons, chiefly landmen, and four thousand seven hundred and forty-five boys, of whom the majority were in abject poverty, and unhappy candidates for perdition; while others suffering under the additional calamity of disease, were humanely relieved out of the funds of this most excellent society. The legacy above mentioned of 20,000*l.* and eventually of 2000*l.* additional, was to be placed at interest; the amount of which is applied, during war, to the equipment of boys for the navy; and, in peace, for apprenticing boys and girls; the society preferring orphans of seamen and soldiers.

Thus have a body of philanthropists raised and substantiated a fabric dedicated to Humanity, to Patriotism, and

* Reasons for an augmentation of at least twelve thousand mariners, &c. 1759.

to Virtue; and formed an essential link to that vast chain of benevolence which is the honour of our country, and the admiration of surrounding nations! It justifies in every respect the compliment which Charles II. on a similar occasion, paid to the city of Amsterdam*.

It remains only to notice some of the leading features of the regulations by which the society is governed; this is obtained by the following short Prospectus of the necessities to be relieved, and the means of accomplishing a system by which the plan of this noble institution is rendered useful to the nation, and to its various objects of charity:

"It must be observed, that every man of war, privateer, and merchant ship, is obliged to take a certain number of boys, which are considered both as necessary to the ship, and a nursery for seamen; thus in every sixty gun ship of four hundred men, the captain and officers require thirty servants.

"These it was impossible to obtain at the breaking out of the war in 1756; the society therefore sought for them among the vagrants, the pilferers, and those whose extreme poverty and ignorance rendered them pernicious to the community.

"Of these boys they took some of thirteen years of age; but chiefly invited stout lads of sixteen and upwards, because they would soon become able seamen; and now they take none who are less than four feet four inches in height.

"As to the landsmen, they are required to be hardy, active, and robust; these, to prevent their being despised by the sailors, are immediately cloathed as seamen, and so divided among the messes of the mariners, as will soonest enable them to learn their language and duty, and they are

* When Charles, by means of the influence of Lewis XIV. had been induced to make war with the Dutch, the United States were reduced to the utmost extremity; and their capital city was said, in the language of Charles's profligate courtiers, "to be forsaken by Heaven." "No," says the good-natured monarch, "God Almighty will never forsake Amsterdam, whilst it exhibits such extensive charities!" What might not Charles have said of his own metropolis had he now lived!

completely

completely fitted out without being obliged to expend any part of the bounty granted by his majesty to all the land-men who enter into the service.

“The cloathing and bedding given each of the boys is a felt hat, a worsted cap, a kersey pea jacket, a kersey pair of breeches, a striped flannel or kersey waistcoat, a pair of trousers, two pair of hose, two pair of shoes, two handkerchiefs, three shirts; a bed, pillow, blanket, and coverlet, a pair of buckles and buttons; thread, worsted, and needles; a knife, a Prayer Book and Testament to those whose captains desire them, and a bag to put their cloaths in.

“The cloathing given each of the men is, a felt seaman's hat, a kersey pea jacket, a waistcoat and drawers of the same, a pair of drab breeches, a pair of thin trousers, a pair of worsted hose, a pair of yarn hose, two shirts, two worsted caps, one pair of shoes, one pair of buckles, one pair of buttons, a knife, thread, worsted, and needles, with a bag for their cloaths.

“A note of these cloaths is given to every man and boy, by which he may see what he has, but nothing is delivered till they are actually on board the tender in the river Thames, or in their respective ships at the ports; except to the boys, who are attended to the ships.”

In addition to all this, the society have been enabled to build a small vessel, which is usually moored off Greenwich, in this ship are schoolmasters and assistants, for the instruction and diet of the boys, destined probably, at some future period, to be great assistants in the protection of their country.

Passing CAMOMILE STREET, where is an elegant meeting house for Independent Protestant Dissenters, we come to a house, on the front of which is a mitre carved in stone. Here stood

BISHOPS-GATE.

Though this entrance into the City has been demolished upwards of forty years, there are some anecdotes attached to its remembrance, that ought not to be passed over.

Mr. Strype imagined that this gate was erected by Erkenwald, bishop of London in the year 675 ; it was also said to be repaired in the time of William I. by William the Norman, bishop of London, and the great patron of the city : these circumstances might account for the effigies of the two bishops with which this gate was ornamented. Stow ; however, makes no mention of it anterior to the year 1210, when William Blund, one of the sheriffs of London, sold to Serle Mercer, and William Almaine, procurators, or wardens of London Bridge, his land and gardens without Bishopsgate.

In the reign of king Henry III. the Hanseatic company of merchants residing in this city, in consideration of several privileges granted to them, obliged themselves and their successors not only to keep this gate in repair, but to defend it whenever it should be attacked by an enemy.

But the said company not fulfilling their contract, they were presented to the judges itinerant, sitting at the Tower of London, for their neglect in not keeping the said gate in repair, although they were made free of the city on that consideration.

Upon this presentment, Gerard Marbod, alderman of the Haunse, and the director of the said company, agreed to pay to the mayor and citizens the sum of two hundred and ten marks, for the immediate reparation of the gate, and entered into a new covenant, by which they bound themselves and their successors to keep it in repair and defend it for the future ; and by this company it was rebuilt in a beautiful manner in the year 1479.

In the year 1551, the abovementioned company of merchants prepared stone for rebuilding Bishopsgate ; but the company being dissolved about this period, a stop was put to the work, and the old gate remained till the year 1731, when it was quite taken down, and rebuilt, at the expence of the City, but not completed till 1735.

It is remarkable that when almost finished, the arch of the gate fell down ; but though it was a great thoroughfare, and this accident happened in the middle of the day, no person was hurt.

On

On the top over the gateway, was a carving of the city arms and supporters, and on each side of the gate was a postern for the convenience of foot passengers.

Crossing Bishopsgate Street, and proceeding down WOOD STREET, the first place of consideration on the left hand is .

OLD BROAD STREET. A very handsome avenue, graced with public structures and good houses. The first object of attention is a building, formerly the Navy Pay Office; but more anciently denominated

WINCHESTER PLACE. This was part of the gardens of the Augustine monastery, and converted into a large mansion by Sir William Powlet, lord treasurer, afterwards marquis of Winchester. The rest of the gardens were laid into houses and a street, called WINCHESTER STREET, from its owner. Here was a large house, formerly inhabited by a Spanish ambassador, and by Sir James Houblon, alderman, of whom we have already taken notice*; and the houses of Sir Thomas Buckworth, and other eminent merchants.

“ This great house,” says Stow, “ adjoining to the gardens, was built by the lord treasurer in place of Augustine Friars house, cloyster, and garden, &c.”

Further up, on the same side of the way, is **PINNIN’ HALL COURT**, in which is the hall belonging to the Pinners’ Company, but occupied by a congregation of Protestant Dissenters: this was also a part of the Augustine monastery, and was converted to a glass house, where Venice glasses were manufactured, under the management of Mr. James Howell, who was appointed steward of the establishment; and afterwards clerk of the council to king Charles I.†

PINMAKERS’ COMPANY.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent, granted by Charles I. in the year 1636, and consists of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but there are no livery.

* Vol. I. page 308.

† Vol. I. page 173.

Opposite were Gresham's almshouses, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the year 1575, for eight poor men; the trust of which he committed to the lord mayor and commonalty of the city of London; who annually pay to the almsmen 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, and a gown every other year. When the ground was let for its present purpose, these almshouses were rebuilt in a neat manner, in a place called the Green Yard, Whitecross Street, where they still continue.

GRESHAM HOUSE.

Under the heads *King's Merchant*, *Gresham College*, and *Royal Exchange*, we have already taken notice of some parts of the benefit which the good Sir Thomas Gresham effected towards the city; here, however, it becomes us to be particular, though all that can be added will be inadequate to the magnitude of that eminent citizen's intentions.

Already the brilliant representative of an honourable family, the additional credit and esteem which Sir Thomas had gained by his personal eminence, induced him to build a large and sumptuous house for his residence, appropriate to the character and consideration which he bore; the mansion he constructed, had a considerable extent of ground from this place to Bishopsgate Street; and answered Stow's description, when speaking of "some houses for men of worship, namely, one most spacious of all thereabouts, builded of brick and timber by Sir Thomas Gresham, knight."

But as this great merchant had an alloy to his worldly happiness by the loss of his only son Richard, in 1564, he determined to employ his riches so as to be most serviceable to his country, and preserve his own memory with true honour to posterity. He considered that by some foundation for the encouragement of learning, his object would be obtained; and having already evinced his regard to the commercial interest by his stately and magnificent structure of the Royal Exchange, he determined to convert his own mansion house into a seat for the Muses, and endow it with the revenues arising from the Exchange, after his decease.

Whilst he had this design in view, he was addressed by the vice-chancellor and senate of the university of Cambridge; who, by their public orator, wrote an elegant Latin letter, to remind Sir Thomas of a promise made by him (as they had been informed) to give them 500*l.* either towards building a new college, or to repair one already founded. This letter was dated March 14, 1574-5. It is probable, that Sir Thomas might have intimated such intention, but had changed his mind, upon enlarging his plan. On the 25th of the same month another letter was sent, in which no mention is made of the 500*l.*; but the university acquainted Sir Thomas, that they had learned he had promised Lady Burghley both to found and endow a college for the profession of the seven liberal sciences. The only place, they observed, for such a foundation was either London, Oxford, or Cambridge; they endeavoured, at the same time, to dissuade him from giving a preference in favour of London, lest it might prove prejudicial to both universities; and they hoped he would not make choice of Oxford, considering that he was bred himself at Cambridge. The university also wrote to Lady Burghley, to interest herself in their favour with Sir Thomas; but he persisted in his resolution in favour of London, and therefore, on the 20th of May 1575, he, by an indenture quadripartite, revoking all others, made a disposition of his several manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with such limitations and restrictions, particularly as to the Royal Exchange, and his mansion house, as might best secure his views with regard to the uses for which he designed them. This was followed by two wills, one of his goods, the other of his real estates; from the latter, the following bequests are extracted:

“ And I will and dispose, that after such time as the one moiety of the said Royal Exchange, and other premises, according to the intent and meaning of these presents, shall come to the mayor and corporation of the said city, and from thence so long as they and their successors shall by any means or title have, hold, or enjoy the same, they and their successors every year shall give and distribute to and for the sustentation, maintenance, and finding

for:

Four persons from time to time to be chosen, nominated, and appointed by the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, meet to read the lectures of Divinity, Astronomy, Music, and Geometry, within mine own dwelling house in the parish of St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate Street, and St. Peter's the Poor, in the city of London (the moiety whereof hereafter in this my last will is by me limited and disposed unto the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city) the sum of 200*l.* of lawful money of England, in manner and form following, *viz.* to every of the said readers for the time being 50*l.* of lawful money of England, yearly, for their salaries and stipends, meet for four sufficiently learned to read the said lectures, &c."

The will then proceeds in making provision for the almshouses which he had made at the back of his house, and for certain sums which he desired might be annually dispensed for the relief of prisoners in various prisons; after which he ordains what shall be the duty of the company of Mercers:

"And as concerning the other moiety, before in this my present last will disposed to the said wardens and commonalty of the corporation of the Mercers, I will and dispose, that after such time as the same moiety, according to the intent and meaning of these presents, shall come to the said wardens and corporation of the Mercers, and from thenceforth, so long as they and their successors shall by any means or title have, hold, and enjoy the same, that they and their successors every year yearly shall give, and pay, and distribute to and for the finding, sustentation, and maintenance of three persons by them the said wardens and commonalty, and their successors from time to time to be chosen and appointed, meet to read the lectures of Law, Physic, and Rhetoric, within mine now dwelling house in the parish of St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate Street, and St. Peter's the Poor, in the city of London (the moiety whereof hereafter in this my present last will is by me appointed and disposed to the said corporation of the Mercers) the sum of 150*l.* of lawful money of England, in manner and form following, *viz.* to every of the said readers for the time being the sum of 50*l.* for their salaries and stipends, meet for three sufficiently learned to read the said lectures, &c."

The situation of the place, spaciousness of the fabric, with the eight almshouses situated at the back of the house,

the accommodation for separate apartments of the several professors, and other rooms for common uses; the open courts and covered walks; with the several offices, stables, and gardens, seemed so well suited for such an intention, as though Sir Thomas had it in view to form a college when he built his house. Sufficient care was taken that the two corporations, who were intrusted with the superintendence of the undertaking, should not lose by their trouble. The stated annual payments, directed by the will, amounted to no more than 603*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; whilst the amount of rents from the Exchange was 740*l.* beside the additional profits arising from time to time by fines.

Sir Thomas Gresham did not survive long to enjoy the fruit of his munificence; on the 21st of November 1579, he fell in an apoplectic fit in his own kitchen, and instantly expired, in the sixty-first year of his age.

“ He had the happiness of a mind every way suited to his fortune, generous and benign; ready to perform any good actions, and encourage them in others. He was a great friend and patron of the celebrated martyrologist, John Fox, and other eminent and learned characters. He was well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, and had a very comprehensive knowledge of commercial concerns, both foreign and domestic; his success in these kinds of traffic were immense, and he was esteemed the richest merchant of his time; his probity was equal to his opulence; and as his genius and abilities surmounted every occasion of difficulty, his justice and honour ensured him the highest consideration both of his sovereigns and their subjects; and, as we have in another place stated, he was styled “The Royal Merchant”

In fine, as no one could be more ready than Sir Thomas to perform benevolent actions, which might contribute to the honour of his country; so he very well knew how to make the best use of them for the most laudable purposes. Each of his benefactions, separately considered, is great in itself, and a just foundation for lasting honour; but, when united, they are peculiar to that great man without a rival.

After

After the decease of Sir Thomas and his lady, who had a life interest in the estates, the City and the Mercers' Company immediately took upon them the trust; and having obtained possession of the estates, proceeded to the appointment of lecturers; but that they might not be misled in their choice, they applied to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but as they wished not to give any umbrage, they elected three professors from each university, and a seventh, who was a graduate of both, upon the recommendation of Queen Elizabeth.

PROFESSORS OF GRESHAM COLLEGE, FROM ITS FOUNDATION. *Extracted from "Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors."*

DIVINITY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Anthony Wotton, B. D. <i>Camb.</i> 1596. | Richard Holdsworth, D. D. <i>Camb.</i> 1629, appointed dean of Worcester, but died before installation. See St. Peter le Poor. |
| Hugo Gray, D. D. <i>Camb.</i> resigned, 1604. | Thomas Horton, D. D. <i>Camb.</i> 1641, warden of Queen's College. |
| William Dakins, B. D. <i>Camb.</i> 1604, one of the translators of the New Testament. | George Gifford, B. A. <i>Oxon.</i> 1660, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East. |
| George Mountayne, D. D. <i>Camb.</i> 1606, afterwards archbishop of York. | Henry Wells, A. M. <i>Camb.</i> 1686. |
| William Osboldton, D. D. <i>Oxon.</i> 1610. | Edward Lany, D. D. <i>Camb.</i> 1691. |
| Samuel Brooke, D. D. <i>Camb.</i> 1612, archdeacon of Coventry. | John Bridgen, A. M. <i>Oxon.</i> and <i>Camb.</i> 1728. |
| | John Henry Parker, A. M. 1806. |

ASTRONOMY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Edward Brerewood, A. M. <i>Oxon.</i> 1596, author of several learned works. | Samuel Foster, A. M. <i>Camb.</i> 1636; Dr. Twysden says, "he was a learned, industrious, and most skilful mathematician." He published many learned works. |
| Thomas Williams, A. M. <i>Oxon.</i> 1613. | Mungo Murray, M. A. <i>St. Andrew</i> and <i>Oxon.</i> 1637. |
| Edmund Gunter, A. M. <i>Oxon.</i> 1619, author of the Dials and a Scale, which go by his name. | Samuel Foster, re-chosen. |
| Henry Gellibrand, A. M. <i>Oxon.</i> 1626, famous in mathematics. | Laurence Rooke, A. M. <i>Camb.</i> 1652. |

Sir

- Sir Christopher Wren, *Oxon.* 1657. *THE RE-BUILDER OF LONDON.* Alexander Torriano, D.C. *Oxon.* 1691.
 John Machin, secretary to the Royal Society, 1713.
 Walter Pope, M.D. 1660.
 Daniel Man, A.M. *Oxon.* 1637. Rev. Peter Sandiford, A.M. 1805.

GEOMETRY.

- Henry Briggs, A.B. *Camb.* A.M. *Oxon.* 1596, "The mirror of his age in Geometry." He published eleven works upon that science. and *Oxon.* 1648, president of the College of Physicians.
 Laurence Rooke. See the Astronomy Professors.
 Peter Turner, M.D. *Oxon.* 1620. Wood styles him, besides being an excellent scholar, "a thorough-paced mathematician." Isaac Barrow, D.D. *Camb.* 1662. This excellent divine and scholar published several mathematical works.
 John Greaves, A.M. *Oxon.* 1630. He published, 1. A Description of the Pyramids. 2. A Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius. The Tables of Abulfedæ, and other ingenious and learned works. Arthur Dacres, M.D. 1664.
 Robert Hopke, the great improver of horology, 1664.
 Ralph Button, A.M. *Oxon.* 1643. an eminent nonconformist. Andrew Tooke, A.M. *Camb.* 1704, Usher in the Charter House, publisher of the Pantheon, and other classic works.
 Daniel Whistler, M.D. *Leyden* Thomas Tomlinson, A.B. *Oxon.* 1729.
 George Newland, L.L.D. M.P. for Gatton, 1731.
 Samuel Kettilby, D.D. 1806.

MUSIC.

- John Bull, Mus. D. *Camb.* 1596; organist to Queen Elizabeth, and an eminent composer. 1650. The famous political arithmetician, and founder of the noble house of the Marquisate of Lansdown.
 Thomas Clayton, M.D. *Oxon.* 1607. Sir Thomas Baynes, M.D. *Camb.* *Oxon.* Padua, 1660.
 John Taverner, A.M. *Oxon.* 1610. William Perry, A.M. *Camb.* 1681.
 Richard Knight, M.B. *Camb.* 1638. John Newey, A.M. *Oxon.* 1695, dean of Chichester.
 Sir William Petty, M.D. *Oxon.* Robert Shippen, D.D. *Oxon.* 1705,

- 1705, principal of Brazen-nose College. John Gordon, *Camb.* 1723.
 Thomas Brome, A. M. 1739.
 Edward Shippen, M. D. *Oxon.* Theodore Aylward, Mus. D.
 1710. R. J. S. Stevens, 1806.

LAW.

- Henry Mowtlow, D. C. L. *Camb.* Richard Pearson, D. C. L. *Camb.*
 1596, member of parliament 1667, keeper of the royal library.
 for the university of Cambridge. John Clarke, LL. D. *Camb.* 1670,
 Clement Corbet, D. C. L. *Camb.* Regius Law Professor, Cambridge.
 1607. Roger Meredith, A. M. *Camb.*
 Thomas Eden, D. C. L. *Camb.* 1672, secretary to Sir William Temple, during the negotiations at Nimeguen, and one of the masters in Chancery.
 1613, M. P. for Cambridge, and master of Trinity Hall. Robert Briggs, A. M. *Camb.*
 Benjamin Thornton, A. M. 1686.
Camb. 1640. John Camyng, barrister at law,
 Joshua Crosse, LL. D. *Oxon.* 1719.
 1644. Thomas Taylor, L. L. D. 1806.
 Thomas Leonard, M. D. *Camb.*
 1649. John Bond, LL. D. *Camb.* 1649.
 Benjamin Thornton, rechosen.

PHYSIC.

- Matthew Gwinne, M. D. *Oxon.* *Camb.* 1675, an excellent divine, physician, and scholar.
 1596. Henry Paman, M. D. *Oxon.* and *Camb.* and LL. D. *Camb.* 1679.
 Peter Mounsell, A. M. *Oxon.* M. D. *Leyden*, 1607. Rev. Edward Stillingfleet, M. D. *Camb.* 1689.
 Thomas Winston, M. D. *Camb.* and *Padua*, 1615, called by Casaubon, "the great ornament of his profession." John Woodward, M. D. *Camb.*
 Paul De Laune, M. D. *Camb.* and *Padua*, 1643. 1692, founder of the Woodwardian professorship in Cambridge, a most excellent and extensive scholar.
 Thomas Winston, restored 1652. Henry Pemberton, M. D. 1728:
 Jonathan Goddard, M. D. *Camb.* 1655, M. P. for Cambridge. Christopher Stanger, M. D. 1806.
 John Mapletott, D. D. and M. D.

RHETORIC:

RHECTORIC.

Caleb Willis, A. M. Oxon. 1596.	" one of the mirrors of learning in his age."
Richard Ball, A. M. Oxon. time of election uncertain.	William Croune, M. D. Camb. 1659.
Rev. Charles Croke, D.D. Oxon. 1613.	Henry Jenkes, A. M. Camb. 1670.
Rev. Henry Croke, D.D. Oxon. 1619.	John King, M. B. Camb. 1676.
Edward Wilkinson, A. M. Oxon. 1627.	Sir Charles Gresham, A.M. Oxon. 1686.
John Goodridge, A. M. Oxon. 1638.	Edward Martyn, A. M. 1696.
Richard Hunt, A.M. Camb. 1654,	John Ward, LL.D. 1720.
	Joseph Waugh, A. B. 1806.

This college was so decayed in 1686, that Sir Christopher Wren, who had been desired to survey the premises, declared the buildings to be in a dangerous condition. In the year 1704, the trustees petitioned parliament to take down the whole structure, and to rebuild it in a convenient manner, that the lecturers, &c. might be comfortably accommodated with chambers. The application was unsuccessful. The year 1768 produced a bill, which was passed, for carrying into execution an agreement for the purchase of this college, for building an excise office on the site. The corporation were to find "a sufficient and proper place for the professors to read their lectures in;" the place appropriated for this purpose is a room on the south-east side of the Royal Exchange; and the lectures are thus arranged:

Monday, DIVINITY.	Thursday, GEOMETRY.
Tuesday, CIVIL LAW.	Friday, RHECTORIC.
Wednesday, ASTRONOMY and MUSIC.	Saturday, PHYSIC.

The opportunity which the above bill furnished to the lecturers against celibacy, according to Sir Thomas Gresham's will, induced them to present a petition that the restriction of single men only to be lecturers might be done away. This was complied with.

The only view of the college, which after the Fire of London, served as a common refuge for the municipality and

and merchants, is preserved in Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors. It was here that the Royal Society had its origin. The college was pulled down in 1768, and in its place rose

THE EXCISE OFFICE.

This is a plain, massy, and beautiful stone building, upon a masterly design. It is very spacious, with a magnificent front, composed of a double basement, with a principal and attic story. A slight projection in the centre is terminated by a pediment. Here is a high and spacious arch, with a flight of steps leading to an area, three sides of which are occupied by various offices belonging to the revenue. The passages to them are very dark.

The EXCISE OFFICE was formerly kept in the house in the Old Jewry, originally occupied by Sir John Frederick, lord mayor in 1662. This office is managed by nine commissioners; under these there are a multiplicity of officers, both within and without the house, *viz.* commissioners for appeals, a secretary and clerks, accountants general, general surveyors, a receiver general, comptroller of cash, inspector general for coffee and tea, an auditor of excise, auditor of hides, a comptroller, &c. with clerks in each office.

These receive the produce of the excise duties collected all over England, and pay it into the Exchequer; and for the collecting, surveying, &c. they have a great number of out-door officers in all parts of the kingdom, regulated within certain districts, or divisions, both horse and foot, to gauge, and to prevent frauds and loss.

Before the commissioners of excise are tried all frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal, except to the commissioners of appeal for a re-hearing. Wherefore the people of England look upon the excise laws to be an infringement upon their freedom; and are always jealous and resolute to oppose any extension of those laws.

The consolidated excise, in the year ending the 5th of January 1805, produced 12,798,540*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.*; and the same source of revenue produced on the 5th of January 1806, 14,121,583*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*

ST. PETER LE POOR.



THIS church is supposed to have received the additional name of Le Poor, from its proximity to the Augustine monastery, the rule of which affected poverty, and its monks were denominated "begging friars." A church stood upon the spot so early as the year 1181; and the edifice which had escaped the Great Fire, was erected about the year 1540.

This structure, which subsisted till the present one was rebuilt, had been a disgrace to the respectable street in which it was placed; it was mean in its structure, an obstruction to the passage, and in many degrees had more the appearance of an inn than a place of worship; which idea was strengthened by the clock extending across the street, in resemblance of a sign-post. Its inconvenience and ruined state induced the inhabitants to apply for an act of parliament in 1788 to take down the old fabric, and erect another upon the site of an adjoining court. Thus, by having more room behind the passage, Broad Street, and the other avenues, might be rendered uniform and handsome.

In the year 1791, the design was completed by Mr. Gibbs, at the expence of 4000*l*. raised by annuities; the corpora-

tion of London contributing 500*l.* as part of the money; the new church was dedicated in 1793 by the bishop of London, and is a structure where elegance and simplicity are happily joined. The interior is of a rotund form, with proper terminations; besides the principal door, there are four others into the vestry, &c. and handsome fire places let in on the north and south sides. The church is very handsomely pewed, and the pulpit and reading desk are placed on the north side of the middle aisle from the entrance, and so contrived that the altar, which is plain and simple, is not obstructed from the view. There are two rows of handsome galleries, which are terminated by a plain organ; underneath is engraved, on a brass plate, the date of the dedication of the church. Above the galleries, on each side, are monuments mostly to the memory of the family of Graham; but none of any peculiarity worthy of remark. Above the galleries the building is diminished by an ornamented dome, the upper story of which is surrounded by arched windows, the whole terminated by an enriched cap; from the centre hangs a large branch for illuminating the whole fabric. The only light to the building is admitted through the windows surmounting the dome.

The exterior of the church is equally simple; the door in the centre is between Ionic columns doubled, above which is a moulded pediment, with a plain tympanum. A square tower in two stories; the first plain, for the clock and four bells; the second, ornamented with double Corinthian pilasters, is terminated at each corner with a handsome vase, and the whole finished by an elegant dome with a vane. The ends of the front, adorned with Ionic pilasters, with blank windows on each side, form, with the other parts described, a very chaste specimen of modern architecture.

St. Peter-le Poor is a rectory, in the collation of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral, before the year 1181. Among the rectors was Dr. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, an eminent and loyal divine during the reign of Charles I.; he was professor of Gresham College, master of Emanuel College, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, archdeacon of Huntingdon;

and, in 1645, dean of Worcester; having refused the bishopric of Bristol. But the principles of this excellent person being contrary to the turbulent temper of such as aimed at superiority by rebellion, he suffered much from the malevolent disposition of the Long Parliament; he was deprived of his spiritualities, and several times imprisoned. Being afterwards set at liberty, he was permitted to attend his majesty in his affliction at Hampton Court, and in the Isle of Wight; and having seen his sovereign murdered by his subjects, Dr. Holdsworth surrendered his pious soul to his Maker, August 22, 1649, and was buried in this church, out of which in his life he had been cruelly driven. **JOHN SCOTT**, D. D. rector of St. Giles in the Fields, as well as of this church, in 1691, was the author of "The Christian Life."

Proceeding up Pig Street, towards the Royal Exchange, on the north side of Threadneedle Street, opposite Fish Lane, is

THE WALLOON CHURCH.

The history of this spot is, that about 1231 a Jew's synagogue was built, and afterwards converted into a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It rose afterwards to be an hospital, dedicated to St. Anthony; to which was added a large free school, in this school were educated Sir Thomas More, Dr. Heath, archbishop of York, and Dr. Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury. There were also almshouses at the west end of the church, for poor men. Among other accounts of this hospital, Stow says, "That he could remember that the overseers of the markets in this city would take a starved pig from the market people, and having slit its ear, would give it to this hospital; and that the proctors of St. Anthony's having turned it out into the streets with a bell about its neck, the pig might range about the city without danger. If any person gave it bread or other feeding, the subtle creature would watch him, and whine after him for more: whence arose the proverb, "That he follows me like a *Tantony*, or *St. Anthony's pig*." But he adds, when any of those pigs became fit for the spit, the

proctor

proctor took them up for the use of the hospital. Hence arose the name of **PIG STREET**, though now esteemed a continuation of **Broad Street**.

At the dissolution of religious houses, **St. Anthony's hospital** was valued at *£5l. 6s. 8d. per annum*. The college at **Windsor** lost at least one thousand marks every year, by the Reformation, in the profit made by the **St. Anthony pigs**, which that appropriation to the hospital brought; but the principal ruin of the hospital is attributed to one of its schoolmasters, named **Johnson**, who, upon being appointed prebendary of **Windsor**, first dissolved the choir, then conveyed away the plate and ornaments, the bells, and lastly turned the poor out of the almshouses, let out the premises for rent, and the church for a place of worship to the French protestants; who hold it to this day of the dean and chapter of **Windsor**. They perform divine service after the manner of the church of England, in the French tongue.

The ancient fabric having been destroyed by the Great Fire, the present church was built at the sole expence of the French protestants; and is a small, but neat place of worship, with a convenient vestry at the south east corner. They maintain their own poor, and have almshouses, containing apartments for forty-five poor men and women, who are allowed *2s. 3d.* and a bushel of coals every week, and apparel every other year.

The government of this church is in a minister, elders, and deacons.

FINCH, or **FINK LANE**, was formerly covered by the large mansion of the family of that name; of whom **Robert**, the elder, rebuilt the parish church of

ST. BENEDICT, OR ST. BENNET FINK.



THE former church was of very ancient foundation. In 1323, John de Anesty was collated to the rectory on the death of Thomas de Branketre. Afterwards falling to the crown, the patronage was given by Edward IV. to the dean and chapter of Windsor; the impropriation is still in that reverend body, and they usually appoint one of their body to the living, who is licensed by the bishop of London. It is therefore only a donative, or curacy, though originally a rectory. Having been rebuilt by Robert Fink the elder, it was repaired, and beautifully adorned at the parish charge, amounting to 400*l.* in the year 1633; it was in the year 1666 consumed by the dreadful fire, and again rebuilt and finished in the year 1673.

The fabric is constructed of stone, and is a fine piece of architecture, the body of the church within being a complete elipsis, and the roof an elliptical cupola (at the centre of which is a turret glazed round) environed with a cornice, supported by six stone columns of the Composite order; between each column is a spacious arch, and six large windows, with angular mullions; those in the north wall are nearly filled up.

The altar-piece consists of four small columns, with their entablature of the Composite order.

Here

Here is also a very beautiful marble font, the cover adorned with festoons, &c.

And, as a farther ornament to the church, there is in one of the south windows a south declining west dial finely painted, which has this motto:—*Sine Luminis Inane*. In another window is Mr. Holman's coat of arms, painted on the glass.

The length (or greater diameter) of the church is sixty-three feet, breadth (or lesser diameter) forty-eight, and the altitude about forty-nine. The steeple consists of a square tower, over which is a large cupola, and above that a spire, above one hundred and ten feet from the ground; the tower is adorned with fresco work of festoons, &c. and contains six bells, beside the saint's bell.

On the north side of the entrance into the chancel, are the names of the benefactors done in gold letters on black, adorned with a carved frame, and an arching pediment.

The church could not have been so well finished had not Mr. Holman contributed the sum of 1000*l*. This benevolence is the more remarkable, because he was of the Romish persuasion; he gave also the arms and dial in the windows; and would have given the parish an organ, had they not refused his offer. There is at present a very good organ.

There are no monuments in this church worthy of particular notice.

Among the curates of St. Bennet we notice *Samuel Clark*. This worthy man, who had been a preacher in Cheshire and Warwickshire, came to London, and was made "Pastor of Bennet Fink;" where he was an useful minister till the *Act of Uniformity* in religion, during the reign of Charles II. silenced him and several other pious men; but though he had been deprived for non-conformity, he continued his attendance at church, both as a hearer and communicant. He died on Christmas Day 1682, having published for his support the following works: 1. A Martyrology, with the lives of twenty-two eminent Divines. 2. The Lives of sundry eminent Persons in this latter Age, 1683. 3. The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History.

tory. 4. A Looking Glass for Saints and Sinners. 5. The Marrow of Divinity. 6. Examples. 7. The Life of our Blessed Saviour. 8. A Discourse against Toleration. 9. A Description of Germany. 10. The History of Hungary. 11. Description of the seventeen United Provinces. 12. Lives of English Warriors. 13. The Duty of every one that intends to be saved. 14. An English Dictionary. 15. A Precedent for Princes. 16. A Book of Apophthegms; and numerous other publications. Mr. Clark, and his two sons, Samuel, minister of Grendon, in Bucks, and John, minister of Hungerford, in Berkshire, were losers by their non-conformity to the amount of 600*l.* per annum.

Nearly opposite this church, towards the Royal Exchange, are very respectable banking houses, and eminent taverns and coffee houses, for the transaction of mercantile concerns.

END OF THE SECOND ROUTE.

ROUTE III.

From the Royal Exchange, through Cornhill and Gracechurch Street, by the East End of Lombard Street, Eastcheap, and Thames Street, to the Bank of the Thames; returning to the Point of Commencement up Dowgate Hill, Walbrook, and the West End of Lombard Street; taking in Parts of the Wards of Cornhill, Langbourn, Candlewick, Bridge, Dowgate, and Walbrook.

PURSUING the first route as far as Gracechurch Street, we turn down to LOMBARD STREET, which took its name from the Lombard merchants. These men, who were the great money changers of early times, came from the four Italian republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, and Venice, anterior to the year 1274, and settled in England during the reign of Edward I. Being extremely rich, and the necessities of the English monarch impelling him to grant them protection, they exercised the most notorious extortions. They had advanced money to the king, and therefore obtained

such

such exclusive privileges, that the fair London traders were considered as subservient only to the views of these mercenary men.

Their extortions at last became so excessive in the reign of Edward III. that the king seized on their estates; they quickly surmounted this misfortune, continued their iniquitous practices, and were so opulent in the reign of Henry VI. that they furnished that unhappy king with money; though not till the English custom duties were mortgaged to them as securities for the sum advanced. In this street they continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth; when the measures pursued by Sir Thomas Gresham confounded all their projects, and ultimately caused them to quit this country. They are only now remembered by the armorial bearings which distinguished them, viz. three golden balls, the ensign at present applicable to pawnbrokers.* This street was afterwards converted to dwellings for bankers of eminence, as it still continues.

The object which claims our first attention is the parish church of

ST. EDMUND THE KING.



* Antiquarian Repertory.

SAINT Edmund, to whom this church is dedicated, was Saxon king of the East Angles, murdered by the Danes being tied to a tree and shot with arrows, at Hoxon in Suffolk, in the year 870, for his stedfast adherence to the Christian religion. Stow says the church was formerly called St. Edmund Grass Church, because the grass-market came far westward.

It is probable that a place of worship subsisted here before the dissolution of the Saxon Heptarchy; it afterwards belonged to the priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, and after the dissolution of that priory, it was given by the crown to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, in which the presentation still continues. It was one of those churches shared in the destruction made by the fire in 1666, and was rebuilt and finished in the year 1690.

The greatest length of the church is from north to south. It is well built of stone, and of the Tuscan order; the roof is flat, and there are no pillars within that help to support it.

The altar is placed in the north, over which is a handsome painted window, of the arms of queen Anne. The altarpiece is very neat, the pulpit neatly carved, and the font of marble, under a handsome canopy. There is also a small little organ gallery, and the church is very well pewed and wainscoted with oak.

In other respects the church is merely composed of plain walls, with tall arched niches. The ceiling is partly covered, the rest being horizontal and plain, except an aperture for sky-light, and a large border above.

The exterior is composed of two stories in the same order, the lower with two square windows and a door, the second story has three arched windows, and a clock projecting over the street, above which rises a tower, and an ornamental spire.

The dimensions of the church are as follow; length ninety-nine feet, breadth thirty-nine, height thirty-two, and the of the steeple about ninety feet.

MONUMENTS mentioned by Stow,—Sir John Milborne, mayor, 1521; Humphrey Heyford, mayor, 1477; Sir William Chester, mayor, 1560; Sir George Barne, mayor, 1580.

MONUMENTS since 1700;

“ In a vault under the Communion-table lie the bodies of Mrs. Rebecca Sheppard, who died Oct. 8, 1721, and of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Sheppard, M. A. her Husband, who died, Aug. 28, 1724.

“ He was Curate and Lecturer of these two united Parishes of St. Edmund the King, and Nicholas Acons above twenty Years; and, during the whole course of his Ministry, was very diligent and conscientious in the Discharge of every Part of his sacred Function, performing the several Offices of the Church with great Reverence and Devotion, was deservedly commended for his pious and instructive Discourses from the Pulpit, and was generally and deservedly esteemed for his courteous and obliging Behaviour, for the evenness and sweetness of his Temper, and for his universal Charity and Good-will to Mankind.”

A handsome sarcophagus, pyramid, and tablet, with a long Latin inscription to the memory of EDWARD IRONSIDE, Esq. lord mayor, who died in his mayoralty, A. D. 1753.

Another monument over the vestry door to the memory of Mr. Thomas Witherby, fifty years an inhabitant of this parish, and twenty-six years deputy aldermen of Langbourn ward; he died Nov. 26, 1797.

On the north wall, a handsome monument of statuary marble, exhibiting Hope, reclining on an urn, with the following inscription:

“ In Memory of Jeremiah Milles, D. D. Dean of Exeter, Rector of these united Parishes, and President of the Society of Antiquarians, who died Feb. 13, 1784, aged 70 Years. And of Edith, his Wife, Daughter of the Most Reverend John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died June 11, 1761, aged 35 Years. Among the Scholars of his Time he was conspicuous for the variety and extent of his Knowledge; and to the Cultivation of an elegant and correct Taste for polite Literature, superadded the most judicious Researches into the abstruse Points and Learning of Antiquity. His public Character was distinguished by an unremitting zeal and activity in those Stations to which his merit had raised him. In private life he was beloved and respected for the natural sweet-

ness of his Disposition, the purity of his Manners, and the integrity of his Conduct. Blessed with a Consort worthy of himself, amiable, affectionate, and truly pious, they mutually fulfilled every domestic Duty with cheerfulness and fidelity; and their grateful Children have the fullest confidence that they are gone to receive in a more perfect State, the certain and final Rewards of their exemplary Lives upon Earth." *

The church of **ST. NICHOLAS ACON** or **HACON**, stood on the west side of Nicholas Lane, and was very antient; for in 1084, Godwin with his wife Turund, for the redemption of their souls, and the remission of their sins, and of all Christians, gave the church of St. Nicholas, and all his houses, with their appurtenances to St. Mary and St. Aldelme the confessor, in the church of Malmsbury, for ever; which grant was afterwards confirmed by the bull of pope Innocent IV. Upon the dissolution of Malmsbury abbey, the living came to the crown, where it still continues. The fabric was consumed in the great fire, 1666, and the site is now used as a burial ground.

Among the antient monuments were, Sir John Bridge, mayor, 1520; Francis Bowyer, alderman and sheriff, 1580; Julian, wife to John Lambard, alderman, and mother of **WILLIAM LAMBARDE**, Esq. the famous Kentish antiquary.

Returning towards Gracechurch Street, we pass **GEORGE YARD**. This spot was formerly covered with a mansion belonging to the earl Ferrars in 1175; it was afterwards an inn for travellers; but since the great fire, the site was converted to dwelling houses, one of which is **THE GEORGE AND VULTURE TAVERN**.

Here the following livery companies transact their business, and hold their courts, annual and other entertainments:

FARRIERS. This company derive an origin from Henry de Ferraries or Ferrers, a Norman adherent to William I. who gave him, as being his farrier, or master of the horse,

* The publications of Dean Milles are numerous. In the early part of his life he had made ample collections for a History of the County of Devon; and had also applied himself to the illustration of the Danish coinage, and of Domesday Book. *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIV. p. 153.

the honour of Tutbury in Staffordshire; the first dignity given to Farriers in England. This company was incorporated by letters patent granted by Charles II. in the year 1673, and governed by a master, wardens, assistants and livery.

FLETCHERS, or Arrow Makers, from *flèche*, an arrow, are a company by prescription, and are become as firmly established as though they were incorporated. This fraternity consists of two wardens, assistants, and livery; all of different occupations, the use of arrows having been discontinued in England for three centuries. They had formerly a hall in St. Mary Axe.

BOWYERS. This is also a company by prescription, and of great antiquity; but not incorporated till the twenty-first year of the reign of James I. by the name of *the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Bowyers of the City of London*. They, however, consist of other trades, and are governed as above; their hall was formerly in Hart Street, Cripplegate; and before the fire in 1666, situated on St. Peter's Hill, Doctors' Commons.

Besides the above trades of Bowyers and Arrow-makers, there were antiently two others, named *Stringers*, and *Arrow-head Makers*.

The decrease of these trades was so great, in consequence of the general use of gunpowder, that about 1570, they collectively petitioned the lord treasurer Burleigh, that he would exert his good offices with queen Elizabeth in their favour. In this petition they style themselves "The decayed companies of Bowyers, Fletchers, Stringers, and Arrow-head Makers." They requested a prohibition of unlawful games, and that the exercises of the long-bow might be enforced. Lord Burleigh interested himself so much in their favour that a commission was granted, to put the statute of Henry VIII. for the maintenance and exercise of the long bow in full force. The commissioners were appointed in every county "to take due and lawful search, as well for such as used unlawful games, as also, whether every person, for himself, his servants, and other youth, had sufficient bows and arrows, and had not occupied the same according to the statute."

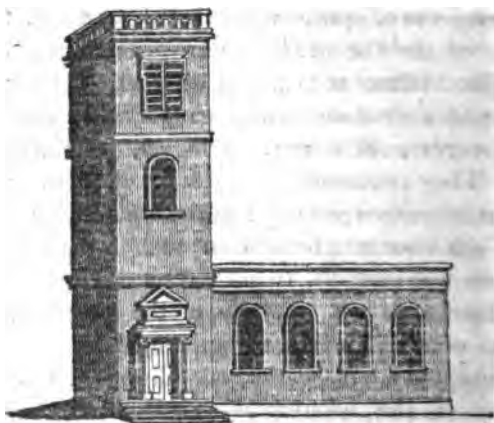
This commission not answering the purpose intended, another was issued in 1571, wherein the commissioners were required "to certify unto the lord chancellor or lord keeper for the time being, in how many towns and parishes the commission had been executed, and the effect produced."

The supply of bow-staves made of yew had been formerly a branch of very productive trade; and by an ancient statute in the reign of Edward IV. the Italian merchants were compelled to import bow-staves into England. The penalty for omission was now demanded by the officers of Elizabeth of the Venetian merchants; these, however, by their counter petition proved "the impossibility of performing at this time what had been accomplished in the reign of Edward IV. as the Turks had possession of the country which had been planted with yews." But compulsory edicts to support nugatory professions failed in their effect; and these four companies sunk into mere nominal professions.

The GLOVERS' Company was incorporated by Charles I. in 1638, and consists of a master, wardens, assistants and livery. They had formerly a hall in Beech Lane, Cripplegate.

Among narrow alleys stands the parish church of

ALHALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET.



THE first account of this church occurs in 1053, when Brihtmer, a citizen of London, gave to the church of Canterbury,

cebury, his message at Gresschurche; and by the license of Stigand the archbishop and Godric, the dean, he gave to them the church of Alhallows. Witness Liefstan, the portreeve, and others.*

The south aisle was jointly rebuilt by John Warner, sheriff, 1494, and his son Robert Warner, finished this part of the fabric in 1516; the north aisle and the tower were finished in 1544, the stone porch of which, and the frame for the bells were belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, near West Smithfield; the bells, however, were never brought to the church; the reason of which was, that the above Mr. Warner dying, his son Mark Warner refused to complete what his father had so piously intended. The tower, therefore, which was reckoned beautiful, was deprived of this part of its property, except a small bell called the friar's bell. Being one of those destroyed by the fire, *Anno* 1666, the church was re-constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1694; and is in length eighty-four feet, breadth fifty-two, and height about thirty. The altitude of the tower is about eighty-five feet, built square, with a superstructure of open work.

The church is also handsomely pewed, wainscoted, and has two very fine inner door-cases.

The first is very spacious on the north side, and near the east end, of the Corinthian order, the pilasters fluted, and the capitals, frieze, and cornish well carved, over which is a large circular pediment, whereon stands the image of *Death*; and within this work, next the door, are other small pilasters, and an arching pediment, the space between which and the cornice under it is replenished with a piece of curious open carving, the view of part whereof is intercepted by an artificial white curtain, likewise carved, but so natural, that many have attempted to draw it on one side, the better to see the carving that seems to be behind.

The other door-case is at the west end, and near the south side of the church, which is in every respect like the above, except the figure over the door-case, which is that of *Time*.

* Somner. Dugdale's Monasticon.

The architect has contrived to give an air of grandeur to the inside of the fabric; this is as remarkable as it is extraordinary, for the whole is destitute of detached pillars, except at the chancel and the west end, which are square; and the massy style similar to the Norman prevails in the arches of the wall. Yet this church has a peculiar claim to gracefulness; this has been attributed to its altar-piece of the Composite order, lighted on one side by a painted window, exhibiting houses in perspective, and by another which throws a grand light.

The communion table is veneered, underneath is the Holy Lamb on a chalice, and at each of the four feet of the table a dove. The organ is at the west end, placed in the only gallery within the church.

Above are four columns with their entablature, all beautifully cut with five pediments of the Corinthian order; the inter-columns are the Commandments, the Lord's prayer, and Creed; and in the middle, between the arching parts of the frames for the commandments, is a pelican feeding her young with her own blood (an emblem of our Saviour); above the cornice over the commandments, is a glory finely painted and adorned, with an enrichment of carving, flowers, fruit, &c. above all which is a large triangular pediment and seven candlesticks, representing the seven churches in Asia.

The pulpit is finely carved and veneered, as is also the pillar and sound-board, which are of the Ionic order, adorned with palm-branches, flowers, leaves, fruit, vases, &c.

At the roof is a quadrangle of fret-work, and underneath are five windows on the north-side, and four on the south, connected by a slender cornice.

MONUMENTS. Stow notices that of the above John Warner; Christopher Toldervey, Esq.; Simon Horspoole, Esq. sheriff in 1591, buried under a plated stone; this gentleman left several charitable bequests, payable out of the rent of a house in Corbet's Court, Gracechurch Street.

MODERN MONUMENTS. Mrs. Elizabeth Dansie, wife of James Dansie, Esq. of Conduit Street, and daughter of Charles Morton, Esq. M.D. late principal librarian of the British Museum.

Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq. "As a friend he was ready, sincere, constant; as a companion, free, easy, chearful. In business, of strict probity, integrity, and honour. As a man of fortune, of secret, large, and extensive charity."

Among the rectors of eminence was Dr. FRANCIS DEE, Bishop of Peterborough, 1634. A short time previously to his death he gave to St. John's College, Cambridge, the impropriate living of Pegham, in Sussex, for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars for ever, the latter to be elected out of Peterborough school.

It appears that the grass or hay market was formerly held in this street, and extended as far as the church of St. Edmund the King.

Opposite Alhallows Church is White Hart Court, in which is the most antient meeting house for the people called QUAKERS in London. It is as usual a plain room, but is remarkable for having been the place whence the benevolent WILLIAM PENN delivered his religious sentiments; a particular occurrence of the interruption this worthy man and George Fox received whilst speaking to the audience, by means of busy constables and soldiers on the Sabbath, is mentioned in Mr. Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivus*.*

At the close of the first route we omitted to mention that the Cross Keys Inn, Gracechurch Street, was formerly used as a theatre for dramatic amusements.†

Turning down towards the bridge, we arrive at EASTCHEAP, "immortalized," says Pennant, "by Shakespeare, as the place of rendezvous of Sir John Falstaff, and his merry companions. Here stood the *Boar's Head Tavern*; the site is covered with modern houses, but in the front of one is still preserved the memory of the sign, the boar's head, cut in stone, which, when the house was a tavern, had been

* Vol. I. page 58.

† *Ibid.* I. 60.

placed over the chimney-piece in the eating room. Notwithstanding the house is gone, we shall laugh at the humor of the jovial knight, his hostess Mrs. Quickly, Bardolf, and Pistol, as long as the descriptive pages of our great dramatic writer exist in our entertained imagination. In the wall of another house is a *swan* cut in stone; probably the distinction for another inn."

We have described in the song of London Lyckpays, what was the antient traffic of this street, which was certainly famous for its conviviality. Its denomination, EASTCHEAP, is derived from the market serving the east part of the city, and which was afterwards removed to Leadenhall. From its vicinity to the Roman *trajectus* or ferry over the Thames, there is great reason to suppose that it was one of the first markets in London. In this state it continued for ages, especially for victuals; though there are only two or three shops in that profession to distinguish modern Eastcheap.

In the year 1410, the princes Thomas and John, sons of Henry IV. being in Eastcheap at supper, or rather breakfast, after the watch had departed, between the hours of two and three in the morning, a fray arose among their attendants, which could not be appeased without the interference of the mayor, sheriffs, and other principal citizens. Curious as it may appear, the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs were afterwards summoned to answer for the riot before the king, his sons, and other principal lords; and the chief justice, Sir William Gascoigne, wished the city to throw itself upon the king's mercy; but the mayor stoutly refused such contemptible submission, alledging "that they had not offended except the law were an offence, and that they had exerted their utmost power in maintaining the peace, and suppressing riot and disorder." With this answer the court thought it most proper to be satisfied.

CANNON STREET, a corruption of Canwick or Candlewick Street, took its name from being the *wick* or residence of candle makers, whose trade in the days of superstition was of great consideration. In this street many wearers of

woollen cloth, who had been brought from Flanders by Edward III. were settled in business, and were appointed to have their meetings in the church yard of St. Laurence Poultny; whilst those of Brabant assembled for the purposes of commercial intercourse in the church yard of St. Mary Somerset, Thames Street. "There were then in this city," says Stow, "weavers of divers sorts, to wit, of drapery, tapery, and napery." But this mode of manufacture was soon displaced by regular drapery, and is at present inhabited not only by persons in that profession, but by other eminent shop-keepers.

On the north side of this street, in Abchurch Lane is the parish church of

ST. MARY ABCHURCH.



THIS parish is united to that of St. Laurence Poultny. When the church of St. Mary was first built is uncertain; but Simon de Winchcombe, who was sheriff of London, *Anno* 1383, founded a chantry in the 19th of Richard II. and the church was repaired at the parish charge in the year 1611.

The church of ST. LAURENCE, Stow observes, was augmented with a chapel of Jesus, by Mr. Thomas Cole, and that and the parish church made a college of *Jesus and Corpus Christi* by Sir John Poultney, four times lord mayor; the foundation grant was confirmed by Edward III. and the whole surrendered in the reign of Edward VI. Both these parish churches were burnt down in 1666; and the parish of St. Laurence being afterwards united to that of St. Mary, the latter church was rebuilt and finished in 1686.

It is a neat structure, well built of brick, and stone quoins, window and door-cases; the tower is also of similar materials; the steeple has a cupola and spire; the roof is covered with lead, and the inside comprises a dome above a cantaliver cornice, supported by columns and several pilasters of the Corinthian order. In the dome are four port-hole windows, opening at the cardinal points. This dome is ornamented by a painted cornice, supported by huge dentals; above is a representation of the host of heaven in full concert, praising the name JEHOVAH in the centre; underneath are brackets and ornamented shells; on the latter are seated the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, &c.

The church is lined with Norway oak about eleven feet high; a very commodious gallery at the west end, containing the organ, is of the same kind of timber; the gallery con-

* Sir John Poultney was a citizen and draper of London, and lord mayor in 1330, 1331, 1333, and 1336. He founded the above college for a master and twelve chaplains; besides which he built the church of Alhallows the Less, Thames Street, the church of the Carmelite Friars in Coventry, and a beautiful chapel in St. Paul's cathedral, where, says Stow, he was buried. This Sir William Dugdale disputes, and inserts an extract from Sir John Poultney's will that he was buried in St. Laurence's church. In the chapel last mentioned he appointed three chaplains; and for the more solemn performance of his anniversary, he assigned annual allowances, not only to the canons, minor canons, &c. of the cathedral, but to the lord mayor of London, and the city officers, if present. For the accomplishment of which he devised certain lands and rents in the city to St. Laurence's College, which they by indenture devised to the dean and chapter, to perform the several duties therein mentioned.

sists of a front of circular pannels in carved frames, with enrichments of cherubims, and underneath is a handsome door-case, adorned with architrave, cornice, and pediment, with the arms of England carved. The north door-case is adorned with attic pilasters and arches, and two fluted pilasters, entablature, and pediment of the Corinthian order, enriched with cherubims, fruit, leaves, corn-ears, &c.

The altar-piece is a most magnificent piece of carved work. It consists of four columns, their entablature, and spacious arched open pediment, of the Corinthian order, on which last is the letter R. within a garter supported by two cherubims. The intercolumns are the Commandments, very neatly done in gold characters on black, and the Lord's Prayer and Creed are gold on blue; all the four tables are within frames, carved and gilt. Over the columns are four lamps on acroters, and the whole has enrichments in great variety, of spacious festoons of fruit, leaves, palm-branches, and a pelican feeding her young, carved in *relievo*.

The communion table is veneered and adorned with four cherubims; it stands on a foot-pace of black and white marble. The pulpit is of carved Norway oak, enriched with cherubims, vases, festoons, &c. A spacious brass branch-candlestick given (with the iron from which it is pendant) by Mr, John Watson, who also bequeathed to the parish *4l. per annum* for ever: his arms are engraved on the branch.

The dimensions of the church are, in length sixty-three feet, breadth sixty, altitude of the church fifty-one, and of the steeple one hundred and forty feet.

Here were interred, according to Stow :

William Wilkinson, alderman, 1519 ; Sir James Hawes, mayor, 1574 ; Sir John Branch, mayor, 1580.

This Sir John is recorded by the above historian as "a prudent good man." Ob. July 1588, aged seventy-three years.

Dame Helen his wife gave to be lent to two young men of the Company of Drapers, from four years to four years for ever, fifty pounds. To poor maids' marriages, ten pounds. To the poor of the church, ten pounds. To the poor

poor prisoners in and about London, twenty poor. Twenty-six gowns to poor men and women, twenty pounds. And many other worthy legacies to the Universities.

And in St. LAURENCE POULTNEY were buried,

Robert and Henry Radcliffe, earls of Sussex.

William Beswich, alderman, Ob. 1567.

John Olyffe, alderman, Ob. 1577.

Elizabeth, the wife of Emanuel Lucar, a very ingenious person in all sorts of needlework, could write three languages very well, was a good accomptant, could play well on the lute, and virginals. She read, spoke, and wrote Latin, Italian, and Spanish; and, which crowned all, was endued with many virtues. She died at the early age of twenty-seven. An. Dom. 1537.

On the south side of the church is a very handsome white and veined monument, adorned with twisted columns, an entablature and pediment, of the Composite order; on the pediment are three urns, and under it two cherubims, sustaining a fine gilded mantling, and the arms of the deceased between four cherubims, two above and two below. And between two infants weeping is an inscription, to the memory of Edward Sherwood and his family.

Another monument to the memory of Sir PATIENCE WARD lord mayor, 1681.

St. Mary's is a rectory, in the gift of Bennets or Corpus Christi college. St. Laurence is a curacy in the gift of the parish.

The site of the church is in Laurence Poultney Lane, nearly opposite.

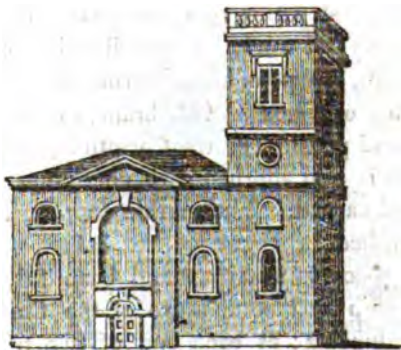
Among the rectors of St. Mary Abchurch, we remember Mr. JAMES NASMITH, who published a new edition of Turner's Notitia Monastica, and other works. Dr. JOHN WARDEN, late bishop of Bangor.

William Latimer, curate of St. Laurence Poultney, complained, jointly with Bishop Hooper, in the reign of Edward VI. against Bishop Bonner, for leaving out of his sermon at Paul's Cross, the article of the king's authority

whilst a minor, contrary to the royal injunction; and for various neglects in his episcopal office and duty; for which the bishop was prosecuted and deprived. Latimer, it is supposed, escaped the vengeance of Bonner by flight beyond sea; he afterwards was successively chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, archdeacon of Westminster, and dean of Peterborough, where he was buried in 1583.

Passing the south end of Nicholas Lane, we arrive at CLEMENT'S LANE, in which is situated the parish church of

ST. CLEMENT, EASTCHEAP.



ST. CLEMENT was born at Rome, and became a disciple of St. Peter the Apostle. He was afterwards ordained bishop of his native city. By his piety and learning, he made many converts to the Christian faith, and was banished by the emperor Trajan to the Chersonesus, beyond the Pontus, to dig in the marble quarries, and labour in the mines; where he found several of his own persuasion, who felt themselves elated by the sight and conversation of so good a man. His eminence was so great even in this place, that his doctrine became well attended, and his religion attracted the multitude to such a degree, as to cause the demolition of every monument of paganism. Persecution by the emperor was the consequence; but though many suffered death for their faith, the Christian religion increased; which so incensed Trajan against St. Clement, that to strike terror into his followers, he was taken in a ship, and thrown into

into the sea, with an anchor tied about his neck, that his disciples might not discover the body ; we forbear to say what a miraculous manner it was afterwards found ; because to persons who are not blessed with very much faith, it would be incredible.

It is uncertain when this church was first erected, but it was repaired in 1632. The Great Fire reduced the old fabric to ashes, and the present church was rebuilt at the public charge in 1686, of brick and stone.

It is of the Composite order, having a flat roof, a tower, and pilasters round the interior of the church. The inside of the roof is adorned with a spacious circle, the periphery of which is curious fret work. It is well wainscotted eight feet and a half high, the pews are uniform, four handsome inner door cases are ornamented with branches of palm, shields, cherubims, and pilasters of the Corinthian order.

The pulpit is also adorned with cherubims and festoons, veneered and carved. The marble font has a carved cover finely embellished.

The altar-piece is spacious and beautiful, consisting of six columns with their entablature of the Corinthian order, and seven pediments ; at each end of two triangular ones, are lamps on acroters, above which is a large circular pediment, and under that is a glory in the shape of a dove in relievo, with solid rays gilt with gold, between cherubims. The inter columns are the Commandments done in gold letters on black, and outward from these, the Lord's Prayer and Creed done in gold on blue, the whole having the enrichment of fruit, palm and laurel branches, &c. inclosed with rails and banister, and the ground paved with black and white marble. Here is a neat wainscot gallery on the south and west sides of the church ; also a very good organ.

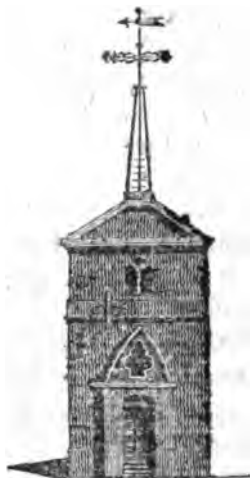
There were buried here, according to Stow, Francis Barnham, alderman, 1575. His son, Benedict Barnham, alderman, 1598. William Chartney, and William Overie, founded a chantry here.

The dimensions of the church are in length sixty-four feet, breadth forty, altitude thirty-four ; and that of the

tower eighty-eight feet. It is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of London.

To this parish is united that of St. Martin Orgar. Opposite Clement's Lane is Martin's Lane, in which is situated the remains of the parish church of

ST. MARTIN ORGAR.



THIS church, which was nearly burnt down in the fire of 1666, was a rectory of very ancient foundation: for, by the register of Ralph Diceto, dean of St. Paul's in the year 1181, it appears to have been in the gift of the canons of St. Paul's cathedral. The name Orgar, added to it, was taken from Ordgarus the founder, who gave that and St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, to the said canons of St. Paul's.

The site of this church, since the parish has been united to St. Clement's Eastcheap, is made a burial place for the parishioners. However, part of the steeple remains, in which is a dial projecting into the street; and part of the nave also being found repairable, a body of French Protestants, in communion with the episcopal church of England, obtained a lease of the tower and ruinous nave from the minister and churchwardens, and got it confirmed by parliament: in pursuance of which, the purchasers erected

a church for their own use; where they continue to perform divine service according to the rites of the church of England.

Sir William Cromer, lord mayor of London in 1413, and 1423, gave, by his last will, dated 1433, his house in Sweeting's Alley, and his houses and gardens in Crutched Friars, for the repairs and ornaments of St. Martin's church, and for the use of the poor.

According to Stow, this church was the place of sepulture for the following eminent persons; Sir William Cromer above mentioned.

John Matthew, mayor, 1490.

Sir William Hewet, mayor, 1559, with his lady, and daughter, wife of Sir Edward Osborne*.

Sir Humfrey Browne; knight, lord chief justice, 1562.

John Franke, Esq. and his family, attendants upon Queen Anne of Denmark, wife of James I.

Sir Allen Cotton, lord mayor, 1625, on whose monument were the following lines; inscribed by his sons:

" When he left earth, rich bounty died,
Mild courtesy gave place to pride;
So Mercy to bright Justice said,
O, sister, we are both betray'd:
White Innocence lay on the ground
By Truth, and wept at either's wound.

" The sons of Levi did lament
Their lamps went out, their oil was spent:
Heaven hath his soul, and only we
Spin out our lives in misery.

So Death, thou missest of thy ends,
And kill'st not him, but kill'st his friends."

A house in Martin's Lane, formerly belonging to the family of Beauchamp, and called Beauchamp's Inn, was afterwards the town-residence of Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury.

Beyond this lane is MILES'S LANE, a corruption of St. Michael's Lane; here was an antient mansion, denominated

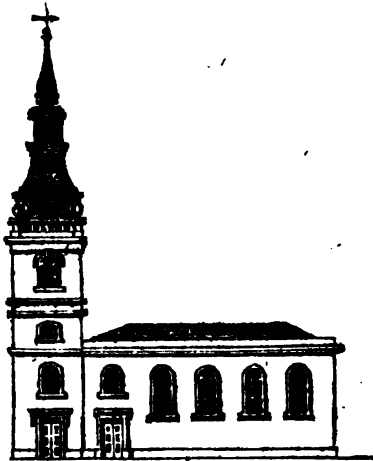
* See Vol I, page 140.

Leaden-Porch; it belonged to Sir Thomas Merston, an eminent knight in the reign of Edward IV.

In Miles's Lane, is a Dissenting meeting-house, of which the late excellent and learned Dr. Addington was many years pastor. He compiled and published Hymns set to music, which go by his name.

CROOKED LANE. This avenue is very properly denominated; and to shew to what a state of improvement this part of the city has arrived, on the spot where the church was afterwards erected was "a filthy plot, by reason the butchers in Eastcheap made the same their lay-stall*." This place is at present remarkable for the manufacture of fishing tackle, bird cages, hand mills, &c.

ST. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE.



ST. MICHAEL'S, though it stands in Miles's Lane, is more commonly known by the name of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane. This church is of ancient foundation, for John de Borham, rector, died in the year 1304. But at that time it was a very ordinary small building, and stood on the ground where now or lately stood the parsonage house.

* Stow.

In 1318, William de Burgo had a licence granted by Edward II. to found a chantry; as had Penticostus Russel who found another in 1321, during the reign of Edward III.

In 1366, John Loveken or Loufken, four times lord mayor of London, obtained a grant of the ground where the lay-stalls were, and built a handsome and capacious church thereon: and it received considerable additions from Sir William Walworth, lord mayor, who had arrived to the wealth and dignity from being a menial servant to the said Loveken. Walworth also founded a college in this church for a master and nine priests; settled his own new-built house adjoining to the church for an habitation of the said master and chaplains, or priests, for ever, and was buried in the north chapel by the choir.

On his monument were the following lines:

Here under lyeth a Man of Fame,
William Walworth called by name,
Fishmonger he was in lefe-time here,
And twice Ld Mayor, as in Books appear;
Who, with Courage stout and manly might
Slew Wat Tyler in K. Richard's sight:
For which Act done and true Intent,
The King made him Knight incontinent,
And gave him Arms, as here you see,
To declare his Fact and Chivalry.
He left his Life, the Year of our Lord
Thirteen hundred fourscore three and odd.

Sir John Brudge, or Bridges, mayor in 1530, gave 50*l*. for the house called the College, in Crooked Lane.

Robert March, a stock fishmonger, gave two pieces of ground to be a church-yard; which was consecrated in 1392.

This church was of old in the gift of the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury. But it fell into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, where the patronage still remains: and it is numbered amongst the thirteen peculiars of that see.

At the suppression of the religious foundations, this college fell into the king's hands; and, together with the cloister

loister and appurtenances, it was granted, on the 29th of May, 1 Mariæ, to George Cotton and Thomas Reeve, in occage, who let the premises upon building leases; and in the third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the yearly value of the tenth belonging to the rectory, was granted to the archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors.

Having been new roofed in the year 1621, at the expence of 500*l.* it shared the common calamity of 1666; but was re-edified in 1688, and finished in 1698, by Sir Christopher Wren. The body of the church is enlightened by a series of large arched windows. The tower is carried square a considerable height; and the uppermost window in the centre of each face, is ornamented with a head and handsome festoons. Hence, instead of a balustrade, is a range of open work of the Gothic kind, with vases at the corners. From within this part the tower ascends circular, diminishing in three stages, with an open buttress rising from each corner of the square tower, to the top of the first stage; above this buttress is a large scrole to the top of the second, and a smaller to the top of the third stage: above which is a short round spire, of a peculiar kind, swelling out at the bottom, and then rounding off, to a small height; where it is terminated by a gilt ball and vane*.

It has a square roof covered with lead. The floor is of stone, the chancel being one step higher than the other parts of the fabric, which is without columns, but with arches and imposts. A cornice of crocket work† extends round the roof; the side walls are handsomely wainscoted; the pews are of excellent oak, well finished. The south and west door cases are of the same kind of timber, and ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order.

The altar is very neat, adorned with four columns and entablature, of the Corinthian order. The intercolumns are filled by the Decalogue, Creed, &c. each under a gilded

* Many of the ornaments of this steeple were blown down by the great storm of wind which happened on the 27th of November 1703.

† Plastering in imitation of pannels.

cherub, and has enrichments of lamps, fruit, leaves, &c. and these words of our Saviour, in St. John's Gospel, under the Decalogue :

" A new Commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

Stow mentions the following monuments :

Simon Mordon, mayor, 1368.

John Finkall, sheriff, anno 1487.

Sir John Patesley, mayor in 1441, Master of the Mint at the Tower.

Sir Henry Amcoats, mayor, 1548.

John Gurney, alderman, and his wife Anna.

Weever has recorded this inscription :

Here lyeth wrapt in Clay
The Body of William Wray;
I have no more to say.

There are no modern monuments worthy of peculiar notice. The church has no galleries, except at the west end, in which is a good organ.

Among the rectors is recorded John Poynt, D. D. who held this living in *commendam* with the see of Rochester, till he was translated to the bishopric of Winchester, in 1551, upon the degradation of bishop Gardener. Being a Protestant, upon the accession of Mary I. he fled to Strassburg, and died an exile in 1556, being scarcely forty years of age. He was a prelate of extensive erudition, and an excellent mathematician, having presented to Henry VIII. a dial of his own invention, which shewed the hour, day of the month, sign of the sun, planetary hour, change of the moon, ebbing and flowing of tide, &c. These accomplishments, and his excellent sermons, were certain means of the preferments he obtained; but were no security or shields against the unrelenting shafts of persecution.

The dimensions of St. Michael's church are, length seventy-eight feet, breadth forty-six, altitude thirty-two, and that of the steeple to the top of the pinnacle, one hundred feet. The principal part of the building is hid from the street.

A very shocking accident occurred to the old church on the 5th of July 1560. Two men came to Crooked Lane to purchase guns, one of which burst, and some of the sparks passing into the house of Adrian Arter, a Dutchman, set fire to a barrel of gunpowder, the explosion of which destroyed five houses, threw down great part of the church wall, and broke all the windows; besides killing eight men and one woman, many others, being severely wounded, died within a week.

Turning from Crooked Lane to Fish Street Hill, towards the bridge, was a large house, of stone, formerly the town residence of Edward the Black Prince. It was afterwards a common inn, and was levelled by the Great Fire.

The south side of Thames Street, was anciently called STOCK-FISHMONGER ROW, which extended as far as Ebgate Lane, now Old Swan Lane.

FISHMONGERS' HALL.

This elegant building, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, as a specimen of his grand intention to ornament the bank of the river Thames, had his plan for rebuilding the City taken place, commands a fine view of the river and the bridge. It is a stately and capacious edifice of brick and stone; and may be said to have two handsome fronts. The grand or fore front entrance is from Thames Street, by a handsome passage, that leads into a large square court, paved with flat stones, and encompassed by the great hall, the court room for the assistants, and other grand apartments, with galleries. These are of an handsome construction, and are supported by Ionic columns, with an arcade. The back front, or that next the Thames, has a grand double flight of stone steps, by which is an ascent to the first apartments from the wharf. The door is adorned with Ionic columns, and these support an open pediment, in which is a shield, with the arms of the company. The windows are ornamented with stone cases, and the quoins of the building are wrought with a handsome rustic: and in the whole of this front there is a fine assemblage of solid beauty.

beauty. Within the great hall is the statue of Sir William Walworth, knt. fishmonger; and another of St. Peter, patron saint of the company. The arms of the various benefactors are also beautifully displayed in painted glass the windows round the Hall Room. And in the Court Room are several pictures of the various sorts of vendible fish of which a catalogue of the species and varieties, with the seasons, have been printed.

THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

This is the fourth upon the list of the city corporations and have at all times been remarkable for their riches, their patriotism, and their public spirit, as may be seen in our history. They were originally two bodies, viz. stock fishmongers and salt-fishmongers; and both of them had less than six halls; two in Thames Street, two in New Fish Street, and two in Old Fish Street; and were in such reputation for valuable members, or, as Stow denominates them, "*jolly citizens*," that six lord mayors were chosen out of them in twenty-four years. But being charged with forestalling, contrary to the laws and constitutions of the City, they were fined five hundred marks by Edward I. in 1290; they were afterwards detected of such frauds in their dealings, that the parliament, in 1382, enacted, "That a fishmonger should for the future be admitted mayor of the city."* However, this prohibition was taken off the very

* There seems to have been a premeditated spirit of persecution exerted against these companies in ancient times, which proceeded from jealousy of their great wealth, power, or number; but it is evident that in the above year, through the counsels of John Northampton, mayor William Essex, John More, and Richard Northbury, the said fishmongers were greatly troubled for their greetings, hindered of their liberties, and almost destroyed by congregations made against them; that in a parliament at London, the controversy depending between the mayor and aldermen of London, and the fishmongers there, Nicholas Exton, speaker for the fishmongers, prayed the king to receive him and the company under the immediate royal protection, lest they might receive corporal hurt. Whereupon it was commanded either party to keep the peace, upon pain of losing all they had: hereupon a fish-

next year. But, in 1384, these, as well as all others concerned in furnishing the city with provisions, were put under the immediate direction of the lord mayor and aldermen by another act of parliament; an act still in force.

The salt-fishmongers were incorporated, A. D. 1438. The stock-fishmongers not till 1509. But this separation proving prejudicial to both, they united, and obtained a charter from king Henry VIII. in 1536, by which they were incorporated by the name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the city of London*; and it was established at the same time that one hall should serve the two companies; and this was appointed to be in the house given to them by Sir John Cornewall, lord Fanhope,

monger starting up, replied, "That the complaint brought against them by the movers, &c. was but matter of malice, for that the fishmongers, in the reign of Edward III. being chief officers of the city, had for their misdemeanours then done, committed the chief exhibitors of those petitions to prison." In this parliament the fishmongers, by the king's charter patents, were restored to their liberties: notwithstanding, in the next year, 1383, John Cavendish, fishmonger, craved the peace against the chancellor of England, which was granted, and he put in sureties the earls of Stafford and Salisbury. Cavendish then challenged the chancellor for taking a bribe of 10*l.* to favour his case, which the chancellor refuted by an oath on the Sacrament; it was however proved that the chancellor's man, without his master's privity, had accepted the bribe; yet Cavendish was committed to prison, and adjudged to pay one thousand marks for the slander.

The above Northampton, was a troublesome magistrate, and aimed at reformation by means of riot and disturbance; to suppress his seditious spirit, the principal nobility assembled at Reading, where, for his contumacy and rebellion, he was convicted and committed to perpetual imprisonment, and his goods confiscated to the king. His troublesome abettors were sentenced to similar punishments, and the fishmongers were thus enabled to enjoy themselves in peace.—*Stow.* Pennant relates that there was a desperate feud between this and the Goldsmiths' Company about precedence. The parties grew so violent, that the mayor and aldermen, by their own authority, were obliged to pronounce them rebels, and even *bannifati*, banishing the city such of them as persisted in their contumacy. "I fear," says he, "in old times, the goldsmiths were a pugnacious society; for I read of a desperate battle in 1269, between them and the taylor."

of Amptthull, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, during the reign of Henry VI. At present it is a livery company, and very rich; have had near fifty lord mayors, and are governed by a prime and five other wardens, and a court of assistants.

The Fishmongers' Company supports a free grammar school at Holt Market, in Norfolk, founded by Sir John Gresham; Jesus Hospital, at Bray, in Berkshire, founded by William Goddard, Esq. for forty poor persons; St. Peter's Hospital, near Newington, Surrey, founded by the company; twelve almshouses at Harrietsham, in Kent, founded by Mr. Mark Quested; a fellowship in Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Leonard Smith, a scholarship in the same college, founded by William Bennet, Esq. Mr. Smith's executor. The sums expended by this company for charitable uses, amount to upwards of £800l.

Westward of Old Swan Lane, at the south end of White Cock Alley, stood DYER'S HALL, which being destroyed by the fire in 1666, the site was let out by the company, and is now converted into warehouses.

The DYERS' COMPANY were incorporated in the second year of the reign of Edward IV. A. D. 1472, by the name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Dyers London*, with the privilege of keeping swans upon the Thames. It is now governed by two wardens, and a court of assistants: was anciently one of the twelve companies, but now only ranks as the thirteenth, and enjoys the privilege of a livery. Their hall is in Elbow Lane.

Beyond this is COLD HARBOUR, corruptly called Cold Harbour; a narrow lane inhabited mostly by coopers; at the south-west angle of which stood Watermen's Hall, which having been rebuilt on St. Mary Hill, Billingsgate, has been there described.

This place was so called from its bleak situation. No historical account occurs of this harbour or inn till the reign of Edward II. when Sir John Abel, knight, demised or let to Henry Stow, Draper, "all his capital messuage, called the

he COLD HARBROUGH, in the parish of *All Saints ad Pænum*, or at the *Hay-wharf*, and all the appurtenances within the gate, with the key which Robert Hartford, citizen, son to William Hartford, had and ought, and the foresaid Robert paid for it the rent of 33s. the year. This Robert Hartford, being owner thereof, as also of other lands in Surrey, deceasing without male issue, left two daughters his coheirs, to wit, Idonea, married to Sir Ralph Bigot; and Maud, married to Sir Stephen Cosenton, knts. between whom the house and lands were parted. John Bigot, son to Sir Ralph, and Sir John Cosenton, sold their moieties of Cold Harbrough to Sir John Poultney, son of Adam Poultney, the 8th of Edward III. Sir John Poultney, dwelling in this house, and being four times mayor, gave to the premises the name of Poultney's inn. Sir John, the 21st of Edward III. by his charter, gave and confirmed to Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, his whole tenement, called Cold Harbrough, with all the tenements and key adjoining, and appurtenances some time pertaining to Robert de Hartford, on the way called Hay-Wharf-Lane, &c. for one rose at midsummer to him and his heirs, for all services, if the same were demanded. Sir John Poultney deceased 1349, and left issue, by Margaret his wife, William Poultney, who died without issue: and Margaret, his mother, was married to Sir Nicholas Lovel, knt. &c. Philip St. Clear gave two messuages, pertaining to this Cold Harbrough, in the Ropery, towards the enlarging of the church and churchyard of All Saints, called the Less, in the 20th of Richard II."

In the year 1397, the 21st of Richard II. John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, was lodged here, and Richard II. his brother, dined with him. It was then accounted "a very fair and stately house." Next year Edmund, earl of Cambridge, had this house, and lodged in it during the year 1398; though it still retained the name of Poultney's inn, in the reign of Henry VI. the 26th of his reign. In 1410, it was granted by Henry IV. to his son Henry, prince of Wales. The house belonged afterwards to H. Holland,

duke of Exeter, and he was lodged there in the year 1472. In the year 1485, Richard III. by his letters patent, granted and gave to John Writh, alias Garter principal king's arms of Englishman, and to the rest of the king's heralds and purcuivants of arms, all that messuage with the appurtenances, called Cold Erber, in the parish of All Saints in Less, in London, and their successors for ever. Dated at Westminster, the 2d of March, *anno regni sui primo* without fine or fee. In the reign of Henry VIII. the bishop of Durham's house, near Charing Cross, being taken in the king's hand, Cuthbert Tonsal, bishop of Durham, was lodged there.

This great house bishop Tonsal enjoyed to 1553, the last year of king Edward VI. when, the bishop having been deposed from his bishopric, they took from him this house also; which the king granted to the earl of Shrewsbury, with the appurtenances to the said messuage belonging, together with six houses or tenements in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, and divers other lands in the county of York, to him and his heirs, to the yearly value of 66*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The teste of the patent was the 30th of June, the king dying but six or seven days after.

DUCK'S-FOOT LANE, is a corruption of Duxford Lane, from, probably, a former owner.

SUFFOLK LANE is honoured by the situation of

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

Here was formerly a large mansion, called *THE MANSION OF THE ROSE*, so called (probably, in honour of the York family, which he espoused) by Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, the agent and tool of Richard III. This mansion seems to have been directed by mercenary views in all his proceedings; for his grandfather, Humfrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham, having been slain in the battle of Northampton; and his father Humfrey, the duke's son, having fallen in the battle of St. Alban's, both fighting for the government of the house of Lancaster; Henry, of whom we are now speaking, having married Catharine Woodville,

ville, daughter of Earl Rivers, and niece to Edward IV., became a principal confidant of Richard, duke of Gloucester, gave him the first account of the death of Edward IV. and offered his services to Richard. These were too important not to be accepted; considering Richard's ambitious projects to obtain the crown. These co-adjutors in treason and murder, therefore, concerted the destruction of Edward V. and his brother; to unite more firmly this unworthy duke to his interest, Richard, now Protector, heaped titles and riches so profusely, that the Protector boasted "he had as many liveries of Stafford's knots, as Richard Nevile, the great earl of Warwick, had of ragged slaves," alluding to the ensigns which they bore. Borne down by promises, he stuck at nothing to promote Richard's interest; and the History of England too plainly marks the iniquitous proceedings of the duke of Buckingham, to raise the fortunes of so base a master. At last urged, either by remorse for his iniquity, or slight from the king he had raised, he took the side of Henry, earl of Richmond. Richard having notice of this plot against his safety, renewed his promises; but these now coming too late, he had recourse to threats. The duke of Buckingham upon this resorted to arms, and marching to the Severa to join his confederates, an extraordinary flood stopped his progress. The forces he had raised deserted him, and he was compelled to seek shelter in the house of one Humfrey Bannister, a wretch whom he had raised from obscurity. This fellow ungratefully betrayed his benefactor, in hopes of 1000*l.* which had been promised by proclamation; but when he came to demand the reward of his treachery, the king refused, remarking, "he that would be untrue to so good a master, would be unfaithful to every other." The duke was beheaded at Salisbury, without any form of trial, in the year 1485.

His son, though restored in honour by Henry VII. was beheaded for imputed treason, sorcery, &c. by Henry VIII. and the Manor of the Rose probably was forfeited to the crown. In 1561, Richard Hills, formerly master of the
merchant

merchant taylors' company, purchased the house and manse for 500*l.* and in the mansion founded *Merchant Taylors' School*. The old structure having been destroyed by the fire in 1666, the present fabric was constructed on its site, at the charge of the company.

The school is a long and spacious building, supported on the east by many stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister. Adjoining to the school is a library, supported also by pillars of stone: and south of the library is the part called the chapel.

This school consists of six, or more truly of eight forms where near three hundred boys have their education; whereas by the statutes of the school an hundred are taught gratis; fifty at 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, and one hundred at 5*s.* a quarter. And, for the due instruction of these, the school maintains a master, whose salary is 10*l.* 6*s.* a year, and 30*s.* for water, besides, the quarterage for the pay scholars; which make his income very considerable: and three ushers, the first with 30*l.* *per annum* salary, and the other two at 25*l.* each *per annum*. And, for the better inquiry into the proficiency of all the scholars, there is an order appointed for the probation of the school to be made only by the master and the three ushers. The first probation to be on the 11th day of March, the second on the 11th of September, the third on the 11th of December, not being Sundays, and then upon the next day following.

In the year 1645 the company of merchant taylors appointed a fourth probation, upon the motion of Mr. Dugard, then chief master, besides these three, on the 15th day of June yearly.

It was further thought fit afterwards, for the satisfaction of the master and wardens, and court of assistants of the merchant taylors, as well for the true and faithful performance of the probation of the master and the three ushers, as likewise to know what boys profit most, and be the best and likeliest scholars; that the probations themselves should have their examination and trial, to be done at two several times every year. And this examination to be made by two judi-
cious

scious men, well learned in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, being by the master and wardens thereunto required two or three days before. The place of examination to be in the south part of the school, commonly called the chapel. The time to be between the 11th and 21st days of the months of March and September; and the whole business to be so ordered, that the examination be fully done between the hours of six and eleven. The master and wardens, or two of them, to be at the school with the two learned men at six o'clock in the morning.

Upon these days, which are called the doctor's days, after the business of examination is finished, the audience return into the school, where certain public exercises are then performed by the eight senior scholars or monitors of the school.

Another public examination of the scholars of the upper form, by the president and fellows of St. John Baptist college in Oxford, takes place on the 11th day of June yearly. This is previous to the election of scholars to be made upon that day, to fill up the vacant fellowships in St. John's college; of the fellows of which college, thirty-seven are supplied from this school. After the public exercises of this day are finished, the dean of the college addresses himself to the scholars, out of whose number the vacancies are to be filled up, in a Latin speech suited to this occasion.

The gentlemen brought up at this school, citizens and others, began an annual feast in 1698. The collections made at these feasts, amounting to a considerable sum, they lay out upon exhibitions, to be allowed to such of the school as are superannuated, and miss of elections.

Among the eminent masters and scholars of this excellent foundation we select the following:

RICHARD MULCASTER, elected 1561, afterwards master of St. Paul's school, rector of Stamford Rivers, Essex, and author of a tract called "The Education of Children," and "The Elementary for the true writing of the English Tongue."

NICHOLAS GREY, D. D. formerly master of the Charterhouse school, elected 1624. He continued here till he was appointed to the head mastership of Eton college in 1631.

During the civil wars, when merit was compelled to suffer under the intemperate policy of the times, Dr. Grey was ejected from his government of Eton college, and was appointed master of Tunbridge school, where he continued unmolested till the Restoration, when he was re-established in the charge to which he had done so much credit. He was author of a Latin and English dictionary.

WILLIAM DUGARD, elected May 10, 1644. He also felt the rigours of persecution. He was discharged from the government of the school, and committed to Newgate by the council of state, Feb. 20, 1649; the cause of offence was that having a property in a printing office, he had printed *Salmasius's Defence of King Charles I. dedicated to his right and lawful heir King Charles II.* During his confinement he had nothing to support himself, his wife, and six children, but what the mercy of God afforded; * after his printing types, to the value of 1000*l.* at least, had been destroyed Mr. Dugard having at length procured his enlargement, kept a private school on St. Peter's Hill, Doctor's Commons, till he was reinstated in the school of which he had been deprived in 1650, at the instance of the very council of state who had so cruelly punished him. In 1661, he was finally discharged by the company for breaking some of their rules, after a service of seventeen years. Such, however, was his reputation that when he opened a private school in Coleman Street, he had in the course of eight months no less than a hundred and

* Ad 20 Februarii, 1649. Atque hæc sunt nomina discipulorum quos ego Gulielmus Dugard, in scholam liberam dignissimæ societatis Mercatorum Scissorum admissi à 10 Maii 1644, ad 20 Feb. 1649, quo tempore à Concilio Novi status ab archidiaconatus officio summatas, & in curiam Novæ Portæ conjutus sum; ob hanc præcipuè causam quod Clæus Salmasii librum qui inscribitur DEFENSIO regia pro CAROLO primo et serenissimum regem CAROLUM secundam, legitimum heredem et necessarium typis mandandum curaveram: Typographéo integro spoliatus ad valorem mille librarum, minimum. Nihil jam reliquum habens adeo tantum quarum uxori et sex liberis, quos Dei miserecordia et benignitas Patriis providentia alendos committo & commendo. per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. *Register of the Scholars of Merchant Taylors School Sion College Library.*

-ninety-three scholars. Mr. Dugard was a diligent, exact, and very learned man in every kind of grammatical knowledge; it is therefore not surprising that the school flourished eminently whilst he was master. He was a good orator and poet, and printed several books for the use of his school.

JOHN GOAD, B. D. master of Tunbridge school, succeeded Mr. Dugard in 1661, and continued till 1681 with great success and approbation, till some fanatical sectaries urging that he wished to instil popish notions by means of his *Comment on the Church Catechism*, used by his scholars, he was called before the company, who dismissed him with the gratuity of a handsome service of plate. The particulars of this transaction are related in the postscript of a book entitled "Contrivances of the fanatical Conspirators, in carrying on the Treasons under umbrage of the Popish Plot laid open: with Depositions, &c. London, 1683." In this book Mr. Goad is styled "a pious and learned person, so extraordinarily qualified for his profession, that a better could not be found in the three kingdoms." After his dismissal, he took a house in Piccadilly, to which place the genteeler part of his scholars followed him; and there he died, October 28, 1689.

JOHN HARTCLIFFE, A. M. succeeded; he was afterwards D. D. and canon of Windsor.

AMBROSE BONWICKE, B. D. his successor, held the school from 1686 till 1691, when refusing to take the oaths, he was ejected, and afterwards kept a private school at Epsom.

MATTHEW SHORTING, D. D. fellow collegian of Mr. Strype.

THOMAS PARSELL, B. D. elected April 30, 1707, who published "*Liturgia seu Liber Precum communium*," &c. which prayer-book has been often reprinted.

The last of the respected list of masters which we shall notice is the late Rev. SAMUEL BISHOP, A. M. This excellent scholar succeeded Mr. Townley, rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, in 1783. He was also rector of St. Martin Outwich, and of Thames Ditton. Mr. Bishop was a worthy man, and generally beloved; and though the task of being headmaster of a large school must have been very arduous, he found leisure to write poetry in a very respectable style; but

“too modest to force himself upon the notice of the public and entirely devoted to the laborious duties of his employment, he had neither inclination nor opportunity to print any of those numerous and exquisite poems which he wrote within the last twenty years of his life.” After his death, which happened on November 17, 1795, they were published by subscription, for the benefit of his family.*

* One of Mr. Bishop's poetic effusions we submit to our readers—

QUOD PETIS HIS EST.

NO plate had John and Joan to hoard,
Plain folk, in humble plight;
One only tankard crown'd their board,
And that was fill'd each night.

Along whose inner bottom sketch'd,
In pride of chubby grace,
Some rude engraver's hand had etch'd
A baby angel's face.

John swallow'd first a moderate sup;
But Joan was not like John;
For, when her lips once touch'd the cup,
She swill'd till all was gone.

John often urg'd her to drink fair,
But she ne'er chang'd a jot;
“She lov'd to see the angel there,
And therefore drain'd the pot.”

When John found all remonstrance vain,
Another card he play'd;
And where the *angel* stood so plain,
He got a *devil* pourtray'd.

John saw the horns, Joan saw the tail,
Yet Joan as stoutly quaff'd;
And ever, when she seized her ale,
She clear'd it at a draught.

John star'd, with wonder petrify'd,
His hairs rose on his pate;
And “Why dost guzzle now,” he cry'd,
“At this enormous rate?”

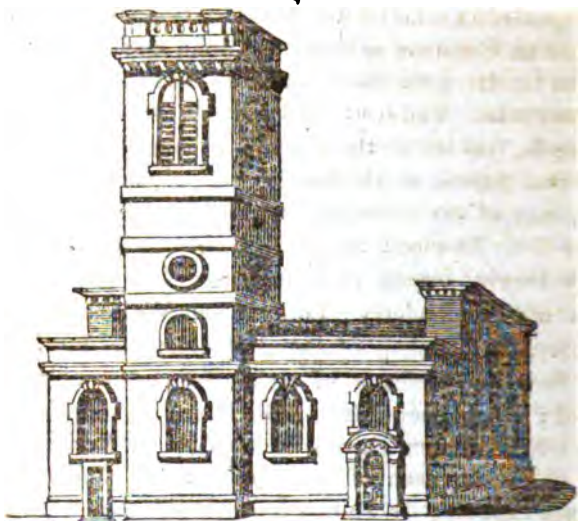
“Oh John,” says she, “am I to blame?
I can't in conscience stop;
For sure 'twould be a burning shame
To leave the *devil* a drop.”

Dr. Richard Latewar, an ingenious Latin poet, and chaplain to queen Elizabeth; **Dr. Matthew Gwinne**, professor of medicine in Gresham college; **Dr. John Rawlinson**, chaplain to James I.; **Dr. John Buckeridge**, bishop of Rochester, 1611; **Dr. Launcelot Andrews**, bishop of Winchester; **Sir James Whitelock**, justice of the court of Common Pleas, and one of the first fellows of the Society of Antiquarians; **Dr. John Speed**, son of the historian, an eminent physician and anatomist; **Dr. Rowland Searchfield**, bishop of Bristol; **Dr. Robert Boyle**, bishop of Waterford; **Dr. George Wilde**, bishop of Londonderry; Lord keeper **Whitelock**; **Dr. Joseph Henshaw**, bishop of Peterborough; **Dr. Edward Bernard**, Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford; **Archbishop Juxon**; **Dr. More**, bishop of Bath and Wells; **Sir William Dawes**, archbishop of York; **Sir John Cook**, L. L. D. dean of the Arches; **Dr. John Thomas**, bishop of Lincoln; **Dr. Joseph Wilcocks**, bishop of Rochester; **Dr. John Gilbert**, archbishop of York, &c. occur among the many eminent scholars who received the rudiments of their education in Merchant Taylors' School.

Opposite Suffolk Lane, in Thames Street is the church-yard, and part of the wall of **ALHALLOWS THE LESS**: this church was also called *Alhallows on the Cellars*, because it stood upon vaults let out for cellaring. Being a rectory, it was originally in the gift of the bishops of Winchester, and rebuilt by **Sir John Poultney**, who purchased the advowson and appropriated it to his college of St. Laurence. The steeple and choir of Alhallows the Less stood on an arched gate-way, leading to the mansion of Cold Harbour, already mentioned. After the purchase and appropriation, the living became a donative or curacy, and coming to the crown, as an appendage to the monastic foundation of St. Laurence Poultney college, queen Elizabeth granted it on a lease for twenty-one years to **William Verle**; at the end of which **James I.** sold it to **William Blake**, &c. and their heirs in free soccage for ever. It was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and the parish united to that of Alhallows the Great.

Between Hay-Wharf Lane and Alhallows Lane, stands the parochial church of

ALHALLOWS THE GREAT.



IT is denominated *the Great*, to distinguish it from its neighbouring ruin, and was called, as we have before noted, *ad fœnum* in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay-wharf, and its situation among rope-makers, who antiently had their walks here.

The church is a rectory, founded by the noble family of the Despensers, the favourites of Edward II. and the family presented to the living in the year 1361. From them it passed with the heiress to the earl of Warwick and Salisbury; and at last to the crown, by settlement from the widow of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, upon king Henry VII. Henry VIII. exchanged this church with the archbishop of Canterbury in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, who, for the time being, has continued patron of the living; and it is numbered amongst the peculiars of that see. The antient church was very handsome, with a large cloister on the south side, surrounding the church-yard, and was rich and beautiful within. But it fell in the general conflagration of the city in 1666. The present edifice was finished in 1683, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, but not executed with the same accuracy that it was designed. The church is eighty-seven feet long,
sixty

sixty feet broad, and thirty-three feet high to the roof, built of stone, and is very solid. The walls are plain and massy; the ornaments are few and simple, and the windows, though large, in order to enlighten such a considerable breadth, are not numerous. The tower is plain, square, and divided into five stages, but terminates absolutely square and plain, without spire, turret, or pinnacles. The cornice is supported by scrolls, and over these rises a balustrade of solid construction, suitable to the rest of the building. It is well finished and ornamented within, and is very beautiful in its simplicity; without pillars, and the walls are slightly coved from the cornice; the roof is flat, and there are no galleries, except one for the organ. The altar is an elegant design in the Corinthian order, and there are two very good stone figures of Moses and Aaron, about four feet high, as ornaments. A handsome marble altar table is supported by a caryatide. On the front of the organ gallery is a fine figure in *alto relievo* of Charity treading on Envy and Avarice, very spiritedly expressed. The pulpit, standing against the north wall, has most excellent carved work; and exhibits little naked boys, supporting festoons of fanciful and delicate workmanship.

The chancel is separated from the body of the church by a fine piece of carved work, consisting of small open twisted columns with their arches, in the middle of which are two open carved pilasters (on both sides of the door-case) with their architrave, friese, cornice, and large open pediment of the Composite order; at the upper part of the door-case is carved a large eagle displayed, and over that the queen's arms, with supporters, &c. and these (on the cornice of this partition) between two smaller pediments; in the middle are two shields with fine compartments beautifully carved in wainscot.

This exquisite specimen of wrought work was performed at Hamburg, and presented to the church, as a token of the antient connexion between this country and the Hanse towns, of which the Stileyard in this parish was the principal place of commerce. The agent of the Hanse towns has still a

pew in the church; but there are no monuments worthy of observation.

Among the rectors are to be noticed the following eminent characters:—WILLIAM LICHFIELD, D. D. who composed many works sacred and moral, particularly "*The Plain God unto sinful Man.*" He composed no less than ten thousand and eighty-three sermons, and died in 1447. EDWARD STRONG, D. D. chancellor of the university of Cambridge, bishop of Carlisle, 1468, and of Chichester, 1477. This prelate built Chichester cross. GEORGE DAY, D. D. provost of King's college, Cambridge, and bishop of Chichester, 1543. Under Edward VI. he was deprived and imprisoned, but restored by Mary I. and died in 1556. THOMAS WHITE, D. D. bishop of Peterborough, 1685. WILLIAM CAVE, D. D. canon of Windsor, chaplain to Charles II. and author of "*The Lives of the Apostles and Fathers,*" and other eminent works. WILLIAM VINCENT, D. D. high master of Westminster school, 1788, now dean of Westminster, and author of "*The Voyage of Nearchus to the Euphrates,*" "*The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea,*" and other learned and critical works.

IN BUSH LANE is the house of THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINES IN ENGLAND. This company was incorporated by letters patent, in the 3d of William and Mary, 1691. The charter was confirmed by queen Anne in 1713, and by subsequent grants their power of working mines was extended to Ireland, and other parts of the British dominions.

THE STILYARD, corruptly STEELYARD, lies close to COSIN Lane, so called from William Cosin, who dwelt here, and was sheriff of London, 1306. This was originally the hall of the Almaine, Hanseatic or German merchants; and where they had warehouses for wheat, rye, and other grain; as also for cables, ropes, pitch, tar, masts, hemp, flax, linen, wainscots, wax, steel, &c. Henry III. in the forty-fourth year of his reign, 1259, at the request of his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, granted, "that all and singular the merchants, having a house in the city of London, commonly called *Guilda Aula Teutonicorum*, should be

be maintained and upholden through the whole realm, by all such freedom, and free usages or liberties, as by the king, and in his noble progenitors' time, they had enjoyed," &c.

Under Bishopsgate, we have mentioned that these merchants engaged to repair that gate, for this the mayor and citizens "granted to the said merchants their liberties, which they long enjoyed; as namely, amongst the other things, that they might lay up their grain, which they brought into this realm, in inns, and sell it in their garners, within the space of forty days after they had laid it up, except by the mayor and citizens they were expressly forbidden, because of dearth, or other reasonable occasions. Also they might have their alderman, as they had been accustomed, provided always he were of the city, and presented to the mayor and aldermen of the city, as often as any should be chosen, and should take the oath before them to maintain justice in their courts, and to behave themselves in their office according to law, and as it stood with the customs of the city."

A grant of such privilege might probably have suited the exigency of those early times, when commerce was in its infancy; but as navigation and expansive commercial intercourse increased, it was found necessary to abridge and ultimately to annul such impolitic grants to aliens. This was evident about the time of Henry IV. when the English began to trade for themselves into the eastern parts of the globe; for the Easterlings, or merchants of the Dutch Hanse, were so offended, that they captured several of their ships and goods, and offered them several other injuries; which occasioned great complaints and differences between king Henry and Conradus de Junigen, then master general of the Dutch order in Prussia with the Hanse towns, and several embassies passed on that occasion; the result of which was, "That the said king Henry IV. finding, by the said privileges granted to foreigners, his own subjects (to the great prejudice of the realm) very much crippled in their trade, did revoke such parts of the privileges of the afore-said Dutch company, as were inconsistent with the carrying

on trade by the natives of this realm:" and for the better encouragement of his own subjects, did, in the fifth year of his reign, grant his first charter to the Merchants trading into the East-Land, containing many great privileges and immunities: which had a good effect for the bringing of the trade much more into the hands of the natives of the realm than it was before. King Edward IV. for their more ample encouragement, did, in the second year of his reign, grant another large charter to the Merchants of England, especially to those residing in the Netherlands; with several additional immunities and privileges.

In king Edward the VIth's reign the Steelyard merchants behaved so scandalously, that his majesty seized upon their charter.

In the first and second of Philip and Mary was granted a charter to the Russia company, afterwards confirmed by act of parliament in the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth.

Until this time, though the trade of England was carried on much more by the natives than had been formerly, yet had the society of the Dutch Hanse at the Steelyard a superior advantage over them, by means of their well regulated societies, and the privileges they enjoyed; insomuch that almost the whole trade was driven by them to that degree, that Queen Elizabeth herself, when she came to have a war, was forced to buy the hemp, pitch, tar, powder, and other naval provisions which she wanted, of foreigners, at very enormous rates. Nor were there any stores of either in the land to supply her occasions on a sudden, but what, at vast prices, she prevailed with them to procure for her, even in time of war, her own subjects being then but very inconsiderable traders.

To remedy which, no better expedient could be found by Elizabeth and her council, than by encouraging her own subjects to be merchants; which she did by erecting out of them several societies of merchants, as that of the East-land company, and other companies; by which means, and by cancelling many of the privileges of the Dutch Hanse society, the trade in general, by degrees, came to be

be managed by the natives of England; and consequently the profits of all those trades accrued to the English; trade in general; and English shipping, were increased; her own customs vastly augmented; and, what was at first the great end of all, obtained; so that she had constantly lying at home, in the hands of her own subjects, all sorts of naval provisions and stores, which she could make use of without any dependance on her neighbours.

The Haunse merchants had two halls in this place, one of which was that adjoining Cosin's Lane*; but their wealth and power increasing, they hired an adjoining mansion, which had belonged to Richard Lions, a considerable

* In the great hall of this company were the two famous pictures, painted in distemper by Holbein, representing the triumphs of Riches and Poverty. They were lost, being supposed to have been carried into Flanders, on the destruction of the company. Mr. Pennant imagined them to be in the possession of M. Fleischman, at Hesse Darmstadt. The celebrated *Christian a Mechel*, of Basil, in the last century, published two engravings of these pictures, either from the originals, or the drawings by Zucchero; for Frid. Zucchero, 1574, is at one corner of each print. Drawings of these pictures were found in England by Vertue, ascribed to Holbein; and the verses over them to Sir Thomas More. It appears that Zucchero copied them at the Steelyard; so probably those copies, in process of time, might have fallen into the hands of M. Fleischman.

In the *Triumph of Riches*, Plutus is represented in a golden car, and Fortune sitting before him, flinging money into the laps of people holding up their garments to receive her favours: Ventidius is wrote under one; Gadareus under another; and Themistocles under a man kneeling beside the car: Cræsus, Midas, and Tantalus, follow; Narcissus holds the horse of the first: over their heads in the clouds is Nemesis. There are various allegorical figures. By the sides of the horses walk drop-sical and other diseased figures, the too frequent attendants of Riches, Poverty appears in another car, mean and shattered, half naked, squallid and meagre. Behind her sits *Misfortune*; before her Memory, Experience, Industry, and Hope. The car is drawn by a pair of oxen, and a pair of asses; Diligence drives the ass; and Solicitude, with a face of care, goads the ox. By the side of the car walks Labour, represented by lusty workmen with their tools, with cheerful looks; and behind them Misery, and Beggary, in ragged weeds, and with countenances replete with wretchedness and discontent." *London*, page 293.

lapidary, and sheriff of London, in the forty-ninth year of the reign of Edward III.; and, who was dragged from his house and beheaded in West Cheap, by the Kentish rebel in the fourth year of the reign of Richard II. The way to this house was called Windgoose Lane; which, on account of the incroachment of the Stillyard, was diminished to Windgoose Alley. These premises also covered the house of the abbot of St. Alban's, and a quay, which had been granted to him; as well as another great house which John Rainwell, mayor, had given to the mayor and commons for charitable purposes.

The *Steelyard* is now a large open place, with two wide passages for carts, to the river side, where is a crane, and stairs for landing iron, of which here are always large quantities kept. In this yard are some good houses for merchants who trade in iron, for which it is at present in great repute, but was formerly of greater, when possessed by the merchants of Almaine. The front in Thames Street is a long blank wall, with an arched gateway, over which is placed the Spread Eagle, to distinguish its former consequence.

Alhallows the Great is almost a parish of warehouses, and the wharf from the Steelyard to Dyer's Hall is occupied by Felix Calvert and Co.'s brewery; (which was originally had by "one Pot," in Stow's time, and afterwards occupied by Henry Campion, Esq. and Abraham his son, who gave their name to the lane;) and by vast piles of bar iron imported from Russia; but the passages to the river are so narrow and dirty, and the warehouses in many instances so decayed, that all the appearance of opulent residence has vanished.

Westward of Cosin's Lane is DOWGATE, whence the ward takes its name, and of which we have already given a description in the present volume*.

CHECQUER YARD, on the east side of Dowgate Hill, was formerly called Checquer Lane, from a brewery, and after

wards an inn bearing that sign; as was Carter Lane, now Bush Lane, for its stables belonging to carmen.

It is necessary to observe here that the Chequers, usually attached to public houses, was the armorial bearing of the WARRENS, earls of Surrey, who had a grant of the exclusive power to licence houses of entertainment; and that the collection of the dues for such licences might be more easily obtained, the arms of Warren was attached to those houses; and a conjecture is also probable, that on the same account, in token of respect to the Warrens, some of the frequenters of these houses might have invented the *Game of Draughts*, or *Chequers*. In the reign of Mary I. that queen renewed the above licence, in favour of the earl of Arundel, who had been her steady supporter; and was also a collateral descendant from the Warrens. The Chequers or and azure, at present form one of the quarterings in the shield of the noble family of Howard, also collaterally descended from the Warrens.

In this yard is PLUMBER'S HALL, a mere private house for transacting the concerns of the company.

The Company of PLUMBERS are of antient date; but were not incorporated till the reign of James I. on the 12th of April 1611, by the name of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Plumbers of London*; and they are governed by a master, two wardens, a court of assistants, and a livery.

TURNWHEEL LANE, winds from Dowgate Hill to Cannon Street. In this lane was the ancient palace called, for distinction's sake,

THE ERBER,

Probably a corruption of Harbour or Inn. Tracts of its origin are unattainable; and its history goes no further than the reign of Edward III. when that monarch, granted it to the noble family of Scroope; from them it came into the possession of the Nevilles; the earl of Salisbury, father in law to the great earl of Warwick, lodged here, with five hundred men, in the famous congress of the Barons, during

the year 1458, after the battle of St. Alban's; of which ample account is given in various Histories of this Realm. Here Henry VI. was virtually deposed; and the Erber, the death of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, who was slain in the battle of Barnet, descended to George, duke of Clarence, who had married Isabel, daughter of the same. Having often changed masters, it came at last by attainder to the crown. In the third year of the reign of Henry VII. he bestowed it on John, earl of Oxford; next year it was given to Sir Thomas Bolayn; and in the following year this versatile monarch, restored the whole, by letters patent, to Margaret Plantagenet, countess of Salisbury, daughter and heir of the above Duke of Clarence, who, in consequence of this restitution, took possession of the premises.

The birth and other valuable qualifications of this princess, caused her to be held in such high consideration at court, that Henry and Catharine of Arragon made choice of her as governess to the princess Mary; and the countess acquitted herself with great honour. But, in consequence of the king's new connexion with the unfortunate Anna Boleyn, the countess of Salisbury lost her honours, and the esteem of Henry. She had delivered her opinion very freely upon the subject of divorce to the king, and her son, cardinal Reginald Pole, had reproached Henry with unlawful passions. Such joint affronts irritated the tyrant; he caused a bill of attainder to pass against the countess and her son, the cardinal, who was banished; and Margaret, without being heard in her defence, was condemned and beheaded in the Tower, May 27, 1541. Previous to her death, the executioner directed her to lay her head on the block, which she refused to do; telling him, that "she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a traitor." He pursued her round the scaffold, aiming at her holy head; and at length struck it off; after mangling the poor victim, of seventy years of age, in the most barbarous manner!—With her ended the royal line of Plantagenet.

By her murder the Erber came to the crown. Henry, in the thirty second year of his reign, gave it to Sir Philip Hoby, who, four years afterwards, sold it to a draper, named Doulphin. From him the Draper's Company purchased it in the first year of Mary I. It seems to have been re-sold to Sir Thomas Pullison, a draper, and lord mayor in 1584, who rebuilt the premises, which were afterwards honoured by being the residence of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

ST. MARY BOTHAW.

This church was so called from a boat-haw, or yard, where formerly vessels were landed from Dowgate to be repaired. Near this church were lands and houses belonging to the priory and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; which priory Wibert, in 1167, granted for a yearly rent of ten shillings; and giving on St. John Baptist's Day a towel, worth 8*d.* to the hostellary, besides two pitchers, worth six pieces of money (*nummos sex*, equal to the *scetertius*, in value 2*d.*) and a salt-sellar, worth four pieces. The church was repaired in 1621, but being levelled at the Great Fire, its site now serves as a burial ground, and the parish was united to that of St. Swithen.

The house of Henry Fitz Alwine, first lord mayor of London, was in this parish; and it has been said he was buried here. Stow, however, positively asserts that he was entombed in the priory church of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate.

At the south-west corner of St. Swithen's Lane, is situated the parish church of

LONDON.

ST. SWITHEN, LONDON STONE.



ST. SWITHEN, a very pious person, was first ordained priest at Winchester, then made chancellor and president of the council to king Egbert; and successor to Elmston in the bishopric of Winchester. When he found death approaching, gave charge, that they should bury him in the churchyard, that he might not be worshipped after his death which happened in the year 806 *.

Goscelin, in his life, gives him the following character, well worth reading: "Being to dedicate any church, he neither used horse, nor any secular pomp; but being accompanied with his clericks and those of his family, with

* How well his dying request was complied with, the following statement must specify. After having lain one hundred years undisturbed, in the days of king Edgar, his relics were taken up and translated into the cathedral. Here, as might be supposed, by the agents of avarice and superstition, many miracles were wrought; one of which, mentioned by the grave William of Malmesbury, we cannot omit, because the monk says, "he had seen the man." This man having had his eyes violently dug out, was, by the prayers of the dead saint, restored to both eyes and sight. No wonder then, that the cathedral church of Winchester, which had been dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, should give place in miracle to St. Swithen.

all humility he went bare foot to the place. His feasting was not with the rich; but with the needy and poor. His mouth was always open to invite sinners to repentance: he ever admonished such as were standing to beware of falling; and such as had fallen to arise again without delay. He was sparing and moderate in his diet, taking not what would fill, but what would barely sustain nature: and as to sleep, he admitted no more than what after long watching and much labour was absolutely necessary. He was ever delighted with psalms and spiritual canticles; and in his conversation, delivered always with modesty and humility such speeches as were most edifying and profitable to his hearers."

The church of St. Swithen was of antient foundation; and in the year 1331 was a rectory in the patronage of the prior and convent of Tortington, in the county of Sussex. The fabric was rebuilt and augmented in the year 1420, chiefly at the expence of Sir John Hind, lord mayor in the years 1391 and 1404. At the dissolution of monasteries the patronage came to the crown, when it was granted to the earl of Oxford; and was at length purchased by the worshipful company of Salters, in whom the presentation still continues, alternately with the united parish of St. Mary Bothaw. The church was again repaired in the years 1607, and 1608, as well as a short time before the Great Fire in 1666, when 1000*l.* were expended for that purpose. After the destruction of the former edifice by the above calamity, the present was erected and finished in 1679.

The church and tower are well built of stone, the roof formed into a cupola is covered with lead, and supported with demy-columns of the Composite order; the floor is paved with stone, and the whole is comprised in three aisles, well pewed and wainscoted; the body of the church, though small, is commodious and pleasant. There is a neat gallery on the north and north-west sides; a pulpit carved and veneered, and two inner door-cases, of wainscot. The altar-piece is of the same timber, adorned with four fluted pilasters, entablature and pediment of the Corinthian order.

der; in the pediment the arms of England are carved, gilt and coloured. The intercolumns are the Decalogue in gold letters on black, within gilded frames, under a glory and two cherubims, and between the Creed and Lord's Prayer, done in black and gold, each under a cherubim, with ornaments of fruit and leaves of various kinds; the roof is also adorned with pannels, circles, and festoons of crock-work, and the three front sides, outward with cornice and circular pediment; a clock projects from the church over the street.

The dimensions of St. Swithen's church are, length sixty-one feet from north to south; from east to west forty-two; altitude about forty; and that of the Tower (wherein is one bell) and spire, one hundred and fifty feet.

MONUMENTS. Those noticed by Stow, are Sir John Hind, the rebuildier of the former church.

Sir Ralph Joceline, lord mayor 1464.

Sir Stephen Slany, lord mayor 1593.

Sir John Hart, lord mayor 1589.

Sir George Bolles, alias Bowles, lord mayor 1617.

Monuments in the present building worthy of particular mention, are the following:

Spe Resurgendi,

Near this place lies interred, the Body of Mr. Michael Godfrey of London, Merchant, the 11th Son of Thomas Godfrey of Huddysford, in the County of Kent, Esq. He married Ann Mary, eldest Daughter of Sir Thomas Chamberlain, after he had served him 8 Years Apprentiship, by whom he had 5 Sons and 3 Daughters, and having lived with her 35 Years in a most amicable wedlock, he died the 3d day of December 1691, at his Age, leaving her and 4 Children.

Peter, Elizabeth, Hester. Elizabeth

Aug. 1691

Hugh Smith

by whom

Daughter

1698, and

• Ance

Hugh Smith

married the

ham, in the C

7 Childrer

died in C

er Father.

Northum

name of

On a pillar on the north-east side, a white marble monument, adorned with mantling, voluta and urn, between two mourning cherubs, and palm branches, is this inscription:

P. M. S.

Near this place lies interred, the Body of Michael Godfrey, Merchant, late of this Parish, Son of Mr. Michael Godfrey, Merchant, and Ann Mary his Wife; he was born 22d of Feb. 1656; being elected the first Deputy Governour of the Bank of England; he went for Flanders on some important Business relating to the Service of his Majesty, where attending his Royal Person, then encamped before Namure, he was slain by a Cannon ball from the Works of the besieged, July 17, 1695. He died a Bachelor, much lamented by all his Friends, Relations and Acquaintance, for his Integrity, his Knowledge, and the Sweetness of his Manners; his Body was brought over, and lies buried near his Father; His sorrowful Mother caused this Monument to be erected to the pious memory of her beloved Son.

The God of Battel found in Foreign Parts,
The Son of Hermes form'd for peaceful Arts;
And thought it lawful Prize to take his Blood,
Because so near a Warrior King he stood.

A spacious black marble grave stone before the altar rails, lying north and south: inscribed,

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Agnes Reid, Daughter of the Honourable John Reid, Esq. one of his Majesty's Judges of the Island of Barbadoes, Ob. 1 Jan. 1685.

Virtue and Beauty here doth lie,
Her Sexes sole Epitomy;
They must have Mu-ick, all the Arts,
Judgment to use; or want her parts,
When such vanish, then what can save
The most ingenious from the Grave.

LONDON STONE.

is a very great piece of antiquity, which has been preserved from age to age, and is mentioned by name so early as in the time of Ethelstan, king of Saxons. It formerly stood a little nearer the channel. No. 48. 3 S nel

nel facing the same place ; and being fixed very deep in ground, was so strongly fastened by bars of iron, as to be in no danger from the carriages.

It seems very surprising that so great a piece of antiquity has been constantly preserved with such care, and yet a little has been said of it, that the original cause of its erection, and the use for which it was intended, is quite uncertain. Most authorities give it a Roman erection, and place it in the centre of the city burnt by Boadicea, as to serve for the place whence the Romans measured the miles, which they reckoned from all great towns and places by stones pitched ; and perhaps this might be the stone in London, from which precise place to measure their miles from this city towards the other parts of the land*. And this street in former times being the chief street of London, London Stone might have been the place whence proclamations and public notices were given to the citizens, which conjecture is confirmed by the following passage in the English Chronicles. " When Jack Cade, the Kentish rebel, anno 1450, in Henry VI.'s time, who feigned himself lord Mortimer, came through Southwark into London, he marched to London Stone, amidst a great concourse of people, and the lord mayor among the rest : He struck his sword upon it, and said, " Now is Mortimer lord of this city : " and there making a formal, but lying declaration to the mayor, departed back again to Southwark."

Others have said that the stone was set for the tendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed days and times ; till in latter times payments were more usually made at the font in St. Paul's church, and at the Royal Exchange.

This venerable relic of antiquity very narrowly escaped lately, utter demolition ; a meeting of the precinct was called to remove it as an obstruction ; and it was only through the personal exertions of Mr. Maiden, printer in Sherbourn Lane, that it owes its present preservation.

* See Vol. I. page 34.

At the top of the court, on the west side of the church, formerly stood the mansion and gardens of the prior of Tortington; on the back of which, in Walbrook, during the reign of Henry VII. were two houses adjoining, inhabited by the infamous peculators belonging to that monarch, Sir Richard Empson, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and Robert Dudley, Esq. who had each of them doors of communication into Tortington Gardens, where they usually contrived their schemes of depredation against their fellow subjects. At the suppression of monasteries, Tortington House came to the crown; and Henry VIII. granted it, with the church and church-yard of St. Swithen, as the property of the dissolved priory, to John de Vere, earl of Oxford, and it then changed its name to Oxford Place, which the adjoining court still preserves. John de Vere was one of those who subscribed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey. Oxford Place was again granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward, earl of Oxford, grandson of the former. The earl being highly incensed against Cecil, Lord Burleigh, whose daughter he had married, for not preserving Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, from destruction, when condemned for his correspondence with Mary, Queen of Scots, and believing it to be in the power of Burleigh to save him, broke out into the most unreserved indignation against the minister. He declared he would do all in his power to ruin the countess, his daughter; and he kept his word; for he not only separated from her, but consumed or sold his estate, leaving very little to his son and successor in the title. Such hard and undeserved treatment broke the lady's heart, and she died soon after. Among other parts of his estate, Oxford Place was disposed of to Sir John Hart, who kept his mayoralty here in 1589; Joan, his eldest daughter, having married Sir George Bolles, this place came into his possession, and he also kept his mayoralty here, in 1617. From the descendants of Sir George, the premises were purchased by the company of Salters, and it has continued their hall till the present period.

SALTER'S HALL.

is a plain brick building; but capacious and commodious for business. The antient hall of this company, previous to 1454, was situated in Bread Street.

Here are the pictures of Mr. John Ireland, the first master of the company, and a considerable benefactor; also of Mr. William Robson, and Mr. Bernard Hyde, two great benefactors. The former gave 5000*l.* for charitable use; the latter, the sum of 1500*l.* for the same purpose; and a fine picture of William III. on horseback. But a curiosity is exhibited in the Court Room, framed and glazed being

"A BILL OF FARE FOR FIFTY PEOPLE OF THE COMPANY
SALTERS, A. D. 1506."

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
36 chickens	0	4	5	4 breasts of veal	0	1	3
1 swan and 4 geese	0	7	0	Bacon	0	0	3
9 rabbits	0	1	4	Quar. load of coals	0	0	4
2 rumps of beef-tails	0	0	2	Faggots	0	0	2
6 quails	0	1	6	3½ gallons of Gascoigne			
2 oz. pepper	0	0	2	wine	0	2	1
2 oz. cloves and mace	0	0	4	One bottle Muscova-			
1½ ounce saffron	0	0	6	dine	0	0	1
3 lbs. sugar	0	0	8	Cherries and tarts	0	0	1
2 lb. raisins	0	0	4	Verjuice and vinegar	0	0	3
1 lb. dates	0	0	4	Paid the cook	0	3	4
1½ lb. comfits	0	0	2	Perfume	0	0	2
Half hund. eggs	0	0	2½	One bushel and half of			
4 gallons of curds	0	0	4	meal	0	0	1
1 do. gooseberries	0	0	2	Water	0	0	3
Bread	0	1	1	Garnishing the vessels	0	0	1
One kilderkin of ale	0	2	3				
Herbs	0	1	0				
2 dishes of butter	0	0	4				
							£. 1 15 5

In this hall was performed, during the year 1765, by Messrs Dove and Dilly, citizens of London, in the presence of Sir William Stephenson, lord mayor, Lord Howe, one of the

• On account of conveyance from the conduit.

lord

lords of the admiralty, and several eminent merchants and gentlemen of great learning, abilities and knowledge in the art of distillation and qualities of drugs, and in the properties of good and wholesome water, an experiment to make salt water sweet, palatable, and fit for all uses, with a cheap and wholesome ingredient, to the entire satisfaction of the spectators.

The **SALTERS** form the ninth company in point of precedence in the city of London, and are of such an antient date, that they had the grant of a livery in the reign of Richard II. A. D. 1394, though their present charter of incorporation is no older than April 28, 1578. They are rich in estates; and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Lord Mayors, members of this company :

Sir Robert Basset, 1476. Sir William Horne, 1488. Sir Robert Chawry, 1495. Sir Thomas Pargiter, 1531. Sir John Cotes, 1543. Sir Ambrose Nicholas, 1576. Sir William Webb, 1592. Sir Owen Buckingham, 1704. Sir Charles Peers, 1716.—Members now living, who have been lord mayors: Sir R. C. Glyn, 1799. Sir John Famer, 1802.

James Smith, Esq. on the 22d and 23d of July 1661, citizen and Salter of London, conveyed to the Salters Company certain almshouses (eight in number) at Maidenhead, and endowed them with a farm in the parishes of Bray and Cookham, called Norden. In these almshouses eight poor men and their wives are maintained; they must be fifty years of age at least, inhabitants of Cookham, and recommended by the minister and inhabitants assembled in vestry, to the court of assistants of the Salters Company, who select some fit objects for admission out of those so nominated.

A further endowment was made for the better support of these almshouses by two ladies, relations of the founder. These almshouses are well supported, and once in three years the court of assistants of the Salters' Company take a view of them, make orders for their good government, and correct irregularities, if they find any in the conduct of the almshouse-people.

The company also have twelve almshouses in Monkwell Street, London, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, alderman of London, for twelve widows, or daughters of Salters, for the support whereof he left an estate in houses adjoining to the almshouses; the rents of which are appropriated for the maintenance of the almswomen; but the company make a considerable addition to the stipends out of their own funds, and have an apothecary at an annual salary to attend and take care of the sick.

In Salter's Rents, Bow Lane, there are almshouses for six almsmen, partly supported by legacies and bequests of different benefactors, and partly by the bounty of the company. These almsmen are always chosen out of the poor decayed freemen of the company.

The company distribute about 750*l. per annum* in support of these almshouses, and to different charitable purposes; besides public donations and subscriptions, on great and particular occasions.

Salter's Hall is also the monthly place of meeting for the governors of Greenwich Hospital, for contracts, &c.

Adjoining to this hall is a MEETING HOUSE of the English Presbyterian persuasion*. It is a large structure, well pewed, and commodious, for the respectable congregation which attend divine service.

The parsonage house of St. Swithen, having been built after the Great Fire by Mr. Henry Whistler; from this circumstance, the court received its name of *Whistler's Court*.

WALBROOK.

This respectable street, of which we have already made mention†, covers a brook, which, in the reign of William I. was denominated THE RUNNING WATER. This was before there was any ditch between Bishopsgate and Moor-

* English Presbyterians, in the original sense, is a name improperly applied to this respectable class of Dissenters. They are a species of Independents; the chief difference between them is, that these Presbyterians are less attached to Calvinism; and consequently admit a greater latitude of religious sentiment.

† Page 92.

gate; but on account of an aperture in the wall, through which it passed, and by various windings supplied the City with water, it received its name of Walbrook.

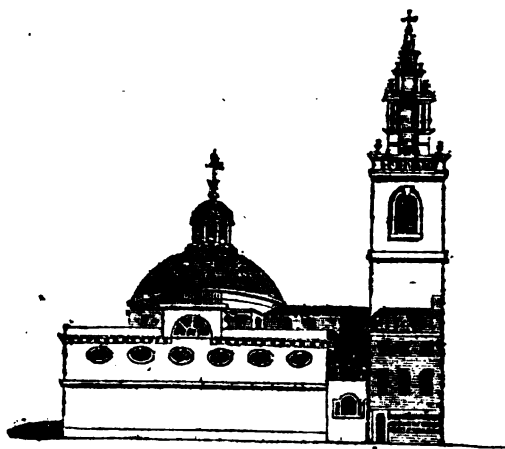
In an ancient *Book of the Customs of London*, it was recorded that the prior of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate “ought to make over Walbrook, in the ward of Broad Street, against the stone wall of the city, viz. the same bridge that is next the church of All Saints at the Wall. Also, that the prior of the new hospital, St. Mary Spital, without Bishopsgate, ought to make the middle part of one other bridge, next to the said bridge towards the north; and that, in the twenty-eighth year of Edward I. it was by inquisition found before the mayor of London, that the parish of St. Stephen upon Walbrook ought of right to scower the course of the said brook; and therefore the sheriffs were commanded to distrain the parishioners so to do.”

This water was continued to Dowgate, also covered by the steep street called Dowgate Hill, at the upper end of which stood a castellated conduit for Thames water: between which and the river there was such a fall of water on the 4th of September, 1574, and the channel rose so high by a sudden fall of rain, that a lad of eighteen years old, falling into it, as he endeavoured to leap over, was carried away by the flood, and drowned.

The house belonging to the abbot of Tortington undoubtedly reached to this place; which is evident from lofty arches of excellent workmanship, in the cellars of a house, which has been denominated *Walbrook House*, the residence of the family of Pollexfen, eminent juridical characters; one of whom, Mr. *Henry Pollexfen*, was retained by the City to plead their cause against the iniquitous writ of *Quo Warranto*, issued by Charles II. And lower down the street must have been the houses of Empson and Dudley*.

Adjoining to this structure is the parish church of

ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.



“ THIS church, so little noticed by us, is famous all over Europe, and is justly reputed the master-piece of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste or proportion: there is not a beauty which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in its greatest perfection; and foreigners very justly call our judgement in question for understanding its graces no better, and allowing it no higher a degree of fame*.”

The first account we have of the church of St. Stephen is from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, where it is recorded that Eudo, steward of the household to Henry I. gave the church of St. Stephen *super Walbrook*, to his new founded monastery of St. John, Colchester; and the abbot and convent presented to the living till the year 1422. Sir Robert Chicheley, Grocer, who had been lord mayor in 1421, gave in the year 1428, to the parish, a plot of ground, containing two hundred and eight feet and a half in length, and sixty-six feet in breadth, for the purpose of erecting a new church, and forming a church-yard. This plot had

* *Critical Review of Public Buildings.*

formerly





Drawn by G. P. H. and colored by J. H. P.

Printed by J. H. P.

Interior of ST STEPHEN'S Walbrook.

Published by J. H. P. in Holborn Hill. March 22. 1847.



formerly belonged to Sir William Standon, who had also been twice lord mayor, but, with the adjacent houses, were purchased by Sir Robert, for the sum of two hundred marks.

Sir Robert Chicheley, in 1429, laid the first stone of the proposed fabric, on his own account, and a second in memory of Sir William Standon. He also gave the additional sum of 100*l.* and bore the charges of all the timber work, besides covering the new structure with lead, giving all the timber for roofing the side aisles, and defraying the expence of carriage. Thus, plously raised, the church was finished in 1439.

In the next year, by an inquisition, it was found that Sir Robert Whitingham, knight of the bath, had purchased the patronage of this church in 1432 from John Duke of Bedford, uncle of Henry VI. and gave it to Sir Richard Lee, lord mayor in 1460. Having continued in the family of Lee for some time, it was about the year 1502 given by Richard Lee, Esq. to the Grocer's Company, who still continue patrons of the living.

The church was amply repaired at the expence of 510*l.* and upwards, by the parish, during the years 1622—1632; but shared the common fate, in 1666, and was levelled, except the steeple and bells. It was again rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and the parish of St. Bennet Shetchog united to it by act of parliament.

The walls and tower are stone; and the roof within over the middle aisle arched; in the centre of which is a spacious cupola; and a lantern; the roof over the rest of the church is flat, covered with lead, and supported by columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order; there are three aisles, and a cross aisle paved with stone; the ascent from the street is by fifteen steps.

The roof and cupola are adorned with an entablature and arches; ornamented by shields, palm branches and roses, of fret work, and pannels of crocket work. The walls are wainscoted ten feet high, having the Grocers arms within a handsome compartment of palm branches, &c. at the

north end of the cross aisle is a door-case, beautifully decorated with various kinds of fruit and leaves; at the north east angle is another; and at the west end a third, very magnificent; adorned with two columns, entablature and pediment of the Corinthian order, enriched with cherubims, festoons, and the arms of Chicheley, of wainscot. the altar-piece is adorned with two columns, their architrave, frieze, and cornice of the same order; on the corners are the arms of England, and underneath are figures of Moses and Aaron, with a radiance; above the Creed, &c. &c. Lord's Prayer, are two shields, with compartments and festoons, fruit, leaves, &c. gilt with gold; and on the northernly shield, are the arms, or, a chevron between three cinquefoils gules, for Chicheley. The communion table which is a semicircle finely veneered, and carved, is placed on a foot-pace of black and white marble, and inclosed by a circular rail and banister, two steps of black marble higher than the rest of the chancel. Over the altar is a most beautiful historical painting of the stoning of St. Stephen, painted by Benjamin West, Esq. late president of the Royal Academy, which fills up the whole of the largest window. To speak in adequate terms of this excellent effort of the classic pencil of Mr. West; whether we consider the sublimity of the subject, the chastity of the design, or the correctness of the execution; future times will confess that this performance will establish the reputation duly attached to the merit of the English school. The pulpit is also finely carved and veneered, and has enrichments of cherubims, cupids, festoons, and a lamp. Here is also a white marble font, whose type is curiously carved.

The

* The principal beauties of this justly admired edifice are on the inside; where the dome, which is spacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn, while the rose window, which is also divided into compartments, is supported by very noble Corinthian columns, raised on their pedestals. On the sides under the lower roof are only circular windows, but those which enlighten the upper roof are small arched ones; and at the east end are three very noble

The dimensions of this church are, length seventy-five feet, breadth fifty-six, altitude of the middle roof, thirty-four feet; of the cupola and lantern, fifty-eight feet; and of the tower (in which are three bells) to the top of the rail and banister, about seventy feet.

MONUMENTS. In the old church, John Dunstable, master of astronomy and music, died 1453.

Sir Richard Lee, lord mayor, 1460.

Sir Rowland Hill, lord mayor, 1549*.

Sir John Cotes, lord mayor, 1542.

Sir John York, knt. Merchant Taylor.

Edward Jackman, Esq. sheriff, 1564.

Dr. Owen, physician to Henry VIII.

The modern monuments of note are the following:

To the memory of Nathaniel Hodges, M. D. a writer on the Plague. Robert Marriott, S. T. P. many years rector, who died 1689, aged eighty-one. The late Dr. Thomas Wilson, rector of this church, and son of the venerable bishop of Sodor and Man, was addicted in the decline of life, to countenance party opinions; and to shew his respect for Mrs. Macauley, who had written an intemperate History of the House of Stuart, he caused a whole length statue of her to be erected in her life time in this church. This adulatory idol, after having been noticed and censured, was removed by Mr. Townley, his successor.

Among the rectors of eminence, are to be mentioned:

HENRY CHICHELEY, brother of Sir ROBERT CHICHELEY, who was born at Higham Ferrars, in Northamptonshire; educated at Winchester, and appointed fellow of New College, Oxford, by its founder, William of Wyckham, bishop of Winchester. Having applied himself to the study of the Civil and Canon Law, he took the degree of LL.D. and was preferred to this rectory March 30, 1396.

noble arched windows. The appearance has a very striking effect at entering, every part at once attracting the eye, except the bases of the columns, which are injudiciously eclipsed by the carving on the top of the pews. This, however, was not the design of the architect.

* See his character among the mayors, p. 24.

Next year Robert Medeford, bishop of Salisbury, took him into his family, and preferred him to the archdeaconry of that diocese. In 1405 he was appointed chancellor of Salisbury; and Henry IV. observing his wonderful capacity, employed him in various negotiations and in an extraordinary embassy to Pope Gregory XII. Dr. Chicheley acquitted himself with such honour, that Pope, in 1407, nominated him bishop of St. David and consecrated him with his own hands. By the same power he was appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1414 and sat in the archiepiscopal throne twenty-nine years. He died April 12, 1443, and was buried in his own cathedral where his monument and statue are still to be seen. The inscription on the monument declares his munificence in founding a college and hospital at Higham Ferrers, two colleges in Oxford, one called Bernard's College, suppressed by Henry VIII. and re-founded by Sir Thomas White, under the name of St. John's College; the other was All Soul's College. His benefactions to the university of Oxford, the cathedral of Canterbury, to the parish church of Croydon, and to Rochester bridge, testify that he was certainly a prelate of munificence; his firmness in his duty is exemplified in the account of St. Dunstan in the East.

JOHN KITE, archbishop of THEBES, and bishop of CALISLE, 1520, a Londoner; he was ambassador from king Henry VIII. to the king of Spain, who constituted him archbishop. This prelate died in 1537, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan, Stepney.

HENRY PENDLETON, D.D. This man is noticed by Fox for the protestation he made to Lawrence Sanders, the martyr. In the reign of Edward VI. Pendleton was the Vicar of Bray, of that time. Sanders, on account of his confidence, had doubted whether he had strength to endure persecution, was answered by Pendleton, "*That he would see every drop of his fat, and the last morsel of his flesh consumed to ashes, ere he would swerve from the faith then established.*" The rector of Walbrook, however, again
change





changed with the times, and saved his grease and flesh; whilst the mild, fearful Sanders, suffered at the stake in Smithfield.

AARON WILSON, D. D. archdeacon of Exeter.

THOMAS HOWELL, D. D. bishop of Bristol, and brother of James Howell, the historiographer. This prelate was born at Caermarthen, and admitted into Jesus College, Oxon. in 1604, at the age of sixteen; and having passed the various degrees of arts, he took orders, and was an eminent preacher. He was afterwards appointed chaplain to Charles I. rector of West Horsley, and of this church; and having proceeded D. D. was nominated a canon of Windsor, in 1636, and rector of Fulham, in 1642. The grand rebellion drove him from the livings of West Horsley, and St. Stephens, upon which the king caused him to be consecrated bishop of Bristol, at Oxford; which dignity he enjoyed only two years, when he died, and was buried in his own cathedral, where a plain stone was placed over his grave, on which was cut "EXPERGISCAR;" "*He shall arise.*" Bishop Howell, remarkable for his meekness, was an excellent divine.

THOMAS WILSON, D. D. prebendary of Westminster.

Mr. TOWNLEY, high master of Merchant Taylors' school.

MANSION HOUSE.

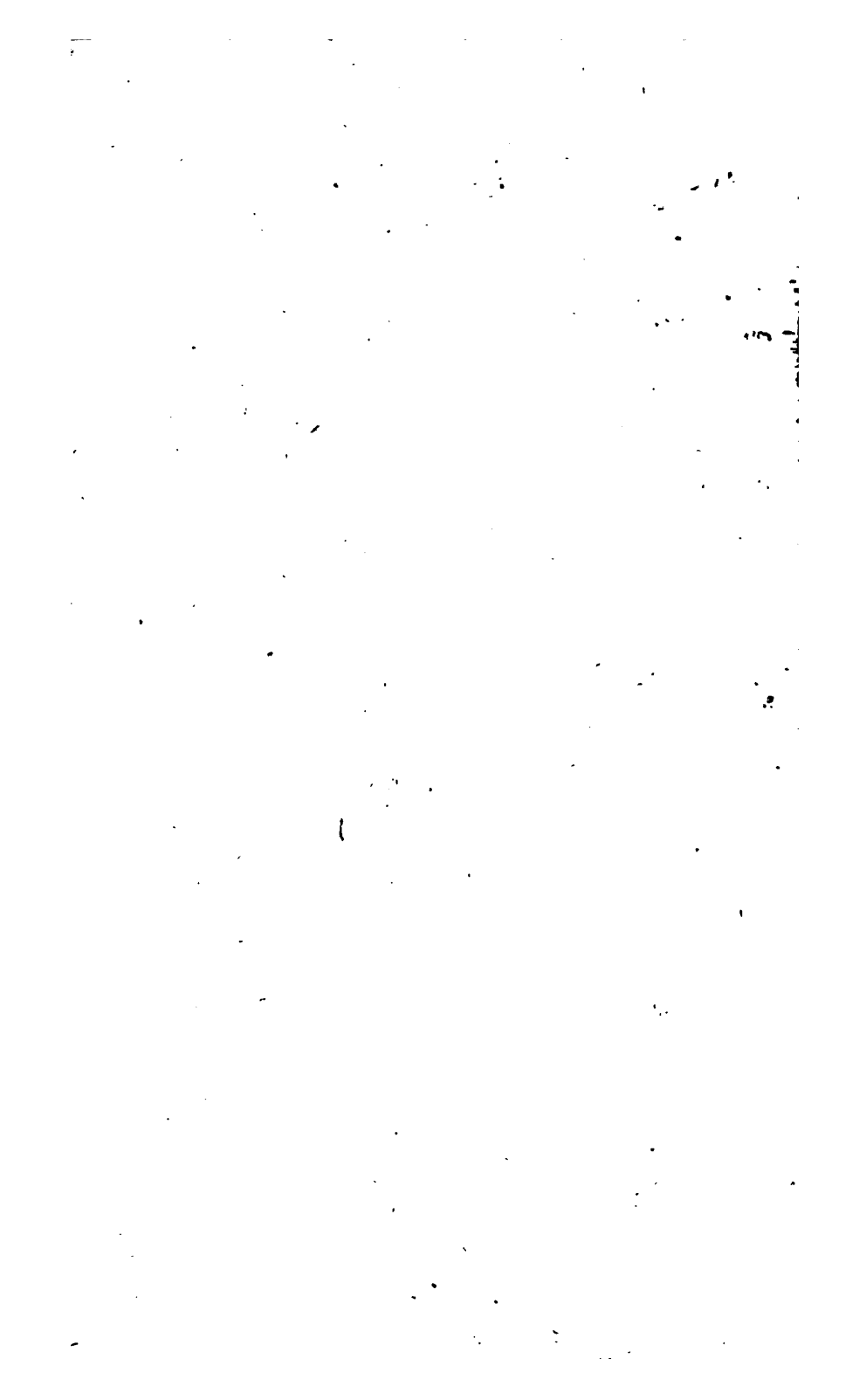
Mention has already been made in the historical portion of this work *, concerning the laying of the first stone of this grand prætorium; it is therefore unnecessary to say more here than may be to introductory to its general description.

When the construction of a building for this purpose was voted, several situations presented themselves as appropriate for a residence of the chief magistrate of the city of London, and the following were proposed; the end of Pater-noster Row; Cheapside; Moorfields; and Stocks Market; the latter was chosen on account of being in the centre of business, at a small distance from the Royal Exchange, and

* See Vol. I. p. 382,

in the heart of the city: Stocks Market was therefore destroyed, and its traffic transferred to a new market, built over Fleet Ditch, now called Fleet Market, and the earth dug for laying the foundation of the Mansion House; but the ground was discovered to be so full of springs, that it became necessary to erect the edifice upon piles. The piles being driven close together, the first stone was laid October 25, 1739; and having been finished in 1753, Sir Crisp Gascoigne, was the first lord mayor who made it his residence.

This mansion is built very substantially with Portland stone. The portico is composed of six lofty fluted pilasters in the Corinthian order in the front; and the same order is continued in pilasters both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, built in rusticated. And in the centre of this story is the door that leads to the kitchen and other offices. Upon the ground, on each side rises a flight of steps of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico, and to the door which leads to the apartments and offices where the lord mayor resides and business is transacted. A stone balustrade incloses the stairs, and is continued along the front of the portico: and the columns support a large angular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bas-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London. In the centre stands a woman, crowned with turrets, to represent the city; and with her left foot upon the figure of Envy: in her right hand she holds a wand, and rests her left arm upon the city arms, in a large shield, all in alto relievo. She seems to step forward, her head and right arm project from the back ground, and her wand extends beyond the cornice of the pediment. Near her, on the right, is a Cupid holding the Cap of Liberty on a short staff, like a mace, over his shoulder; and beyond is a river god, to represent the Thames, reclined and pouring out a stream of water from a large vase; and near him is an anchor fastened to its cable, with shells lying on the shore. On the left hand of London, Plenty is kneeling and holding out her hand in a supplicating posture,





Engraved by Thomas from a Drawing by Schomburgk.

(25) *Redwood*

EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION HOUSE.

Published by F. Angell at Edinburgh, 1825.

ture, beseeching the city to accept of the fruits of her cornucopia: and behind her are two naked boys with bales of goods, to denote Commerce. Beneath this portico are two series of windows, extending along the whole front; and above these is an Attic story, with square windows, crowned with a balustrade.

At the south end of the area in the centre is an Egyptian Hall the length of the front, and assigned for public entertainments. This was very lofty, but has lately been taken down parallel to the rest of the structure. To make it regular in flank, a similar building was raised on the front, the upper part of which has been used for a dancing gallery.

Near the ends at each side is a window of extraordinary height, between coupled Corinthian pilasters, and extending to the top of the Attic story. All the apartments are extremely noble: and the offices are made as grand and convenient as the dignity and business of the city can require. The only failing in this magnificent work was placing such a stately structure in a narrow space covered by houses, where it cannot be viewed to advantage. To remedy in some degree such a great inconvenience a row of houses and shops were removed, to obtain more room in what is now called Mansion House Street.

Mr. Gwynne* has made some judicious remarks upon this building, which we shall give in his own words: "It has been the fashion ever since the Mansion House was erected, to condemn and abuse it as a miserable performance; but it by no means deserves such treatment: the truth is, that the architect has given the city an elegant design in the stile of that great master Palladio; and it is as true that the miserable circumscribed area upon which he was obliged to build it, is the cause why it makes no better an appearance; and the necessity imposed upon him of putting an Egyptian Hall in an English house, is the reason why those heavy loads of stone appear upon the roof, which co-operating with the hole it stands in, seem to have pressed the whole building into the earth. When this edi-

* London and Westminster Improved, p. 101.

Since was erected, the opposite houses in Walbrook pour the smoke of their chimnies into the lord mayor's apartments, and the citizens had not spirit enough, until a time afterwards, to remove this intolerable nuisance. The truth is, if when they had determined to erect a mansion house they had resolved to do it suitably to the importance of so great a city, they should have purchased and taken down all that range of houses between Bucklersbury and the Poultry, and built the front of the Mansion House directly facing Cheapside, and at the same time have raised the ground on which it now stands; this would have given it a fine elevation, and in that case the front might have been brought forward in a line with the steeple of Walbrook church, which would have given the building a sufficient depth if it had been wanted; those incumbrances at the top would have been omitted, and the very building which has been so unjustly censured, would have appeared extremely noble and magnificent, as the front, by being extended, would have given a more elegant proportion to the portico; add to all this, that by raising the ground, the water would have been effectually prevented from running into the house, which it has always done whenever a step was produced by a severe frost, or sudden shower."

Besides being a place for official concerns, the hilarity of the festive board has been often exhibited in compliment to the most exalted characters. It was here that the prince of Monaco, the hospitable friend of Edward, Duke of York, and at whose palace he died, was entertained in the year 1768; this was followed by another to the present king of Denmark, who was received with the dignity due to his rank during the same year, in the mayoralty of the Hon. Thomas Harley.

In 1770, WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq. gave a grand dinner and ball to a great assemblage of nobility and gentry, in which no less than six hundred dishes were served up, and the company was so numerous that the three great tables in the Egyptian Hall were not sufficient for their accommodation; added to which, the dinner was served up wholly on plate.

During the mayoralty of PAUL LE MESURIER, Esq. on the 15th of April, 1794, that eminent statesman and warrior, Marquis CORNWALLIS, was presented with the freedom of the City; on which occasion the following solemnity took place. The lord mayor, accompanied by a select committee of the corporation, proceeded from the Mansion House about two o'clock, to the marquis's residence in New Burlington Street, attended by the city marshals, music, &c. where they presented the freedom of the city of London, elegantly embellished with emblematical ornaments, and beautifully written by Mr. Thomas Tompkins, an eminent writing-master, inclosed in a gold box of one hundred guineas value, agreeable to an order of common council.

When the box was delivered by the chamberlain, the lord mayor, who was also a director of the East India Company, thus addressed his lordship:

" MY LORD MARQUIS,

" We have the honour to wait on your lordship, by an order of the court of mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, in common council assembled, with the freedom of our antient city, which that court unanimously voted to your lordship on the happy conclusion of the late war in India; and we have to beg that your lordship will be pleased to accompany us back into the city, there to take the oath of a freeman, and receive the usual charge, whereby we shall enjoy the high honour of having your lordship enrolled among our fellow citizens.

" Your lordship will do the citizens of London the justice to believe, that they were not among the last to feel and to acknowledge the high and important service you have rendered to your country. The rank which our city holds in the commercial world, and the great share which she enjoys of the trade with India, naturally led her numerous inhabitants to attend with anxious eye to the progress of those very interesting scenes your lordship was engaged in, and which by you have been brought to so glorious a conclusion; and it was, therefore, with the utmost joy, and with the most perfect unanimity, that the common council of this city expressed by their Resolution the high sense they entertained of your great merits.

And here, my lord, if superior considerations did not strain me, how easy and how pleasing would it be for me to sit on so delightful a throne! For me, who in my situation of an India Director, have had better opportunities than any of my fellow Citizens, to follow your lordship in the discharge of the several duties of your high station, and therein to contemplate: GOOD GOVERNOR, THE WISE LEGISLATOR, THE BRAVE SOLDIER, THE GREAT GENERAL, THE EXCELLENT STATESMAN AND THE MORAL GOOD MAN! How grateful to my soul would it be to speak of the improved state of the provinces you have governed, of the British character every where exalted, confidence restored among the native princes, of protection actually given by wise and beneficent laws to the many millions under the British government, of great military talents displayed, and, above all, of that signal instance of wisdom and moderation unexampled and unknown in the history of India, the stopping the full career of victory, and foregoing the glory that would have attended the surrender of the proud capital of the Mysore, to grant peace to a vanquished foe, and thereby change a bitter enemy into an useful and respectable ally.

“But, my lord, I know the sensibility which ever accompanies true heroism, and I know that my brother citizens would not be pleased that I should enter upon a recital that would wound your ear, I shall, therefore, content myself with entreating your lordship to accept this tribute of respect from the city of London and in conveying the sincere wishes of all my fellow citizens, as you may long enjoy your health and honours, and that your country may continue to benefit from those great abilities and eminent virtues which will transmit the name of CORNWALLIS with admiration and gratitude to the latest posterity!”

The marquis returned his sincere thanks to the lord mayor, for the very flattering manner in which the freedom had been presented; expressing the pleasure it gave him to have his conduct approved by the corporation, and that he considered it one of the greatest honours of his life to be enrolled—A CITIZEN OF LONDON!

The committee then returned, accompanied by the marquis and his friends, to the Mansion House, in grand procession. In St. James's Street, the cavalcade was joined by

the Lord Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Commons, in their state carriages. On their arrival the marquis took the oath of a citizen of London, and Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes addressed the noble citizen on his meritorious conduct as governor general in the East Indies. A very magnificent entertainment was provided by the lord mayor. The tables were decorated with numerous emblematical ornaments; and from triumphant arches, warlike trophies, &c. were suspended. At the principal table were two historical pictures of the delivery of the hostages from Tippoo Sultaun to the marquis. In the key-stone of an ornamented and very elegant arch, the arms of his lordship beautifully united with the arms and supporters of London. The dinner exhibited all that the season produced, or that art could contrive, and Plenty sat enthroned in her greatest splendor. On this occasion the front of the building was illuminated in a superior stile; and in the centre was introduced a large and beautiful transparency, by Singleton, of the delivery of the Sultaun's sons to the marquis.

The hospitality of this place was exhibited in a very eminent manner in the mayoralty of WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq. On the 29th of March 1796, a most brilliant assemblage of fashion and beauty was collected; which was honoured by the presence of the Duke of York, Prince Ernest, Prince William of Gloucester, the late Stadtholder, and his family, and a great number of British nobility and gentry. Abundance and good humour filled every avenue, and the dinner and ball were alike distinguishable of the known character of the host.

The Mansion House, during the mayoralty of Sir JOHN EAMER, was a peculiar scene of festivity. On Easter Monday, April 19, 1802, the Prince of Wales, with his brothers the Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, accompanied by a train of nobility and gentry, honoured the dinner and hall with their presence. The 29th of the same month the lord mayor entertained the principal persons who composed the procession for the proclamation of peace.

In the year 1806, on Easter Monday, April 7, J^{AS} SHAW, Esq. lord mayor, the Prince of Wales, his brothers, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, and Sussex, with their cousin Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, on a second visit to the Mansion House; where an assembly of nearly five thousand of the nobility, and principal gentry of the country, with their ladies, were regaled with a profusion of delicacies, consistent with the magnificence of the first city in the world.

STOCKS MARKET, was of very antient date. In 1222 Henry Wallis, mayor, caused several houses to be built towards the maintenance of London Bridge, in an open place near the parish church of St. Mary Woolchurch; on the north side of which, the street being very broad, had been set up stocks for the punishment of offenders. Hence the buildings took the name of *Stocks*, and were appointed by this mayor, to be a market place for fish and flesh in the midst of the city. Thus Stocks Market belonged to the keepers of London Bridge; but encroaching upon their privileges, Sir John Gisors, lord mayor, and the aldermen, in 1313, took cognizance of their proceedings, and decreed that the keepers should not in future have power to let shops, &c. without the assent of the corporation. In 1352, it was ordered, that none should sell fish or flesh out of the markets of Bridge Street, Eastcheap, Old Fish Street, St. Nicholas Shambles, and the Stocks, upon pain of losing their goods for the first offence, and for the second to be disfranchised; at this time the market was farmed at 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per year. Stocks Market was rebuilt in the year 1410. In 1507, it was rented at 56*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1843, there were twenty-five boards or stalls for fishmongers, rented yearly at 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; eighteen butcher stalls, rented at 40*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; beside sixteen upper chambers, rented at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; making in the whole an annual rent of 82*l.* 3*s.*

This market was latterly distinguishable only for the sale of fruit, roots, and herbs; which, on account of being the choicest of their sort, surpassed every other market in the City. It took up a large tract of ground, and occupied

not only the antient flesh and fish market, but the ground on which stood the parish church of St. Mary Woolchurch; containing from north to south, through the centre, a length of two hundred and thirty feet; and in breadth, from east to west, one hundred and eight feet, besides the waste ground on the east and west sides, which served as streets; on the east side were planted rows of trees, and handsome houses. The north end was famous for a conduit; but the equestrian statue, over this conduit, has some curious anecdotes attached to it. Among the adherents and sufferers in the cause of Charles II. was Sir Robert Viner, alderman of London. After the Restoration the worthy alderman, willing to shew his loyalty and prudence, raised in this place the statue abovementioned. The figure had been carved originally for John Sobieski, king of Poland, but by some accident was left upon the workman's hands. Finding the work ready carved to his hands, Sir Robert thought that with some alteration, what was intended for a king of Poland might suit the monarch of Great Britain; he therefore converted the Polander into an Englishman, and the Turk underneath his horse into Oliver Cromwell; the turban on the last figure being an undeniable proof of the truth attached to the story. The compliment was so ridiculous and absurd, that no one who beheld it could avoid reflecting on the taste of those who had set it up; but as its history developed, the farce improved, and what was before esteemed contemptible, proved in the end entertaining. The poor mutilated figure, stood neglected some years since among the rubbish in the purlieu of Guildhall; and in 1779 it was bestowed, by the common council, on Robert Viner, Esq. who removed it to grace his country seat.

ST. MARY, WOOLCHURCH.

This church was so called on account of a beam in the church-yard, for weighing wool; and we are informed by Stow, in confirmation, that he found among the Customs of London, written in French, in the reign of Edward II. a chapter, entitled, *Les Customes de Woolchurch*

church Haw; wherein is set down what was paid for every parcel of wool weighed; which custom continued in this place till the sixth year of the reign of Richard II. when the Custom House upon Wool Key was built. The foundation of the church was as antient, as the time of William I. when it was called the New Church in West Cheap, which renders it undoubted that West Cheap extended to the end of Cornhill. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. and among the benefactors was Richard Shore, Draper, and one of the sheriffs in 1505, probably a brother-in-law of Jane Shore. The fabric was repaired and beautified in 1629, but sharing the fate of the other structures in the City in 1666, was not rebuilt; and the parish was united to that of St. Mary Woolnoth.

LOMBARD STREET, west end. One of three principal streets which branch from the Poultry into the various eastern parts of the City; the entrance is very narrow and inconvenient.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH.



THIS church is so named on account of its proximity to the Woolstaple. It is a rectory, formerly in the patronage of the prioress and nuns of St. Helen, till the suppression.

suppression by Henry VIII. when it was granted to Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor in 1545. The fabric was rebuilt from the foundation in 1438. Sir Hugh Brice, Goldsmith, and lord mayor in 1485, keeper of the king's exchange, and one of the governors of the Mint, built in this church a chapel, called the *Charnel*, besides part of the body of the church and steeple, and gave money towards finishing the whole, in addition to the stone which he had caused to be prepared for the purpose. Sir Simon Eyre, founder of Leadenhall, gave the *Cardinal's Hat* tavern, with a tenement adjoining, and the appurtenances which had all been lately erected by him, to be appropriated for a brotherhood, dedicated to Our Lady in this church. Sir John Percival, lord mayor in 1498, was also a liberal benefactor. It appears that this gentleman had been one of the lord mayor's carvers; and agreeably to the custom, when the lord mayor drinks to the gentleman he chuses to nominate sheriff, Sir Henry Colet, whilst he was chief magistrate, took the cup of wine, drank to John Percival, who stood bareheaded before him as his attendant, calling him sheriff of London for the year ensuing, and caused him to be covered and to sit at the lord mayor's table.

The fabric not having been totally destroyed by the Fire of London, the steeple escaped the flames, and all the walls, except the north side, were deemed to be reparable. But the condition of the living having been much improved by its union with that of St. Mary Woolchurch, and the church thus patched falling to decay, it became necessary to level the whole, and rebuild it as one of the fifty new churches. It was finished in 1719, and is a substantial stone structure; but the ornamental parts and beauties of this fine structure are so covered and shut from the sight, by the neighbouring houses, that the very tower can scarcely be seen, except from the roofs of houses, and the opposite garret windows. On the east side are three very large and lofty niches, adorned with Ionic columns, and surrounded with bold rustic: over these is a large cornice, upon which is placed a balustrade. The entrance at the west end, is by a lofty rustic

rustic arch, over which rises an oblong tower, ornamented with six Composite columns in the front, and two on the sides: upon this is raised a lesser tower of the same height, crowned with a balustrade: from the centre of which rises a flag-staff, with a fane. The windows are on the south side; where the edifice is entirely surrounded with houses. The interior of the church is massy, and the principal lights are introduced through four large arched windows, forming part of a dome. Here is also a fine toned organ, built by father Smith, and repaired by England.

MONUMENTS in the old church, mentioned by Stow.

Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor, 1566.

Sir Hugh Brice, lord mayor, 1485.

Sir Simon Eyre, lord mayor, 1459.

Sir Thomas Ramsey, lord mayor, 1590.

Sir John Percival, 1498.

Here are memorials of the family of Viner, and an inscription to the memory of Mr. James Houblon, "who," as his collateral descendant, Mr. Pennant expresses it, "enriched in wealth and reputation, and was eminent for his plainness and piety;" but, wanting a monument, the following epitaph was composed for him by Samuel Pepys, Esq. secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

JACOBUS HOUBLON,

Londinas PETRI filius,

Ob fidem Flandria exulantis :

Ex C. Nepotibus habuit LXX superstites :

Filios V. videns mercatores florentissimos ;

Ipsæ Londinensis Bursæ Pater ;

Piissime obiit Nonagenarius,

Æo . D. CIOICLXXXII.

Adjoining this church is an extensive pile of building, the site of which, before the Great Fire, was occupied by a large and much frequented tavern. When that structure was destroyed, Sir Robert Viner, lord mayor in 1675, replaced it with a stately house, for his own habitation, where during his mayoralty, he entertained Charles II. Upon the

Failure of his credit, in consequence of the iniquitous shutting up the Exchequer by the instigation of the Duke of York, it is probable that Sir Robert disposed of this house, which was afterwards, and is still occupied as

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The intercourse of commerce must always have required some method of conveying letters from one place to another; but how that was antiently performed is not easy to determine: it is probable, however, that the carriage of letters might always be a common employment between great towns, as the carriage of goods still continues. The uncertainties of this mode of carriage appear to have been guarded against, by recommending letters to the peculiar attention of the bearer, by the words—"with care and speed," which we find added after the direction on letters of antient date.

Posts, however, on the present footing are but a modern invention; though some pretend to trace their origin to the reign of Charlemagne. It is certain it was to the policy, or rather the distrust of Louis XI. of France, that they owed their origin; and they were regulated by an ordonnance of that restless prince in 1464, as the means of being sooner and more surely informed of what was transacted in the various provinces of his kingdom. By degrees the institution propagated itself through the other countries of Europe. In Germany, posts were first settled by the count De Taxis, at his own expence; in consequence of which the emperor Matthias gave him, in fief, the charge of postmaster to him and his successors.

By a statute of Edward VI. in 1548, post horses appear to have been used in England; for, on occasion of regulating the purveyors of the king's household, the rate of post horses was fixed at one penny *per* mile. Antiently the management of the foreign mails was under the direction of a stranger, chosen by foreigners dwelling in the city of London, who even pretended to have a right by prescription of chusing their own postmaster. However, in the

year 1568, a difference arising between the Spaniards and Flemings in London, each chose their separate postmaster and this contest occasioned a representation from the cities to the privy council, to beseech Queen Elizabeth, that that employment with one of her English subjects. In the year 1581, Sir Thomas Randolph *, so much employed by the queen in her foreign embassies, enjoyed the place of postmaster of England.

King James I. originally erected a post office under the controul of Matthew Le Quester, or De L'Equester, for the conveyance of letters to and from foreign parts; which office was afterwards claimed by Lord Stanhope, but confirmed and continued to William Frizell, and Thomas Witherings, by Charles I. in 1632, for the better accommodation of the English merchants. In 1635, the same prince erected a letter office, for England and Scotland, under the direction of the same Witherings, and settled certain rates of postage. But this extended only to a few of the principal roads, the times of carriage were uncertain, and the postmasters on each road were required to furnish him with horses at the rate of 2½*d.* per mile. Witherings was persecuted for abuses in both his offices, during the year 1640, and they were sequestrated into the hands of Peter Brouncker, to be exercised under the care and oversight of the king's principal secretary of state.

* In LLOYD'S WORTHIES, the following character is given of Sir Thomas Randolph; "Well studied he was in Justinian's Code, here in Machiavel's Discourses; both when a learned student of Christ Church, and a worthy principal of Broadgate's: thrice therefore was he an ambassador to the lords of Scotland in a commotion; thrice to queen Mary in times of peace; seven times to James the Sixth of Scotland, for a good understanding; and thrice to Basilides, emperor of Russia, for trade; once to Charles the Ninth, king of France, to discover his design upon Scotland; and once to Henry the Third, to open a conspiracy of his subjects against him. Great services these, but meanly rewarded; this serviceable, but moderate and moderate man (though he had as many children at home as he had performed embassies abroad) being contented with the chamberlainship of the exchequer, and the postmaster's place; the first but a name, and the second but a noise."

On the breaking out of the Civil War, great confusions and interruptions were necessarily occasioned in the conduct of the Letter Office. And, about that time, the outline of the present more extended and regular plan seems to have been conceived by Mr. Edmund Prideaux, who was appointed attorney general to the Commonwealth after the immolation of Charles I. He had been chairman of a committee in 1642, for considering what should be set upon inland letters; and afterwards appointed Postmaster by an ordinance of both houses, in the execution of which office, he first established a *weekly* conveyance of letters into *all* parts of the nation; thereby saving to the public the charge of maintaining postmasters, to the amount of 7000*l. per annum*. And, his own emoluments being probably very considerable, the common council of London endeavoured to erect another Post Office, in opposition; this was, however, checked by a resolution of the House of Commons, which declared, "that the office of Postmaster is, and ought to be, in the sole power and disposal of the parliament." In 1653, the Postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was farmed of the parliament by John Manley, Esq. for 10,000*l. per annum*; which agreement was confirmed by Oliver Cromwell in the following year. After he had seized the reins of government, he first formed A GENERAL POST OFFICE in 1656. Charles II. after his Restoration, legally confirmed this useful establishment; and when the revenue was ascertained, it was settled on his brother James, Duke of York, in 1663, when it produced the sum of 21,500*l.*

By the act of parliament for establishing a General Post Office in 1660, to be kept within the city of London, under the direction of a postmaster to be appointed by the king, it was enacted, "That the postmaster was impowered to appoint post houses in the several parts of the country hitherto unprovided, both in post and by-roads:" but the postage of letters to and from all places therein mentioned was not only ascertained, but likewise the rates of post horses to be paid by all such as should ride post:

At length, upon the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, a General Post Office was established by act of parliament in the year 1710, not only for the united kingdom of Great Britain, but likewise for that of Ireland, and her majesty's plantations in North America and the West Indies.

A very considerable improvement took place towards the close of the last century respecting the conveyance of letters. This was a plan suggested by Mr. Palmer, in 1788, for sending by post coaches letters from the Post Office every evening at eight o'clock. On Monday, August 1, the plan was executed to such general satisfaction, that it was approved and adopted by government, and is the present mode of conveying letters and passengers by MAIL COACHES to all parts of the British dominions.

The system of postage is thus rendered one of the most perfect regulations of finance under any existing government. It supplies, at the same time, a great revenue, and is highly beneficial to individuals; besides being a most powerful engine for promoting every end of commercial intercourse. The inland communication by mail coaches is provided with guards well armed, and forwarded at a rate of nearly eight miles an hour, including stoppages. Government contracts with the keepers of coaches only for the carriage of mails; but the coach owners are well remunerated by the large prices which passengers pay for their safe and speedy conveyance; a good profit is also made by parcels. Indeed, to sum up the whole, such a combination of utility, expedition, and revenue, cannot be more complete, when it is considered that a letter put into the Post Office, London, before eight o'clock in the evening, arrives at its destination in Bath, or places of equal distance, early next morning.

This excellent establishment is under the government of two joint postmasters-general, who are usually noblemen, a secretary, comptrollers, presidents over the various offices, clerks of the roads, sorters, one hundred and twenty-six letter

letter carriers for the inland, and twenty-one for the foreign offices; besides agents for packet boats, and vast numbers of subordinate officers.

The following is the progressive increase of the Post Office revenue: In 1644, Mr. Prideaux was supposed to collect about 7000*l. per annum*. It was farmed in 1654 to Mr. Manley, at 10,000*l. per annum*. In 1664, D. O'Neal, Esq. farmed it at 21,500*l.* In 1674, it was let at 43,000*l.* In 1685, it was estimated at 65,000*l.* In 1688, the amount was 76,318*l.* In 1697, it was at 90,505*l.* In 1710, it was allowed to be 111,461*l.* In 1715, the gross amount was 145,227*l.* In 1744, the inland office amounted to 198,226*l.* but the total amount of both inland and foreign offices, which can alone demonstrate the extent of our correspondence, was in that year 235,492*l.* Sir John Sinclair states that in 1788, this revenue produced 311,000*l.* In 1800 it amounted to more than half a million; and it has been said that the present revenue of the Post Office exceeds 700,000*l. per annum*.

TWOPENNY POST OFFICE.

The method of serving letters in, and ten miles round, the metropolis, was a project of Mr. David Murray, an upholder in Paternoster Row; he communicated the scheme to Mr. William Dockwra, who carried it on with good success for some time; till government laid hold of it as a royal prerogative. But the crown indulged him with a pension of 200*l. per annum* during his life.

It was erected to carry any parcel of paper under one pound within a certain circuit for one penny, to be paid by the person that sent it. But in process of time it has been so managed as to oblige the party to whom the letter or parcel is directed or delivered, to pay one penny also, if that party happened to live out of the bounds of London, Westminster, or their suburbs and liberties, or out of the borough of Southwark. And by a late act of parliament, the postage is raised to two-pence.

The two principal offices are, one in the General Post-Office Yard, Lombard-Street, and the other in Gerrard Street,

Street, Soho. There are, besides, numerous receiving houses for letters, both in town and country.

Six collections and deliveries of letters are made in town daily, (Sundays excepted) and there are two dispatches per day and three deliveries at most places in the country, within the limits of this office.

The hours by which letters should be put into the receiving houses in town, for each delivery, are as follow :

TOWN DELIVERY.			COUNTRY DELIVERY.		
Over night by 8 o'clock for the	First		The preceding evening by 5 o'clock for the		First
Morning - 8 - - - -	Second		Morning 8 o'clock - - - -		Second
" - - 10 - - - -	Third		Afternoon 2 - - - -		Third
" - - 12 - - - -	Fourth				Fourth
Afternoon - 2 - - - -	Fifth				Fifth
" - - 5 - - - -	Sixth				Sixth

But letters, whether for town or country, may be put at either of the two principal offices three quarters of an hour later for each dispatch.

Letters put in on Saturday evenings are delivered in the country on Sunday morning.

The dated stamp, or, if there are two, that having the latest hour, shews also the time of the day by which letters are dispatched for delivery from the principal offices.

The postage of a letter to and from parts of the country within the delivery of the General Post-Office is two-pence beyond that delivery three-pence; and the postage of a letter on each letter passing to or from the General or Foreign Post-Offices, is two-pence.

The two-penny postage of all letters, such as are for parts out of his Majesty's dominions excepted, may or may not be paid at putting in, at the option of the senders.

No two-penny post letter must weigh more than four ounces.

The delivery of this office includes all places within the following circle, which is also inclusive.

KENT.

Woolwich, Plumstead, Shooter's-Hill, Eltham, Motingham, South-End, Lewisham, Beckenham, and Sydenham.

SURREY

SURREY.

Croydon, Beddington, Carshalton, Mitcham, Morden, Merton, Wimbledon, Ham, Petersham, and Richmond.

MIDDLESEX and HERTS.

Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton, Sunbury, Whitton, Isleworth, Brentford, Ealing, Hanwell, Wembly, Willsdon, Kingsbury, The Hyde, Mill Hill, Highwood Hill, Totteridge, Whetstone, East Barnet, Southgate, Winchmore Hill, and Enfield.

ESSEX.

Chinkford, Loughton, Chigwell and Row, Barking Side, Chadwell, and Barking.

Cash, in gold or silver, or other articles of value enclosed in letters, (notes or drafts for money excepted) to be mentioned to the office-keeper at putting in; but bank notes, or others payable to bearer, to be cut in half, and the second part not to be sent till the receipt of the first is acknowledged.

This office is not liable to make good the loss of any property sent by post.

Persons having occasion to complain of delay in the delivery of their letters, must send the covers inclosed, in a line to the comptroller, stating the precise time of delivery; as the dated stamp will assist materially in discovering where the neglect lies.

This office is under the direction of the post-masters general, who appoint a comptroller, accomptant, receiver and comptroller's clerk and messengers. There are fifteen sorters and four sub-sorters of the letters, six stampers, besides a great number of messengers or letter carriers, within the bills of mortality, for receiving or taking in letters.

SHERBORNE LANE, in which part of the General Post Office is situated, is so named from the many *shares*, or divisions into which the Lang-bourne was separated before it emptied itself into the Thames.

At the corner of Abchurch Lane, in Lombard Street, is

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE,

for insuring houses, farmers' stock, goods and merchandize,
and

and shipping, from loss or damage by fire. At this day and corn in barns or stacks, and other farmings may be insured at two shillings and six-pence *per cent annum*.

Ships, barges, and all manner of water craft, also on board, may be insured at three shillings *per cent annum*, for sums not exceeding 3000*l*.

Larger sums; also sugar refiners, sugar grinders, suit bakers, distillers, lamp-black and cart-grease musical instrument makers, cotton or flax spinners, printers, manufactories worked by steam engines, windmills with kilns, chemists laboratories, japanners, varnish makers, turpentine works, theatres, and other extraordinary risks, may be insured by special agreement.

N. B. In London,—buildings and goods in the water-districts from the Tower to Limehouse, and on the opposite shore, are; (on account of the additional hazard in these parts) charged one degree higher than such buildings and goods would be rated in other situations.—Any number of buildings and goods in various places belonging to one person or held in joint trust, or in copartnership, may be insured on one policy, but each must be separately valued.

Abchurch Lane is mentioned by Pope, as the residence of Mr. John Moore, author of the celebrated worm powder, whom the poet addresses himself in the following lines:

“ O learned friend of Abchurch-Lane,
Who sett'st our entrails free!
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms must feed on thee.”

Near Birchin Lane stood the house of William de la Pole, created a knight banneret in France by Edward III. with an allowance out of the customs of Hull in support of his dignity; he was an opulent merchant, and used to supply the royal wants; this occasioned him to be appointed *king's merchant*. Richard, his brother, a merchant in Hull, held also the same office for Edward III. denominated “ *Dilectus mercator Ricardus de la Pole, Pincerna noster.*”

* See page 100.

The above William was the stem of a numerous race of English nobility, equally remarkable for their ambition and their misfortunes. His son Michael was created earl of Suffolk, yet continued in his office of *king's merchant*, and lived in his father's house. He at length became lord chancellor; but being accused of embezzling the public money, and divers other crimes, was banished the kingdom, and died at Paris in 1389, of a broken heart. His son Michael was restored to the family honours, and died of a flux at the siege of Harfleur, in September 1415; and in the very following month, his son and successor, another Michael, fell in the battle of Agincourt. His brother William succeeded, and was created marquis, and then duke of Suffolk. He was the favourite of the spirited Margaret of Anjou, and was of distinguished abilities; but by his insolence he enraged the nobility so greatly, that, on an accusation of his being the cause of the loss of France, they banished him the kingdom. On his passage to Calais, he was seized by a vessel sent expressly to intercept him, and was brought to Dover, beheaded by the captain of the ship in the cock-boat, without ceremony, and his body thrown upon the sands, where it was found by his chaplain and buried at Wingfield in Suffolk. The nobility dreaded his return, therefore took this method to free themselves from so formidable an enemy. John, his son, succeeded him. His son Edmund, who was condemned for a murder, in the reign of Henry VIII. received his pardon; but in the following reign was executed for treason, in 1513. His crime, however, with the tyrant Henry VIII. was chiefly his relationship to the royal house of York. The venerable Margaret, countess of Salisbury, as we have already mentioned, was barbarously brought to the block for the same reason; her son, cardinal Pole, would not have been spared, had the tyrant reached him; and Henry Pole, lord Montacute, suffered for corresponding with him. And thus ended this ill-fated family.

On the spot now occupied by the house of Messrs. Martins and Co. bankers, formerly stood the house and shop of Sir Thomas Gresham. The *grasshopper*, which was the original

sign used by that great man, is in the possession of the gentlemen, and is certainly an honourable memorial of a great predecessor.

Nearly opposite Abchurch Lane is

THE PELICAN LIFE OFFICE.

The system of life insurance was very little known or practised in this country till the last century; about the middle of which, the Equitable Society was formed upon a very liberal and extensive plan, under which individuals were enabled to improve the provision for their families by small annual payments, adjusted upon new tables, and upon rates more moderate than those of their predecessors, and which became so far extended, as to allow the sum of 5000*l.* to be secured on one life. Previously to this foundation, other chartered companies had been raised; but were very inconsiderable in their object or their effect till this period.

In the year 1797, the proprietors of the *Phoenix Fire Insurance Company*, determined to set on foot, upon separate funds, an office for granting such insurances, and providing portions for children on their attaining the age of majority. They purchased the house built by Sir Charles Asgill, late mayor of London in 1758, and associated in the new firm a number of persons of known opulence and respectability.

The probabilities of the duration of life at every age have been very fully investigated by the ingenious labours of Dr. Halley, De Moivre, Dodwell, Simpson, Smart, &c. Baron Mazeret, Dr. Price, Mr. Morgan, and many other able enquirers, the table of rates of the new company was founded upon a comparison of the several computations of those writers,—of the tables extant of the several existing companies,—and on considerations of the present interest of money, combined with the aspects of the public funds. From the whole of these, the table of the Pelican Company is, in many parts, reduced below the standard of the most moderate among its competitors, and considerably lower than that of others among them.

The prudence, the policy, and the benevolent tendency of life insurance, has been marked with the high sanction of
legislature

Legislative recommendation; for the sums expended for this purpose have been with equal wisdom and benevolence exempted from the operation of the income tax, by a special clause for that purpose.

This precaution was of the highest importance to such as hold estates, benefices, salaries, pensions, or income of any kind, dependant on their own lives; and that parents thus circumstanced may hence make a secure provision for their families, who might otherwise become bereft, or left with inadequate support. It furnishes also a firm collateral security, which gives facility to those who have occasion to take up money upon loan, and to all who hold leases determinable upon their own lives, or on the lives of others; for by insuring only the amount of such fines as are payable for removal, life leases may be rendered equal to freehold tenures. We might recount a multiplicity of advantages which would accrue from this method of securing property to posterity; but we only think it necessary to mention an important application of property to answer a praise-worthy end; namely, providing endowments for children on their attaining the age of twenty-one years; a period when they stand most in need of such assistance, and for want of which too many are precluded from settling advantageously in the world. Such endowments the founders of the Pelican Office, by a most laborious investigation, have been enabled to compute, both in respect to a whole progeny, and to individual children; and as in a major number of cases it might better suit the convenience of the parent or nominating relation or friend, to pay in by *instalments* some part of the premium or purchase money, rather than to advance the whole sum at once, it became necessary to compute what *division* of the payments could be made which should at once provide for the accommodation of the purchaser, and yet afford sufficient compensation to the office for the retardation of the premium, and for the risque which it undertakes by that part of the engagement, *by which it agrees in all such endowment policies, to forego and relinquish all such instalments as shall remain unpaid, in case of and after the death of the parent, relation, or nominating friend*; the object of this latter pro-

vision is to emancipate the widow or guardian of orphan claimants from any burden of payment, yet preserving the title of the endowed orphans in equal force, *as if the value of these latter instalments should have been fully paid up.*

Such an institution could not long be without considerable and extensive patronage. Persons in the highest ranks of the community soon became its supporters, and purchased endowments for their children; and although the company, as yet in its infancy, limit this part of their undertaking to sum not exceeding 500*l.* upon any one child, further experience no doubt, will induce them to extend the plan, so as to render it an object of greater attention among the higher orders of the community. The foundation and support of such institutions mark at the same time the wisdom and philanthropy of a country.

The Pelican Office is under the direction of Sir William Curtis, baronet, alderman, and member of parliament in the city of London, besides thirteen trustees and directors.

A board of directors is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays from half past one to three o'clock for general purposes: but insurances may be effected every day within office hours.

Renewal premiums are to be paid within fifteen days after the time stipulated in the policy, or the insurance becomes void, but may be revived within three calendar months, by paying the said premium, with a fine of 10*s.* *per cent.* accompanied by a warrantee of the health of the life assured.

No additional charge will attach to the premium on effecting an insurance at this office, except for the policy, unless the person, whose life is proposed to be assured, does not appear at the office, or before one of the company's agents in the country. The charge for non-appearance will then be as follows:

On policies for a single year, 10*s.* *per cent.* On policies granted for any number of years, not exceeding seven, 15*s.* *per cent.* On policies for the whole term of life, or for any term beyond seven years, 20*s.* *per cent.*

Persons about to enter into the state of matrimony, may purchase endowments for all daughters; or, if preferred for all children of both sexes, so as to secure the sum of 100*l.*

20, 300, 400, or 500*l.* to each daughter—or to each son and daughter, on their severally attaining the age of twenty-one years, on the following terms:

Premium previous to the time of marriage.	To be aided by future annual payments of	For which respective payments the office will guarantee	The sums under-mentioned, to be paid to every daughter born of such marriage, at the age of 21 years.	to every son and Or every daughter, at the age of 21 years.
<i>£.</i> 20	<i>£.</i> 2		<i>£.</i> 100	<i>£.</i> 50
40	4		200	100
60	6		300	150
100	10		500	250
200	20			500

A copy of the register of birth and baptism, signed by the father (or in his absence duly authenticated) is to be deposited in the office within three months after the birth of each daughter, or each child, according to the case; and such register shall be entered on the office books free of expense. No child to be admitted a claimant unless duly registered as above stated.

The annual payment must be continued until the death of the child or children, or until they shall respectively attain the age of twenty-one years.

To guard against fraud, regulations have been established, and no one can be admitted to any of the benefits arising from the funds of the Pelican Office, but on giving the name, rank, and profession of the life to be insured,—present residence,—date and place of birth,—age, next birth-day,—sum to be assured,—for what term,—in whose name or behalf the policy is desired,—reference to a medical gentleman to ascertain the present and ordinary state of health of the person

person whose life is proposed to be insured,—whether afflicted with gout, asthma, fits, or any other disorder, tending to shorten life,—and, whether the person whose life is proposed to be insured intends to appear at the office.

The very striking and beautiful ornament of emblematic figures which decorates the front of the building is much admired, and is placed on the cornice of the fine stone front: a specimen of the most correct architecture, and always considered as a master-piece of the late Sir Robert Taylor. The ideas upon which the group was founded were taken from the elegant pencil of lady Diana Beauclerk, and executed at Coade's manufactory by M. De Vâre, a very ingenious artist. The recumbent figure at the east end has been particularly admired for its graceful attitude and anatomical correctness.*

In digging a new sewer near this spot in 1786, the remains of a Roman strata were discovered, with many coins and other antique curiosities of great elegance. The workmen had dug through four beds, the first consisting of factitious earth, about thirteen feet six inches thick, all accumulated since the desertion of the antient street; the second of brick, six feet thick, the ruins of buildings; the third of ashes only, the depth of three inches; the fourth of Roman pavement common and tessellated, upon which the coins and other antiquities were discovered: beneath was the original earth. The predominant articles were earthen ware, mostly ornamented in a beautiful manner. The most curious parts of this interesting discovery were published in the "Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries." †

The Roman antiquities dug up under the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, have already been mentioned. ‡

Here also stood an antient tavern built by Sir Simon Eve which was called *the Cardinal's Hat Tavern*. This could not have been a place of resort for those who were in the habit of taking wine and exercising themselves in jollity; but merely a warehouse in which goods were prepared to

* Europ. Mag. Vol. XXXIX, 262.

† Vol. VIII.

‡ Vol. I, page 33.

sale: this supposition is strengthened by the sign of the *cardinal's hat*. Sir Simon, by his several foundations, appears to have been a pious man, and could not be thought to ridicule the cardinal's hat by placing it as a sign for the assembling of pot companions. In antient Latin dictionaries, *Taberna* in its first sense is thus described "*Aedes ad merces vendendas parata ergo taberna est mercenaria, cum diversorium, et hospitium possint esse gratuita,*" &c.

JANE SHORE, the celebrated concubine of the licentious Edward IV. was the wife of Mr. Matthew Shore, a goldsmith in Lombard Street. Kings are seldom unsuccessful in their amorous suits; therefore there was nothing wonderful in Mrs. Shore's removing from Lombard Street to shine at court as the royal favourite. Historians represent her as extremely beautiful, remarkably chearful, and of most uncommon generosity; the king, it is said, was no less captivated with her temper than with her person: she never made use of her influence over him to the prejudice of any one; and if she ever importuned him it was in favour of the unfortunate. After the death of Edward, she attached herself to the lord Hastings, and when Richard III. cut off that nobleman as an obstacle to his ambitious schemes, Jane Shore was arrested as an accomplice, on the ridiculous accusation of witchcraft: this however terminated only in a public penance; excepting that Richard rifled her of all her little property. But, whatever severity might have been exercised towards her, it appears that she was alive, though sufficiently wretched, under the reign of Henry VIII. when Sir Thomas More saw her poor, old, and shrivelled, without the least trace of her former beauty. Mr. Rowe, in his tragedy of "*Jane Shore,*" has adopted the popular story related in the old historical ballad, of her perishing by hunger in a ditch where Shore-ditch now stands. This will be sufficiently exploded when we come to speak of that quarter of the metropolis.

We close our account of Lombard Street by observing from Stow, that "as merchants formerly met here for traffic, so the Pope's merchants also traded here for their commodities, and

and had good markets for their wafer cakes, sanctified at Rome, their pardons, &c. For I read thus," continues he, "in an old book, printed *Ann.* 1545: 'This fine flour (flour) have they made the chiefest of all their trish tra. I pray thee, gentle reader, were not his pardoners merchants to them? Yea, it is well known, that their pardons and also of their trumpery hath been bought and sold in London Street and other places, as thou wilt buy and sell a horse at Smithfield.'

Through Pope's Head Alley is a passage into Cornhill opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE, and closes the Fourth Bar.

END OF VOL. II.

INDEX.

VOL. II.

A.

- ACHERLEY**, sir Roger, lord mayor of London in 1512, instance of his philanthropy and benevolence; p. 142, n.
- Adams**, sir Thomas, lord mayor of London in 1646, epitome of his life and honourable character; 28.
- Adultery**, singular punishment formerly inflicted on a woman taken in; 121;—anecdote of a priest taken up for the same crime; 122.
- Aldermen**, list of those who have filled the civic chair, with an enumeration of the many charitable and religious institutions founded and endowed by them; 20 to 31.—Remote date of their office, and their original appellation; 33.—Ancient customs and regulations respecting aldermen; 34;—singular punishment inflicted on one for not lining his city cloak; *ibid*;—their persons formerly deemed inviolable; *ibid*;—their election for life first established, A. D. 1394; 35;—mode of their election; *ibid*.
- Aldersgate ward**, names and number of its precincts and magistrates; 96.
- Alldgate**, its antiquity; 180;—important events which attended the re-erection of that gate in the year 1215; 181.
- ward, history of, its situation, extent, and government; 88.
- Alhallows Barking**, church of, its foundation, size, and beauty; 216.—Anecdote of Edward I. who erected the “image of the glorious Virgin” therein; *ibid*.—Dreadful accident near this building in 1649; 217;—and wonderful escape of a child from destruction; 218.—Particulars of the great personages who lie buried there; 220.
- Alhallows, Lombard-street**, first account of this church; 458;—description thereof; 459;—and of its monuments; 460.
- Alhallows Staining (Mark lane)** history of that church; 344.—Singular custom said to have been anciently practised on Palm Sunday; 345, n.
- America**, description of its trade with Great Britain; 14.
- Andrew Undershaft**, St. origin of the name, and history of that church its monuments, &c.; 162.—Description of the tomb of Mr. John Stowe, the celebrated historian, buried here in 1605; 166;—epitome of his life, sufferings, and death; 169.
- Arabia**, description of its trade with England;
- Architecture**, ancient and modern, observations thereon; 328 to 342.
- Armada**, Spanish, names and description of the various instruments of torture and destruction taken on board it; 248.
- Armoury in the Tower of London**, description thereof, and of the various instruments laid up there; 236.—Account of the royal personages within the horse armoury; 242;—and of the instruments of war in the Spanish armoury; 248.
- Artillery Ground**, description of it, with an account of the Artillery Company; 394.

B.

- Bakers' Hall**, description of that structure, and its use; 266;—Acts of parliament against mal-practices in the making and selling of bread; 267.—Accurate statement of the price of the quarter loaf in the different mayoralties from the year 1735 to 1806; 259.
- Bank Buildings**, description of them, and the offices belonging thereto; 115.
- VOL. II. Barbara,

- Barbara, St. account of the ancient guild of, and the exalted persons who belonged to it; 205.
- Basingstoke canal, its history, and the names of the towns with which it communicates; 79.
- Bassishaw ward, (the smallest in London) account of it; 95.
- Beer, ancient recipe for making it; 195, n.—quantity exported in the reigns of Henry VII. and queen Elizabeth; 195.
- Benedict, or Saint Bennet, brief account of him, and of the church dedicated to him in Gracechurch-street; 359.
- , St. (or Bennet Fink) church of, history of that edifice; 42.—Particulars of the life and writings of the Reverend S. Clark, once its curates; 451.
- Billingsgate ward, supposed origin of the name, its government, and number of the names of the precincts into which it is divided; 21.—Customs anciently paid at Billingsgate; 285.—Low price of fish in the reign of Edward I.; 286.—Observations on the frauds practised in the trade; 287.—Acts against forestallers and regraters of fish; 290.
- Birchin lane, origin of its name, and description of its inhabitants; 12.—Singular anecdote of a poor countryman who lost his hood, and found it hanging up in one of the old clothes shops in this lane; *ibid.*
- Bishop's-gate, brief account of it, from its erection to its demolition; 64.—ward, its origin, situation, extent, and government; 82.
- Blood, bold attempt of that desperado to steal the crown of England, and the singular conduct of Charles II. on that occasion; 233.
- Boleyn, Anne, consort of the tyrant, Henry VIII. brief memoir of her and particulars of her unhappy fate; 254.
- Botolph, St. parish, and wharf of; see 305.
- church of, Aldgate, description of that edifice and its ornaments; 383.
- church of, Bishopsgate, history thereof; 401;—account of its monuments; 402.
- Bowyers, account of that ancient company; 457.
- Bread-street ward, particulars of its situation and government; 97.
- Bridge ward within, account of, and of its magistrates; 91.
- without; see Southwark.
- British Fire-office, nature of its establishment, and the liberal policy of insurance thereat; 120.
- Broad-street ward, the number and names of its precincts and government.
- Burleigh, Cecil, lord, anecdote of him; 171, n. 248, n.
- Burley, sir Simon de, epitome of the life of that illustrious knight; 157.
- Butchers, account of the company of; 325.

C.

- Cage, description of the prison formerly so called, and the crimes for the punishment of which it was erected; 122.
- Canal navigation, history of it; 71 to '84;—great advantages attending it; 85.
- Candlewick ward, its origin, situation, and government; 91.
- Canute, the Dane, anecdote of him, and the just reward bestowed by him on a traitor to his king and country; 389.
- Castle Baynard ward, origin of its name, and account of its principal streets and magistrates; 98.
- Catharine Coleman, St. church of, account and description of that structure; 179.
- Cree, St. brief memoirs of her; 175;—description of the church dedicated to her, and of its principal monuments; 176.—*Remarkable occasion of instituting the sermon annually preached in this church; 177.*

Catharine

- Catharine, St. Tower**, history of the church and hospital thereof; 198;—and the dissolution of the latter, with the illicit measures resorted to for that purpose; 199 to 202.—The present royal hospital founded, and dedicated to the same saint; 202;—names of its principal benefactors; 203.—Account of the two dreadful fires in its neighbourhood in the years 1762 and 1705; 206.—Description of the church, or free chapel, its beautiful structure, and grand organ; 207;—spiritual and temporal jurisdiction exercised by the hospital over its precincts and liberties; 209.
- Cecil, lord Burleigh**, anecdotes of him; 171, 248, n.
- Chamberlain of London**, nature of his office; 39.
- Chamberlain's court**, description of it, and its jurisdiction; 53.
- Chantry**, explanation of the term, and the purposes for which they were formerly endowed; 306.
- Charles II. king of England**, anecdote of him; 433, n.
- Charles V. emperor of Germany**, anecdote of him, and the assistance he received from a single family of merchants; 100, n.
- Cheap ward**, account of, and the names of its principal magistrates and streets; 94.
- China**, account of its trade with Great Britain; 14.
- Churches**, number of, in London and Westminster; 59.
- Citizens of London**, their present humane and honorable character and opulence; 54, 55;—instance of the latter; 56.—Their bloody conduct towards the Jews in the reign of Richard I.; 370.
- City of London**, its government, magistracy, and police; with a list of its officers, and the nature of their employment; 17 to 41.—Account of the several courts of justice and other courts in London, and their jurisdiction; 43 to 54.
- City Remembrancer**, see *Remembrancer*.
- Clare, St.** her birth; 183; and holy turn of mind; 184; particulars of her life, and the miracles she performed; *ibid*.
- , **St. convent of**, its foundation; 183;—description thereof, and account of its benefactions; 185.
- Clothworkers' Hall**, description of that edifice; 353.—History of the company; 354.
- Coal Exchange**, description of that structure; 278.—Price of coals and the quantity imported at stated periods from the reign of Charles I. to the present time; 278.—Laws respecting coal-dealers; 279.—First cost of coals at Newcastle in 1800, and the further expence attending their delivery to the consumer; *ibid*. n.—Penalties against mal-practices in the sale of this article; 281.
- Coal trade**, number of ships employed in it, their aggregate amount, and the value of their imports and exports; 15.—(See *Coal Exchange*).
- Coining**, description of the process of, at the Mint in the Tower of London; 229.
- Coleman-street ward**, its situation and government; 95.
- Coleyn's-ynn (or Inn)**, description thereof, and of the great controversy respecting it in 1391; 127.
- Common Council**, court of, description of it, and its jurisdiction; 43.
- , **Crier of London**, the duty attached to his office; 41.
- , **Serjeant of London**, his duty and employment; 39.
- , **Hall**, the purpose for which it is usually convened; 46.
- , **Hunt**, the nature of that office in London; 41.
- Condamine, marshal la**, his exclamation on seeing the pavement of London; 90.
- Cordwainers' ward**, origin of the name, its situation, &c.; 94.

INDEX. VOL. II.

- Corn Exchange**, description of that edifice, and the purposes for which it was built; 330;—account of the New Exchange for corn and seed; 331.
- Cornhill ward**, its number of precincts and government; 90.
- Coroner of London**, his duty and employment; 40;—the antiquities of this office; *ibid.* n.
- Court of Husting**, description of it; 43.
- **Lord Mayor and Aldermen**, account of, and the nature of his jurisdiction; 44.
- **Orphans**, its guardianship, and the cognizance it takes of the property of deceased citizens; 46.
- **Requests (or court of conscience)** object of its jurisdiction and power; 47.
- **Wardmote**, description of it; 47;—form of the lord mayor's precept to the aldermen of the different wards for holding the same; 48.
- **Hall-mote**, the purpose for which it is usually convened; 48.
- **St. Martin-le-grand**, extent and nature of its jurisdiction; 48.
- **the Tower of London**, description of it; *ibid.*
- Craven**, lord, anecdotes of him and his father, sir William Craven, lord mayor in 1610; 168.
- Cripplegate ward**, its antiquities, origin, and situation; 95.
- Crosby House**, description of it; 417;—account of sir John Crosby, its founder; 418.
- Croydon-canal**, its history, and names of the towns and places with which it communicates; 80.
- Crutched Friars**, account of the religious institution formerly so called; 332;—dissolution of the monastery, in consequence of the frailty of its prior; *ibid.*—purposes to which it was afterwards applied; 333.
- Custom-House**, history of it; 261;—account of the seizures and sales previous and subsequent to the River police; 262, n.—Comparison between the Custom-house of London and that of Dublin, and the decided superiority of the latter; 263.—Account of the government of the customs, and the powers vested in the boards of customs and excise; 263, 264.—Amount of the customs at stated periods from the year 1689 to 1802, inclusive; 265.

D.

- De Courcy**, lord, anecdote of him, and the great privilege conferred on him and his descendants; 244.
- Devonshire-square**, account thereof, and the great personages who formerly inhabited it; 393.
- Diocese of London**, account of it, and its jurisdiction; 59.
- Dionisius**, St. (or St. Dionis) Back-church, Fenchurch-street, history of that edifice and of its patron saint; 355.
- Dissenters**, number of their chapels in and about the metropolis; 59.
- Dowgate ward**, its origin, situation, and government; 93.
- Dudley**, John, duke of Northumberland, his great ambition, the occasion of the death of his son, lord Guildford Dudley, and his unhappy wife lady Jane Gray; 255.
- Duke's Place**, origin of the name, and history of the ancient priory of the Holy Trinity which formerly stood therein; 362.—Description of the church of St. James, in this place; 363;—verses written to eternize the memory of sir Edward Barkham, who was buried here; *ibid.*—Description of the Jews' synagogue; 381.
- Dunstan**, Saint, memoirs of that renowned prelate; 270;—instances of his miracles, visions, and divine revelations; 271.—Description of the church dedicated to him, denominated St. Dunstan in the East; 271.

INDEX. VOL. II.

— and its monuments; 273.—Particulars of the riot which took place in this church in 1417; and the penance imposed on the rioters; 276.

E.

East India House, history of its erection, establishment, and trade; 147.—Articles originally imported by the company; 148.—Singular petition presented by the benevolent Mr. Bragge to James I. on the affairs of the company; *ibid.* n.—Value of the original shares; 149.—State of the trade in the early periods of its establishment; 150, n.—Value of the single article of tea imported by the company at the commencement of the 18th century; 151.—Interference of parliament in the affairs of India in 1783, with the result; 152.—Nature of Mr. Pitt's bill for the better regulation of the company, in the following year; 153.—New charters granted to the company in 1793—state of its affairs at that time; 154.—Description of the government of the company as it now stands; 155;—and extent of its territorial acquisitions in the East Indies; *ibid.*—Observations on the buildings which anciently occupied the ground on which the India House now stands; 156;—description thereof, and of the various purposes to which the interior is appropriated; 158.

Ecclesiastical government of London, account of; 58;—number of churches in that city and Westminster; 59.

Edmund the King, St. church of, history of that edifice; 454;—account of its principal monuments; 455.

Edric, the murderer of Edmund Ironside, just reward bestowed on him for his perfidy; 389.

Education, public and private, seminaries of, their number in and about the metropolis; 59.

Edward III. anecdote of him, after the siege of Calais; 191.

Elizabeth, Queen, anecdote of her; 346.

England, comparison between its rental of houses and lands four centuries ago, and its present improved one; 5.—Great Britain proved to be the grand medium of commerce between the principal nations of the world; 12;—statement in support of this assertion; 13.—Account of the exports and imports of England; 13.—their total amount, and the number of ships employed in the trade of Great Britain; 15.—Great resemblance between the legislative government of the empire and the civil government of the metropolis; 17.—Honorable character of the nobility and gentry of England; 55.—History of the inland navigation of the kingdom; 71;—and of the East India company, its establishment, trade, &c.; 147.—Singular petition presented to James I. by the benevolent Mr. Bragge, on the affairs of the company; 148.—Charles II. forms a new company, and adds considerably to their territorial possessions in India; 149.—James, duke of York, opposes the East India merchants, and upholds the African trade; 150.—The parliament of England interferes in the affairs of the company, and forms it anew; 152.—Progress of the plague in England in the beginning of the fourteenth century, with the extent of its devastations; 191, n.—First mention of the Jews in England; 363.—William Rufus patronizes them to the disparagement of his Christian subjects; *ibid.*—Instance of William's mercenary and irreligious conduct; 366.—Great insolence of the Jews, in consequence of the protection afforded them; 367.—Henry II. taxes them exorbitantly; 370;—his death; *ibid.*—Accession of Richard I. and great massacre of the Jews at that time; *ibid.*—Dreadful tragedy acted by that persecuted people at York, when driven to despair by the populace; 371.—King John extends his protection to them; 372;—but subsequently plunders and maltreats them; 373, 374.—Henry

- Henry III.** summons a parliament consisting entirely of Jews; 344.—his object in so doing, and the Jews' great disappointment; 344.—King quarrels with his barons, and retires to the Tower of London; 344.—bloody conduct of the barons on that occasion; *ibid.*—**Barons** Lewes, and defeat and capture of Henry and his family by the barons; 376.—Particulars of the reign of Edward I. and his treatment of his Jewish subjects; 377.—The Jews clip and adulterate the current coin of the kingdom; 378.—dreadful massacre of them in consequence; *ibid.*—Edward banishes the great body of that people in England; 379.
- Ethelburga**, St. the history of the parish church of; 428.
- Exchange Royal**, see *Royal Exchange*.
- Exchange Alley**, description of it; 120.
- Excise Office**, description of that building; 445.—Power and duty of the commissioners of excise, with the produce of that branch of the revenue in 1805; *ibid.*
- Exports and imports**, account of; 13.

F.

- Farmers**, company of, their origin and incorporation; 456.
- Flanders**, account of its trade with England; 13.
- Farringdon ward within**, its origin, extent, and government; 97.
—without, its boundaries, situation, and number of precincts; 98.
- Fish**, low price of, in the reign of Edward I. 286.—Observations on the frauds practised in the fish trade; 287;—and the acts of parliament counteract them; 289.
- Fisher**, John, bishop of Rochester, A. D. 1535, brief memoirs of him, and of his upright conduct and consequent condemnation; 253.—affecting letter written by him, while in confinement, to the secretary of state, praying for the common necessities of life; *ibid.*
- Flax**, the great emolument derivable from it; 4, n.
- Fletchers**, (or Arrow-makers), account of that ancient company; 457.
- France**, account of its trade with England; 13.
- Frederick**, prince of Wales, (father of his present majesty), anecdotes of him; 243, n.
- Fellowship Porters' Hall**, use of this building, and number of companies into which the porters are divided, with their particular occupations; 297.—Remarkable custom in use among the porters; *ibid.*

G.

- Gayer**, sir John, lord mayor of London in 1643, remarkable interposition of Divine providence in his favour; 177.
- George**, Saint, history of; 300;—description of the tortures he suffered for his faith, and the miracles he performed; 301;—his martyrdom, and the great respect paid to his remains; 302.
- , Botolph-lane, history of, and description of its principal monuments; 303.
- Germany**, account of its trade with England; 13.
- Globe Fire-office**, nature and principles of its establishment; 119.
- Glovers**, company of, their incorporation; 458.
- Gondamar**, count, (ambassador from Spain to James I.) his great magnificence; 386;—situation of his mansion in London; 387.
- Goodman's Fields**, their origin; 188.
- Grand Junction canal**, history of its navigation, with the number and names of the towns it communicates with; 76.

-sham College, history of that building and its princely owner; 437;—
 ir Thomas builds the Royal Exchange (which see), and converts his
 own mansion into a seat for the Muses; *ibid.*—Extract from his will,
 establishing the same; 439.—List of the professors of Gresham college
 from its foundation; 441.—Other particulars respecting it; 444.
 iffydd ap Rhys, brief memoirs of that illustrious person; 333, n.
 iernsey and Jersey, number of ships employed in the trade of those
 islands, their aggregate amount, and the value of their imports and ex-
 ports; 15.
 ineia, coast of, its trade with Great Britain; 14.
 ild, account of an ancient one, dedicated to "*Our Lady de Salve-
 Regina*," and of the curious certificate presented to Edward III. re-
 specting it; 309.

H.

elen, St. church of, description of that ancient structure; 419.—Brief
 history of the saint to whom it is dedicated; 420.—Account of the prin-
 cipal monuments, and their curious inscriptions; 421.—Singular con-
 struction of the tomb and coffin of Mr. Baucroft, a person notorious and
 execrable for his usury, &c. &c.; 427.
 Henry VIII. anecdote of him, and the important remunerations he made
 to a lady for presenting him with some fine puddings! 172.—Another,
 illustrative of the protection he afforded to Hans Holbein; 176, n.—
 Particulars of several of the illustrious persons put to death by this
 tyrant; 253.
 Mill, sir Rowland, lord mayor of London, A.D. 1550, his great charac-
 ter, and description of the pillar erected by him, in Hawkestone park,
 Shropshire; 24.
 Hog-lane, origin of its name, and comparison between its former and pre-
 sent state; 386.
 Holland, account of its trade with Great Britain; 14.
 Hotham, captain John, (governor of Hull in the reign of Charles I.)
 anecdote of him; 220.
 Houses, and lands, comparison between their former and present value;
 5.—Guthrie's estimate of the number of houses in London; 84.
 Houndsditch, origin of the name; 389.

I.

Imperial Fire-office, its liberal and firm establishment; 141.
 Imports and exports of England, statement of; 13;—and their amount; 15.
 India, East, description of its trade with Great Britain; 14.
 India House, see *East India House*.
 Inhabitants of London, their opulence and honorable character; 54, 55.
 Inland navigation, the advantages attending it; 71.—Projected plan of
 the citizens of London to make two canals near the metropolis; 75;—
 their liberal and disinterested conduct on that occasion; 76;—submit
 their plan to parliament, which is violently opposed and rejected; *ibid.*
 —After much trouble, assiduity, and expence, the city completes a
 towing-path on the banks of the Thames from Putney to Staines; *ibid.*
 —Various other plans of the above nature for the improvement and
 aggrandisement of the metropolis, and estimates of the probable ex-
 pence of carrying them into effect; 77.—History of the Grand Junc-
 tion and Paddington canals, with the number and names of the towns
 and places with which they communicate; 78.—History of the Basing-
 stoke canal; 79;—and of that at Croydon; 80;—nature of the different
 clays, loams, &c. which form the bed of the latter; 81.—Particular
 advantages attending the formation of canals; 85.

Irela

- Ireland, number of ships employed in its trade in 1798, their tonnage, and the value of their imports and exports; 15.—Exemption of the Irish from the plague, in the 14th century, when cut off the English residents in that country; 192, n.
- Iron ore, the great profit to be derived from it; 4, n.
- Italy, account of its trade with England; 13.
- Ironmongers' Hall, description of that edifice; 347.—Account of its principal benefactors to this company whose portraits adorn the interior; 348.—Particulars of the incorporation and government of the company; 351.—Statement of its revenue and expenditure; 352.
- James's church, St. Duke's place, description of that edifice; 365.—written to the memory of sir Edward Birkham, who was buried there; *ibid.*
- Jeffries, lord chancellor of England (the cruel instrument of despotism under James II.) insult offered to him in his adversity; 259.
- Jewel-office, Tower, description of the imperial crown and all the emblems of royalty; 233.
- Jews, history of them from their introduction into England to the present time; 365.—Anecdote of William Rufus and the Jews; 365, 366, n.—Instance of the arrogance of one of that body, and the direful consequence of it; 367.—Inconsiderate conduct of this people, and the persecution resulting from it; 368.—Anecdote of a Jew and a Christian, 369, n.—Bloody conduct of the citizens of London towards the Jews in the beginning of the reign of Richard I.; 370.—Dreadful tragedy acted by that persecuted people at York, when assailed by the populace; 371;—they are plundered by Richard on his return from the crusades; 372; but are protected in the commencement of the reign of king John. *ibid.*—he withdraws his protection, and puts them to great torture in the discovery of their riches; *ibid.*—dreadful instance of the suffering of a Jew on that account; *ibid.* n.—Henry III. summons a parliament consisting entirely of Jews; 374;—the purpose for which he convened them, and their great disappointment; 375.—Great slaughter of the Jews in 1262, and slight pretext for such bloody and inhuman conduct; *ibid.*—Gross insult offered by a Jew to the Christian religion; 376.—punishment; 377.—Observations on the sufferings of this people in England; *ibid.*—The Jews, in the reign of Edward I. compelled to wear a badge; *ibid.*—They clip and adulterate the current coin of the kingdom; 378;—bloody massacre of them in consequence; *ibid.*—in 1290, Edward seizes on the estates of the Jews, and banishes the whole body of that people from England; 379.—They are again introduced into the kingdom in the reign of Charles I. and suffered to remain unmolested to the present time; *ibid.*—Description of the Jew's synagogue in Bevis Marks; 380;—Form of prayer made use of by that people for the king and royal family; *ibid.*—Description of the synagogue in Duke's place; 381.—Some account of the Jewish marriage ceremony; *ibid.*

K.

- Kings of England, description of their figures in the Horse Armoury in the Tower, their real armour, apparel, accoutrements; &c. &c.; 246.
- King's Head Tavern (Fenchurch-street), origin of the annual meeting there of certain people to eat pork and pease; 346.
- Merchant, origin of that title; 100, n.
- Weigh-house, its laudable institution and object; 326.
- Kinsale, lord, origin of the honor derived by him from his ancestors, wearing his hat in the presence of the king; 245.
- Knighten Guild, its origin and singular institution; 196.

L.

Langbourn ward, particulars of its situation and government; 90.
 Ladsenhall market, description thereof; 146,
 ——— street, distressing circumstances attending the fire in that street
 in 1782; 135, n.—affecting inscription engraved on the monument of
 those who lost their lives on that melancholy occasion; 136.—Origin
 of the name, and description of the hall; 141;—memorial concerning
 this fabric, shewing the ancient and accustomed uses to which it was
 applied; 143.
 Lime-street ward, its origin, situation, and government; 89.
 Lloyd's Coffee-house, account of, and the important nature of its busi-
 ness; 114.
 Lombard-street, history of the merchants who formerly inhabited and
 gave name to it; 452.
 London, its trade, commerce, and manufactures; 3;—great advantages
 derived therefrom; 4;—and weekly sum produced by the customs;
ibid.;—is the centre of the East India and Greenland trade, and also
 of the Italian silk trade; 5.—Account of the government of the metro-
 polis, its magistracy, police, &c.; 17;—resemblance between the legis-
 lative government of the empire and the civil government of the city;
ibid.—List of the aldermen who have served the office of lord mayor,
 from the year 1283 to the present time, inclusive; 20 to 32;—enum-
 eration of their patriotic and virtuous actions, and the various charitable
 and religious institutions founded and endowed by them; *ibid.*—De-
 scription of the city officers, and the nature of their different employ-
 ments; 33 to 42.—The city representatives in parliament at certain
 times take precedence of all the other members; 42.—Peculiar privi-
 leges enjoyed solely by the metropolis in the presentation of petitions
 to parliament; *ibid.*—Description of the court of Hustings, and the
 court of Common Council; 43.—Description of all the other courts
 held in and about London, the nature and extent of their jurisdiction,
 &c.; 44 to 54.—Humane character of the citizens of London; 54.—
 Description of the different classes of inhabitants in the metropolis; 55;
 —honorable character of its merchants and traders; *ibid.*;—instance of
 their opulence; 56.—Comparison between London and other metropo-
 litan cities, to the advantage of the former; 57.—Great improvement
 in London since the year 1748; 57, 58.—Account of its ecclesiastical
 government; 58;—number of churches in and about London and
 Westminster; 59.—Privileges and jurisdiction of the city of London
 over the navigation and fisheries of the rivers Thames and Medway;
 66.—London bridge asserted to be a disgrace to the city and an impe-
 diment to the river navigation, and its water-works an incumbrance;
 72 to 74.—Projected plan for the making of two canals near the metro-
 polis; 75;—disinterested and generous conduct of the citizens on the
 occasion; 76;—the proposition made to parliament, but violently op-
 posed and rejected; *ibid.*—Various other plans of a similar nature for
 the improvement and aggrandizement of the metropolis; 77.—Guth-
 rie's estimate of the number of dwelling-houses in London, and of the
 annual consumption of provisions; 84.—History of the topography of
 the metropolis; 87;—the number and names of its wards, with their
 origin, situation, extent, and government; 87 to 99.—Exclamation of
 marshal La Condamine, on viewing the pavement of the metropolis; 99.
 —The merchants of London, in the year 1531, transact their com-
 mercial affairs in the open air, exposed to all the inclemencies of the
 weather; 100;—to remedy the inconvenience, sir Richard Gresham,
 (styled the King's Merchant) addresses the king and his government
 Vol. II.

- on the subject, praying assistance to erect a *bourse* or exchange, without effect; 103.—Sir Thomas Gresham (son of the preceding) proposed to the corporation of London, to build an exchange at his expence, provided they give him a space of ground on which to erect it; 103.—Number of houses cleared away for the purpose, and expence attending the same; *ibid.*—The foundation laid, and building completed in 1567; 104;—plan of the structure, and the paid to it by queen Elizabeth, who names it the Royal Exchange; *ibid.*—Expence of its erection, profits arising therefrom, with their disposal and settlement by the will of the founder; 105.—Destruction of the building in the great fire of London, and re-edification by Christopher Wren; 106;—expence thereof, and particulars of erection; *ibid.*—Charles II. visits the building, in the beginning of the year 1667, and is magnificently entertained on the spot; *ibid.*—again in the latter end of the same year; 107.—Description of the building, and its curious clock; 109.—Enumeration and names of the statues which adorn the Exchange; 110;—sketch of the building, and of the *walks* appropriated to the transaction of business with the different nations of the universe; 111.—Singular punishments formerly inflicted by the citizens of London on adulteresses, procurers, &c. and other offenders; 121, 122.—Dreadful ravages of the plague in the metropolis in the beginning of the fourteenth century; 191.—History of the Tower of London, the various purposes to which it applied, and an account of some of the great and illustrious persons who ended their lives in it, with a description of the different instruments of war contained therein, the jewels of the crown, royal armoury, &c. &c.; 224 to 260.—History of the Custom-house, its use in commerce, and government; 261 to 265.—List of aldermen who have filled the civic chair from the years 1735 to 1806, inclusive, and the price of bread during their mayoralties; 269.—Low price of fish in the metropolis in the reign of Edward I.; 286;—acts of the legislature against the forestallers and regraters of this article; 289.—History of London Bridge from its original construction to the present time; 311;—with an accurate description of its water-works; 317.—Description of the Monument, erected to commemorate the great fire of London in 1666; 320;—translation of the different Latin inscriptions engraved thereon; 321;—explanation of the figures which decorate it; 323.—Account of the bloody conduct of the citizens of London towards the Jews in the commencement of the reign of Richard; 370;—the subsequent inhuman and brutal conduct to that persecuted people in the reign of king John, obliges that monarch to threaten the mayor and magistrates of the city; 373.—Great massacre of the Jews in London in the year 1262; 375.
- London Assurance company, nature and extent of its establishment; 13
- Bridge, strictures on its erection, and great expence attending its repair; 72, 73.—Sum of money laid out on the last alteration of it; *ibid.* n.—asserted to be a nuisance, and an impediment to the navigation, and its water-works an incumbrance; 74.—Scheme for taking down the whole structure, and for supplying the city with water from other sources; *ibid.*—History of this bridge, from its original construction to the present time; 311 to 317.—Accurate description of its water-works; 317.
- Lyckpeny, an ancient ballad, its singular form and ludicrous contents; 124.
- Tavern, account of it; 417.
- Workhouse, history of that structure, its government and superintendence; 397.

rd Mayor, the high importance, nature, and extent of his office and power; 17;—description of his official dress, and the grandeur of his public appearance; 19—the cavalcade formerly attending his election more magnificent than at the present day; *ibid.*;—his person deemed inviolable: proof of the assertion; *ibid.*—List of the mayors who have rendered themselves famous by their patriotic and virtuous actions, from the year 1283 to the year 1806, inclusive; with a full account of the different charitable and religious institutions founded and endowed by them; 20 to 31.—Form of the annual precept or charge of the lord mayor to the aldermen of the several wards, and the instructions contained therein; 47.—Price of bread in the different mayoralties from the year 1735 to 1806, inclusive; 269.

rd Mayor's court, account of, and the nature of its jurisdiction; 44.

ovel, sir Thomas, knight of the garter and treasurer to the household to Henry VIII. his death, and curious account of the ceremonies of his sepulture; 136, n.

ullé, Raimond, short account of his great learning, and martyrdom in the cause of christianity; 202.

umley, lord John, anecdotes of him; 212.

M.

Magnus, St. brief account of him, his miracles, and martyrdom; 307.—Description of the church dedicated to him (London Bridge); 308;—and of the principal personages buried there; 309.

Margaret, St. account of her beauty, sufferings, and steadiness in the faith; 327.—Description of the church dedicated to her, called St. Margaret Pattens; 328.

Marine Society, history of it; 429.—Spirited exertions of certain individuals, particularly of the celebrated and benevolent Jonas Hanway, for its establishment and support; 430.—Letter written by him to a friend on the subject; *ibid.*—Beneficial effects of this institution; 432.—Regulations by which the society is governed; 433.

Marshal Saxe, ludicrous anecdote of him; 56, n.

Martin, Saint, epitome of his life; 414.—Description of the parish church of Outwich dedicated to him; 415;—account of its monuments; 416.

Mary Axe, St. church of, brief account of it; 163.

Mayor. See *Lord Mayor*.

Menagerie, description of the royal one in the Tower; 256.

Merchants and tradesmen of London, their opulence and honorable character; 55.

Merchant Taylors' Hall, history of that structure; 408.—Description of the pictures which adorn its interior; 409.—Account of the company of Merchant Taylors; *ibid.*—List of the august and noble personages who have been enrolled freemen of that company; 410 to 413.

Michael, St. church of, Cornhill, history thereof, and an account of its benefactors, monuments, &c. 128.—Singular will of Thomas Stowe (grandfather of the great historian), who was buried in St. Michael's church-yard—a curious document, descriptive of the superstitious manner of those times; 132.

Mincing-lane, origin of its name, and description of the foreigners who formerly inhabited it; 320.

Minorities, The, origin of the name; 183.

Mint, The, description thereof, of the different occupations of the persons employed there, and of the process of coining; 229.

N.

Navigation Inland, see *Inland Navigation*.

New River, its beneficial effects to London, and the spirited exertions of sir Hugh Middleton to produce them; 69;—which ruined his estate; 70.—Account of its source, progress, and extent, the number and names of the places it passes, and its termination; 70, 71.

Nivernois, duke de, ambassador from France to England, married him; 112.

Norway, description of its trade with England; 13.

Norwich, number of persons destroyed there by the plague in the 16th century; 192, n.

O.

Olave, king of Norway, brief memoirs of him; 334;—several religious edifices dedicated to him for his piety and defence of the christian religion; 335.—Description of St. Olave's church, Hart-street; 336.—account of its principal monuments; 336.

Old Bethlem, history of the priory of, from its foundation to its dissolution; 398.

P.

Paddington canal, its history, and the number and names of the rivers with which it communicates; 78.

Palm Sunday, singular custom said to have been anciently practised there in the parish of St. Alhallows Staining; 345, n.

Parliament, instance of a Jewish one convened by Henry III. 574;—the king's object in convoking them, and the Jews great disappointment; 575.

Parsons, Humphrey, Esq. (a famous brewer, and twice lord mayor of London in the last century), anecdote of him; 195.

Pawnbrokers, origin of their custom of affixing *three golden balls* to their houses; 453;

Penance, singular one imposed on the rioters in St. Dunstan's church in the East, A. D. 1417; 276.

Persia, account of its trade with Great Britain; 14.

Peter le Poor, St. church of, origin of its name; 446;—and history of the building; 447.

—, St. church of, Cornhill, description thereof, and an account of its monuments, ornaments, and principal benefactors; 133.—Singular inscription engraved on brass under the organ gallery; 135.—Affecting tribute to the memory of departed innocence erected in this church; 136.

Petticoat-lane, great consequence and elegance attached to it in former times; 387;—wretched state of it at present; 387, 388.

Pewterers' Hall, account of it; 354;—incorporation of the company; 355;

Pie-powder court, nature and extent of its jurisdiction; 53.

Pig-street, singular origin of its name; 448.

Pindar, sir Paul, (ambassador from James I. to the Ottoman Porte) his great character; 397;—his praiseworthy, but singular benefactions to the poor; 404.—Instances of his great opulence, extensive charities, and public spirit; 406.

Pinemaker's Company, history of that fraternity; 436.

- Pinner's Hall**, brief account of it; 436.
- Plague**, the, its rise in 1348, and subsequent progress and extent throughout Europe; 191, n.—Number of deaths, in consequence, in the course of one year, near London; *ibid.*—their number in Norwich and Yarmouth; 192, n.—The pestilence ravages Scotland, and passes into Ireland, where it attacks the English settlers, but spares the natives; *ibid.*—Duration of the calamity; *ibid.*
- Poetry**, English, ludicrous specimen of, in the reign of Henry V. 124.
- Police of London**, short account of it; 54.
- Pork and pease**, formerly deemed royal food; an instance; 346.
- Pope's head alley**, description thereof, and nature of the business transacted there; 119.
- Porters**, Fellowship of, their number of brotherhoods, and different employments; 297.—Remarkable custom in use among them; *ibid.*
- Portoken ward**, history of its origin, extent, and boundaries; 87.
- Portugal**, account of its trade with England; 13.
- Postern-row** (Great Tower-hill), description thereof, and of that part of the city wall adjoining it; 210.
- Provisions**, estimate by Guthrie of their annual consumption in London; 84;—their value in 1586; 404.
- Puddings**, importance of making them well;—an instance; 172.
- Punishments**, singular ones formerly inflicted by the citizens of London on certain offenders; 121, 122.—Ludicrous punishment imposed on a baker, for selling light bread; 143.

Q.

- Quakers**, description of one of their meeting-houses, and the principal doctrines held by that class of people; 392.
- Quartern loaf**, accurate statement of its price in the different mayoralties from the year 1735 to 1806, inclusive; 260.
- Queenhithe ward**, origin of the name, number of its precincts, and names of its principal magistrates; 98.

R.

- Rag Fair**, its situation, extent and business; 189.
- Ram Alley**, description of the collegiate chapel which formerly stood therein; and its endowment; 146.
- Recorder of London**, nature of his office, and necessary qualifications to become one; 38;—his present salary; *ibid.*—small stipend formerly allowed him, and the duty he performed for it; 39, n.
- Remembrancer of London**, the duty and employment of that officer; 40.
- Rhys ap Gryffydd**, brief memoirs of that illustrious house; 333, n.
- River**, navigation, see *Thames river*.
- River, New**, see *New river*.
- Roman catholics**, number of their chapels in and about the metropolis; 59.
- Romford**, cruel execution of the bailiff of that place, and slight offence for which he suffered; 178.
- Royal Exchange**, proposal for its erection in 1531, when the merchants of London transacted their commercial affairs in the open air; 103.—Sir Thomas Gresham (styled the Royal Merchant) undertakes to build it at his own expence; *ibid.*—number of houses cleared away for the purpose, and commencement of the building; 103, 104;—which is completed in 1567, and visited by queen Elizabeth, who names it the Royal Exchange; *ibid.*—Expence of its erection, profits arising therefrom

from, with the disposal and settlement of ~~the~~ same on the death of founder; 105;—Destroyed in the great fire of London, and rebuilt by Christopher Wren; 106;—particulars of its erection, and the circumstances attending it; *ibid.*—Charles II. pays two visits to the building, and entertains ~~at~~ in a sumptuous manner on both occasions; 107.—Description of the edifice, and of its curious clock; 109;—names of the men adorning it; 110.—Printed form of the building, and sketch of the different walks contained in it, and their names 111.—Anecdote of the amiable duke de Nivernois, the French ambassador, when he visited this edifice; 112.—Additional observations on it; 114.

Royal Exchange assurance office, its institution and object; 115.

— Merchant, origin of the title, and particulars of the public actions of those who first bore it; 100, n.

S.

Savage gardens, their origin and situation; 212.

Saxe, Marshal, ludicrous account of him; 56.

Scolds, in former times, punished by imprisonment; 122.

Scotland, state of its trade, number of ships employed, and value of its imports and exports; 15.

Seething lane, origin of its name; 332.

Sheriffs, who are eligible to fill the office;—present mode of their election; *ibid.*—nature of their office, power, and duty; 37.

Sheriffs' court, nature of their jurisdiction; 45;—remarkable oath administered to the attornies practising in those courts; *ibid.* n.

Ships, the number of, employed in trade in Great Britain and Ireland, their aggregate tonnage, and the value of their imports and exports in 1798; 15, 16.

Shopkeepers of London, their upright character; 56.

Silk, its great value, and the emolument that may be derived from it; 4, n.

South Sea House, description of it; 406.—History of the South Sea Company; 407.

Steel, its great value, and the profit that may be derived from it; 4, n.

St. Martin-le-grand, court of, extent and nature of its jurisdiction; 54.

— Mary at Hill, church of, some account of it; 298.

— Spital, history of the priory and hospital so called; 265.—Account of the grand procession of queen Elizabeth to the priory, A.D. 1559; 397.

St. Peter ad Vincula, chapel of, (Tower) description of that edifice; 252;—account of the several illustrious personages buried there; 253 to 256.

Stow, John, the celebrated historian, brief memoirs of; 169;—his sufferings, death, and character; 171.

Strype, John, some account of "that exemplary divine; industrious biographer; and ingenious historian; 388.

Sun Fire office, principles of this institution; 115;—heads and conditions of its insurance; 116;—and premiums paid for the same; 118.

Sweden, account of its trade with England; 13.

Sweeting's alley, dreadful fire therein, in 1759; 123.

Sword bearer to the lord mayor of London, his employment, and the emolument attached to his office; 41;—nice distinction between the modes of carrying the sword before the city magistrate and the peers of the realm; *ibid.* n.

Synagogue, description of that belonging to the Portuguese Jews in Bevis Marks; 380;—and of that of the German Jews in Duke's place; 381.

ackle porters, account of them; 298.

James and Medway rivers, court of conservancy, extent and nature of jurisdiction, 17, n.

— river, description of, its rise, progress, extent, and navigation, the number of towns and places it communicates with, and the names of the different smaller rivers and streams it receives; 60.—Privileges and extent of jurisdiction of the corporation of London over this river; 66.—The city forms a towing-path on its banks from Putney to Staines, after much trouble, assiduity, and expence; 76.

ticket porters, 297.

topography of London; 87.

Town Clerk of London, the nature of his office and employment; 40.

Tower, history of the; 224;—great ceremony used at the opening and shutting of the gates every night and morning; 225.—Description of the buildings within the walls of the Tower; 226;—the White Tower;

ibid.—the Modelling Room and Mint; 229;—officers employed therein, and mode of coining; ibid.—Description of the ancient and curious records contained in the Tower; 232;—the Jewel Office, and its valuable contents; 233;—great clemency of Charles II. to a desperado who attempted to steal the crown from this office; ibid. n.—Description of the Storehouse; 236;—the Small Armoury, and its curious contents;

ibid.—the Horse Armoury and the illustrious personages therein; 242.—Anecdote of prince Frederick (father of his present majesty) and one of the warders; 243, n.—Description of the Spanish Armoury, the relics preserved to commemorate the memorable victory over the Spanish armada, and other curious antiques; 248.—Account of the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, for the use of the garrison of the Tower, and the inhabitants of its precincts; 252.—Account of several of the eminent and illustrious persons who forfeited their lives to tyranny, and were buried here; 253 to 256.—Description of the royal Menagerie in the Tower; 256;—and of other places therein not before mentioned; 257.—Account of the Warders and their origin; 259.—Government of the Tower, and brief recapitulation of the purpose to which it is applied; 260.

— hill, observations on a passage in Shakespeare's Henry VIII. relating to this place, and the strictures of certain critics on the same subject; 222.

— street ward, history of its situation, extent, boundaries, and government; 88.

Trade and learning, the two great sources of fortune and splendor to the people of England; 6;—the former to be accounted the basis of the prosperity of the country;—ibid.—Strictures on trade, and the honour attached to it; 7;—number of illustrious persons concerned in it, their names, titles, and occupations; 8.—The nobility and gentry have their origin from the citizens of London; ibid.—proofs of the assertion; 9.—Conclusion drawn from the above premises; 12.—Number of ships employed in the trade of Great Britain and Ireland, their aggregate tonnage, and the value of their imports and exports; 15, 16.—Honourable character of the merchants and traders of London; 55.—State of the coal trade of London, and the quantities imported at different periods; 278.

Tragedy, dreadful one acted by the Jews at York, when assailed by the populace; 371.

Trinity church, Minorities, description of that edifice and its monuments; 186.

Trinity House, Tower-hill, description of it and its curiosities; enumeration of the powers vested in the corporation to which it is subject; 214.

Tun, description of the prison so called, its ancient situation, and purposes to which it was applied; 120.

Tun, account of its trade with England; 12.

U & V.

Union fire office, description thereof; 123.

Vintry ward, account of, its origin, and the name of its streets and principal magistrates; 93.

W.

Wallbrook ward, its origin, situation, and government; 92.

Walloon church, history of that edifice; 448.

Wards, their number in London, their names, origin, extent, and boundaries; 87.

Water bailiff of London, his office and employment; 41.

Watermen's hall, description of that building, and its use; 292; and orders for the regulation and controul of the company of watermen; 293.—Number of apprentices annually admitted into this company, and number of wherries navigated by them on the Thames; 28.

Westminster, number of churches in that city; 59.

William Rufus, anecdotes of him and his Jewish subjects; 365, 366.

Will Somers, Henry the Eighth's jester, some account of him; 24.

Wool, the great emolument to be derived from it; 4, n.

Y.

Yarmouth, number of persons destroyed there by the plague in the sixteenth century; 192, n.

York, dreadful tragedy acted by the Jews in that city, when persecuted and driven to despair by the populace in the reign of Richard I.; 51.

Z.

Zouch, particulars of the noble family of that name; 157.



